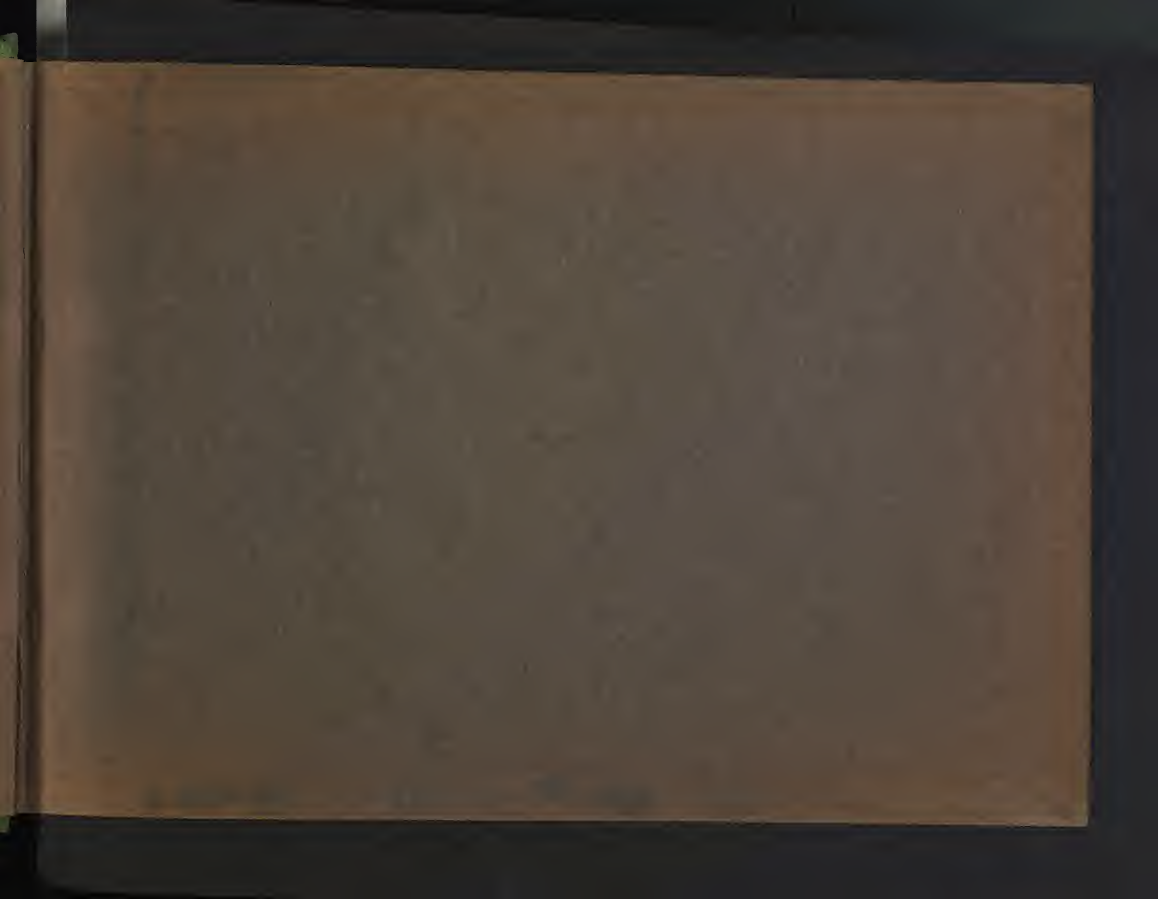
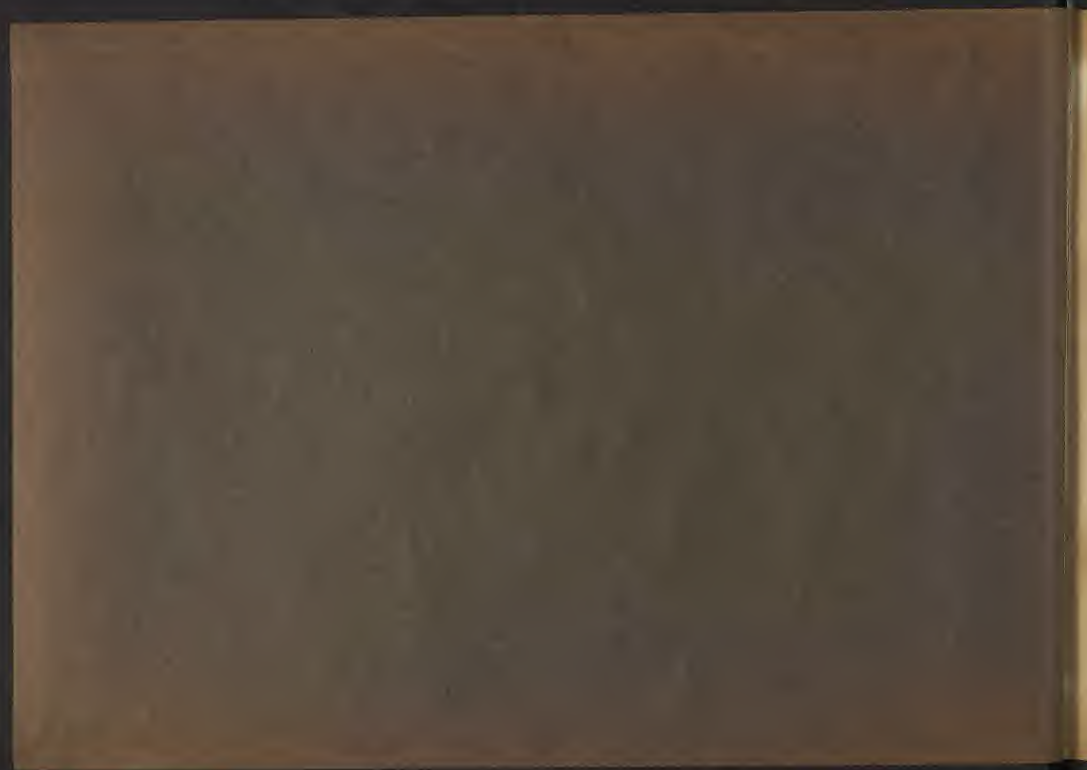
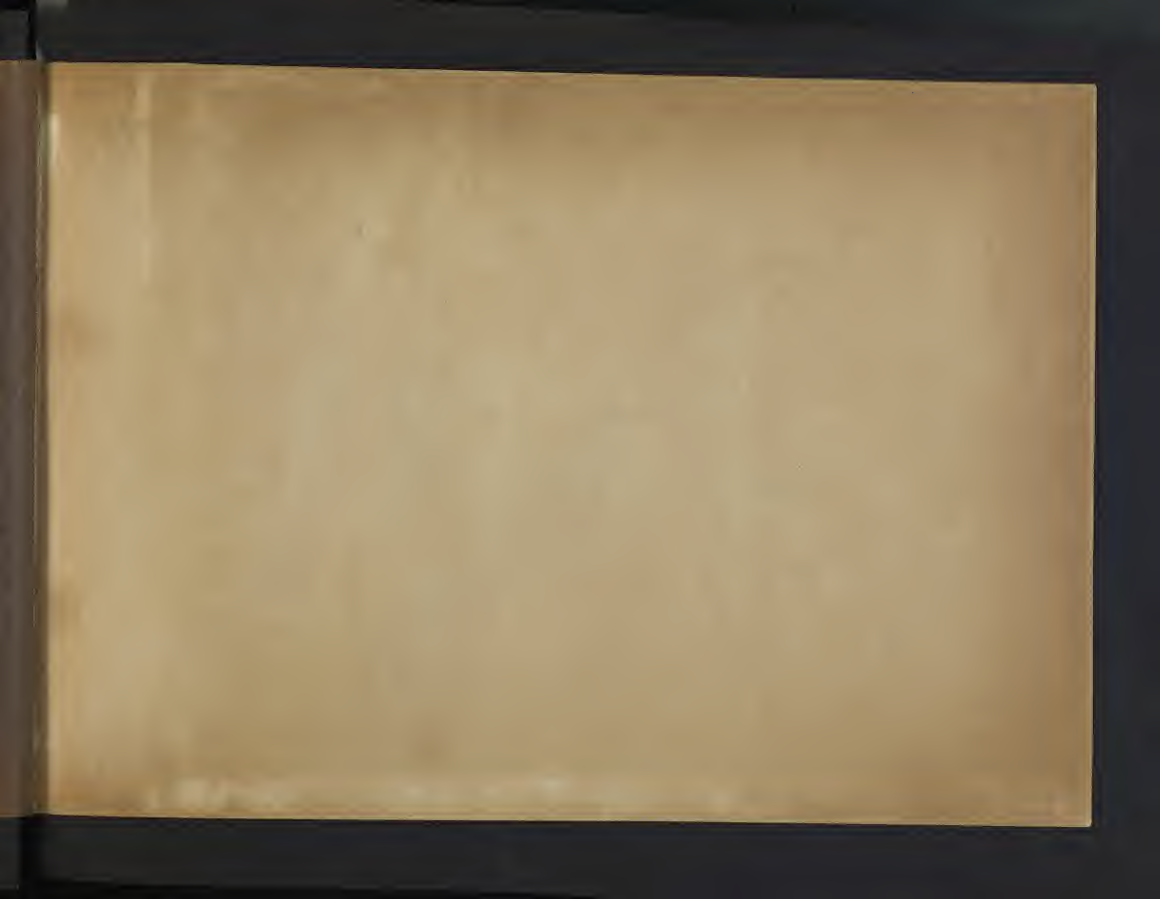


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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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The Illustrated War News.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE FRONT: GERMAN CAVALRYMEN, WOUNDED DURING THE ADVANCE ON LIÈGE, BEING BANDAGED.

Photo. Newspaper Illus.

THE WAR AND ITS MEANING.

THE war which is now beginning is a conflict greater than any that has taken place since the beginning of recorded history, in respect not only of the population, civilisation, and wealth of the nations engaged in it, but also of the completeness of their naval and military preparations. The issue at stake is nothing less than the course of European civilisation, and probably of the future of mankind.

Two conceptions of nationhood, of government, and of freedom are in conflict. The Prussian State is the creation of its Kings, the instrument of whose power is an army disciplined like that of Philip and Alexander of old. The Prussian conception of the State is that of a monarchy in which authority is exercised by the King, presumed to have the wisdom and knowledge required to direct the life of a whole people. It is the conception of a benevolent and competent despotism, which Prussia must be admitted to have realised. Its dominating impulses have been efficiency and organisation. In virtue of them Prussia, half a century ago, imposed her leadership on Germany, which she proceeded to unite by overthrowing the Confederation set up in 1815 under the presidency of Austria.

The rival conception is that of representative, or self-government. The one school believes that men must be tutored into good behaviour; the other that, if they are left free, they will, on the whole, choose the right way. This second is the idea of nationhood, developed in England in the seventeenth century and in France in the eighteenth.

There are also two inconsistent ideals of Europe, which is regarded by British, French, and Italian statesmen as a community of free nations, as a great republic of States, all of which have equal sovereign rights. This ideal found its expression in the Concert of Europe, the

co-operation of the Great Powers for the settlement of questions concerning them all. The other view is that Europe is to be governed and controlled by some one all-powerful State. Akin to the conception of political freedom is that of nationality, which regards States as properly

equivalent to communities united by race, speech, and common traditions. The question which this war will settle one way or the other is whether Europe shall be governed by the German Emperor, or whether it shall continue to be a community of free nations. The war has arisen in conditions such that every nation in Europe is concerned, that every nation, in all probability, must sooner or later take a side, and that each nation will find itself called upon, whether it will or no, to bear witness with its blood to its faith in the cause which it espouses.

Bismarck's object was to place Prussia at the head of Germany. He had two obstacles to overcome: the resistance of Austria, which was the nominal but inefficient head; and the objection of France to the formation of a United German State of sixty million inhabitants. He found ready to his hand the Prussian army, then certainly the best in Europe; and had the assistance of a very great general, the late Count Moltke. With great skill Bismarck brought about three wars, of which the first, against Denmark, while it enlarged Prussia's territory, furnished the pretext for the second, by which Austria was driven out of Germany and Prussia took the lead of that country. In the third, a French attack was provoked, in such a way that the conflict and the victory made all Germany gladly accept the headship of Prussia. The German people had been taught by its historians that Alsace and Lorraine were German lands, stolen from Germany by Louis XIV. There was some truth in this, but

it was convenient for Bismarck, Treitschke, and their disciples to forget that in 1789 the people of Alsace had freely resolved that they were,

(Continued overleaf.)



IN COMMAND OF H.M.S. "AMPHION" WHEN SHE SANK AFTER STRIKING A GERMAN MINE; AND NOW IN COMMAND OF THE "FAULKNER"; CAPTAIN CECIL H. FOX.

Captain Fox, late Captain of the light cruiser "Amphion," was received by the King the other day, after the sinking of his ship. He has been appointed to the "Faulknor," in command on commissioning, and for command of the Third Destroyer Flotilla.—(Photograph by Russell.)



SUNK IN AN ATTACK ON A BRITISH CRUISER

The Secretary of the Admiralty announced on August 10 that on the previous day one of the cruiser squadrons of the Main Fleet was attacked by German submarines. None of the British vessels was damaged, and one of the enemy's submarines, the "U 15," was sunk. The actual number of submarines covered by the German Navy is believed to be something over thirty, but the German Naval programme

SQUADRON: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 15."

provides for seventy-two by the end of 1917. The "U 13" was one of six—"U 13" to "U 18," inclusive—built in 1911-12, with a displacement, on the surface, of 650 tons, and submerged, 750, and a horse-power respectively of 1400 and 500. She carried four torpedo-tubes, and her maximum radius of action was 2000 miles.—[Photograph by *Record*]

and would be, a part of the French nation. From 1792 to 1870 these people fought and bled as Frenchmen for France. It was, therefore, unhistorical and untrue to go back to the seventeenth century to settle their nationality. But the German Government in 1871 annexed Alsace and part of Lorraine, and has for forty years been applying its efficient methods to the Germanisation of these lands. It has not succeeded. Its methods and their failure are alike illustrated by the telegram the other day which announced that seventeen Alsatians crossing the border into their beloved France, had been shot dead by Prussian soldiers. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was felt by France as a wrong which could not be forgiven.

alliance with Austria, and when, with his encouragement, France took possession of Tunis, Italy, disappointed, was driven into the arms of the Austro-German combination. Supported by Austria and Italy, Germany, being very prosperous and very well governed, became ambitious. Bismarck, probably to gain popular support, entered into a disgraceful intrigue for the purpose, which succeeded, of falsely representing England as opposed to the acquisition of any colonies by Germany. From that time on Germans have been taught at school and college that England was their enemy. Bismarck always refused to be drawn into a war with Russia for the furtherance of Austrian ambition in the Balkans. When



A WAR PRIZE: A BRITISH CRUISER TOWING A CAPTURED GERMAN MERCHANTMAN INTO PORT.

Almost as soon as the great war began, news arrived of the capture of German merchant ships.

The vessel here seen in tow had a valuable cargo aboard and was taken off the coast of Sicily.

Photograph by Topical War Service.

Moltke, the great soldier, told his countrymen that to keep these lands they must remain armed for half a century. For forty years, Germany has lived in the apprehension of a French attack to recover them. Bismarck dreaded that attack; he feared that the loss of Alsace and Lorraine would drive France into an alliance with Russia. To prevent that he made alliance with Russia and Austria. But Russia was offended by the division of Bulgaria in 1878, and by the opposition of Austria, supported at that time by England, to her efforts to free Bulgarians and Serbs from their Turkish masters. Thereupon, the alliance of Russia and France became inevitable. Bismarck thenceforth made a closer

William II. became Emperor, his first act of importance was to dismiss Bismarck and to assert his own autocracy. The ideal which he set before himself and his people was to obtain the command of the sea, which could be acquired only by the destruction of the British Navy. If that could be accomplished, and if France could again be humiliated, Germany would have acquired in Europe the position of domination which Prussia had already obtained in Germany. Prince Bismarck has publicly explained that his mission as Chancellor was to allay British suspicions until the German Navy should have been made so strong as to be able to face the British Navy without the certainty of being immediately overwhelmed. In this he has succeeded.

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THE CHURCH AND THE WAR: LONDON TERRITORIALS AT ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, WHERE THEY DEPOSITED THEIR COLOURS.

"Fear your God and defend your country," were the appealing words addressed by Princess Louise on Sunday to six battalions of London Territorials after a church-parade. That is the spirit, indeed, in which our Territorials all over the United Kingdom are mustering for the defence of the Nation. Colours are no longer borne in war: in these days of extended-order fighting such rallying centres have no place

on the battlefield. In consequence, everywhere our regiments are laying up their colours in churches or public buildings, with what ceremony can be improvised at short notice. Our illustration shows a battalion of London Territorials passing St. Pancras Church, where they attended Divine service previous to formally handing over their colours to the Mayor of the borough.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

The Emperor William II. has inherited the method, though not the spirit, of Bismarck's statesmanship. In the period between 1850 and 1866, when Bismarck was the Prussian representative in the Diet of the German Confederation at Frankfurt, he kept urging his Government to bully the small States of Germany in order to make them take Prussia's side against Austria. The result was that, in 1866, they all took Austria's side against Prussia. That mode of dealing with foreign States has been steadily employed ever since. Germany has bullied England and France in turn and has encouraged Austria to bully the Balkan States, especially Serbia. The way in which France was driven to dismiss M. Delcassé, and the high-handed tone adopted by Germany when the Emperor sent the *Panther* to Agadir, are fresh in everyone's recollection. In 1911, however, Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the bankers convinced Germany that if she then attacked France, England would be on the French side. At that time, the Russian Army was still suffering from the disorganisation caused by the war against Japan, so that Germany had a favourable opportunity for attacking France. German officers, schoolmasters, and people were very angry with the Emperor's prudence in keeping the peace. Immediately after the crisis of 1911, Germany proceeded to make a very great addition to her army. General von Bernhardi, an eminent military writer, has written volume after volume preaching a war of conquest, and telling his countrymen that Germany must either place herself at the head of Europe by the overthrow of her neighbours, or sink into insignificance. The purpose of her army, of her whole national organisation, was self-assertion, and Germany was to go forth as soon as possible conquering and to conquer.



THE HEROIC DEFENDER OF LIÈGE AGAINST THE GERMANS:
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEMAN.

General Leman, the heroic commander of the Belgian forces at Liège, has proved himself to be not only a gallant and resourceful officer, but a remarkable organiser as well. Grasping the critical nature of the situation, he acted with the promptitude for which it urgently called.—(Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.)

France must be destroyed, the power of England broken, and Russia pushed back within reasonable limits. The German Government controls the whole system of national education; not only all the schools, but the universities; and all Germans have been taught from childhood upwards that England is the enemy, the one remaining obstacle to German supremacy in the world, and that in order to overthrow England it is necessary, first, to make an end of France. For them righteousness is identical with Germanism, which must be asserted by force.

A few months ago, the soldiers who direct the German Army discovered that Russia, following Germany's example, was increasing her army; and began to be afraid that in two or three years the French and Russian armies together might be too strong for Germany. Moreover, the great strengthening of the free Balkan States in consequence of the last war seemed likely if these States should have time for consolidating themselves, to bar Austria's path to the south, especially Serbia, which, having been long ill-treated by Austria, has consequently been forced to look to Russia for support. The German and Austrian Governments together determined that it must be now or never. They thought themselves able to fight France and Russia, but did not think it prudent to have England also against them. England must, if possible, be kept quiet until France and Russia had been dealt with. Germany's strength lies in the perfect arrangements for her mobilisation; therefore the war must be brought on with lightning rapidity, in order to enable Germany, with Austrian reinforcements, to crush the French Army while Russia's forces, always slow in developing, were kept at bay. The war must be brought on for a cause that would not

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THE GRENADIERS MARCH PAST THE KING: HIS MAJESTY GREETS HIS SON'S NEW REGIMENT OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Before leaving London, the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, to the 1st Battalion of which the Prince of Wales has been appointed as a Second Lieutenant, marched past Buckingham Palace at full war strength and in service kit. The King is seen in our illustration, hat in hand, in the centre of the gateway, taking the salute. On the left of the picture are Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales,

and Princess Mary, whilst Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, and Princess Christian are also seen. The battalion had its full equipment. Every man carried his campaigning kit, and the column was accompanied by baggage wagons and field kitchens. In the rear rode General Lloyd, who commanded the Grenadiers for three years during the South African War.—[Photograph by Central News.]

interest England. Accordingly, when the Austrian Archduke was assassinated by Austrian Serbs, a case against Serbia was got up under the auspices of Count Forgach, who prepared the notorious and infamous case against the innocent victims of the Agram persecution. On July 23 an ultimatum was sent to Belgrade in terms absolutely unprecedented, requiring the Serbian Government, at forty-eight hours' notice, not only to humiliate itself, but to accept Austrian dictation in the administration of Serbia, on pain of invasion. It was perfectly understood that no free Government could possibly agree to the Austrian terms, so that Serbia was sure to fight. The attack on Serbia was a direct challenge to Russia, who, if she failed to come to Serbia's aid, would have abdicated her place as champion of the Slav races. Thus the challenge was such as Russia could not decline without betraying her past and renouncing her future. France was known to be in honour bound to make common cause with Russia. The moment Austria refused to discuss with Russia the terms of her ultimatum, it was clear that Germany and Austria were determined to assert themselves, and that, rather than consider in conjunction with the other Powers the conditions of Serbia's existence, they would set Europe on fire, their military purpose being to establish their supremacy in Europe.

Would England look on inactive? This was what Germany and Austria hoped. But the German Chancellor made it clear that Germany intended in any case to conquer France, and that no consideration of the rights of Belgium would stand in her way. England is pledged to the defence of Belgian neutrality, and her people cannot remain indifferent spectators of a wanton attack upon France aiming at that country's ruin. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey were, therefore, left no choice.

Thus the great war is upon us.

The military issues of the war in their broad outlines can be briefly sketched. If in the first great battles against the French the Germans should be successful they would proceed to occupy a great part of France with a portion of their army, while sending back the remainder of their force to strengthen their defence on the Russian frontier. At sea, the German Fleet will do its best to keep the British Navy busy, probably without risking a decisive battle until the British Navy has been induced either to divide itself or to relax its watchfulness. For Germany everything turns on a victory over the French Army. In France, therefore, lies the decisive point. England has to strain every nerve to relieve the pressure on the French Army. The best way to do that would be to place the Expeditionary Force from the first in line with the French forces. I hope that this may have proved possible. The Government has rightly kept silence about its plans. A French victory would save both France and England, for it would give time for the Expeditionary Force to be reinforced by a large contingent of Territorial troops, which are of more value than the public has been led to suppose. I should imagine that another three weeks would show which way the balance is likely to incline. An unfavourable turn in this first great collision, which must, of course, be considered among the possibilities, would impose upon England the duty of assisting, with all the forces she can by any possibility get together, the resistance which France would certainly make to the German invaders, if they should be in the first instance victorious. That is the contingency for which England must prepare. She is herself in no danger so long as her Navy is undefeated, a condition about the continuance of which there ought to be no ground for anxiety.

SPENSER WILKINSON.



THE CHIEF TOWN OF A COLONY TAKEN FROM GERMANY BY GREAT BRITAIN :
LOME, THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN TOGOLAND.

On the afternoon of August 8, it was announced officially: "The British forces in the Gold Coast Colony yesterday seized the port of Lome, in German Togoland, on the West Coast of Africa. No resistance was offered, and South Togoland, up to 120 kilometres north from the coast, was simultaneously surrendered." Lome, which is also called Bay Beach, is the capital of Togoland, which has an area of 35,000 square miles. Togoland, the first colony Germany has lost, was the first instance Germany acquired. It was placed under German protection by the native king in a treaty signed on July 5, 1884.—(Photograph by Topical.)

for which England must prepare. She is herself in no danger so long as her Navy is undefeated, a condition about the continuance of which there ought to be no ground for anxiety.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST DREADNOUGHT TAKEN OVER BY THE

The secretary of the Admiralty announced on August 5 that the Government had taken over the two battle-ships, one completed and the other shortly due for completion, which had been ordered in this country by the Turkish Government, and the two destroyer-leaders ordered by the Government of Chile. The two battle-ships, it was announced, would be called the "Agincourt" and the "Erin," and the

ADMIRALTY: THE "SULTAN OSMAN I.," NOW H.M.S. "AGINCOURT."

other vessels the "Faulkner" and "Broke," after two famous naval officers. The "Agincourt," which is the largest Dreadnought yet completed, was originally begun for Brazil, and called the "Rio de Janeiro," but was taken over by Turkey before completion for £5,725,000 and renamed. She displaces 27,500 tons, and has seven turrets, each carrying two 12-inch guns.—[Photograph by G.N.]



THE STRAITS OF DOVER GUARDED BY A CHAIN OF LIGHT: A NIGHT VIEW FROM THE FRENCH COAST.

At night the narrow part of the English Channel between Dover and Calais is illuminated by a chain of light emanating partly from the coast on either side and partly from war-ships at sea. In our drawing the two lights on the left are those of Folkestone and Dover, in the centre are the searchlights of two vessels, and on the right is the beam from the lighthouse on Cape Gris Nez. The latter is very

powerful, and lights up objects miles away as it sweeps round the horizon. The sketch on which the drawing was based was made at Wimereux, near Boulogne, on Sunday, August 2. This district is particularly interesting as having been the scene of Napoleon's great armed camp during his projected invasion of England.—[Drawn by H. W. Kneiback from a Sketch by Arthur G. Cratchfield.]



THE CAPTURE OF A PRIZE ON THE HIGH SEAS: A LINER UNDER FIRE FROM A PURSUING DESTROYER.

Since the declaration of war against Germany many incidents like that here imagined by the artist have taken place on the high seas. Already by August 7 it was stated that some thirty German ships had been either captured at sea by British or French war-ships, or had been seized in British territorial waters. Among them was the Hamburg-America liner "Belgia," seized off Hlaescombe, and taken to

Newport, Mon. Another capture recalled by our illustration was that of the steamer "Laconia," of Trieste. She was sighted off Deal, inside the Goodwin Sands, on the evening of the 9th, and when signalled, refused to stop. Thereupon she was chased by destroyers, and after two shots had been fired, was brought up and taken into Deal.—[From the Picture by Armand Moreaux.]



THE BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD: ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.
Prince Louis of Battenberg became a naturalized British subject, and entered the Royal Navy in 1868. He has been First Sea Lord since 1912. He has held a number of most important commands, and saw active service in the Egyptian War of 1882. He was born at Gritz (Austria) on May 24, 1854, eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and grandson of Louis II. of Hesse.—[Photograph by Lefayette.]



ABOARD H.M.S. "COLLINGWOOD," OF THE FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON: PRINCE ALBERT.
Prince Albert, the second son of the King and Queen, is a midshipman of the "Collingwood," one of the ships of the First Battle Squadron which sailed from Portland Roads on July 29 at part of 1st Fleet. He was born on December 14, 1895, and was appointed a midshipman last September. His active service is arousing great interest.—[Photograph by Ernest Brooks.]



ANNOUNCED TO LEAD THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH. It was reported some days ago that Field-Marshal Sir John French, the reappointed Inspector-General of the Forces, would command the British Expeditionary Force. Sir John, who made his reputation in the South African War and has also seen service in the Sudan, was in the Navy for four years. He was born at Ripple, in Kent, on September 28, 1852.—[*Photograph by Russell.*]



THE NEW BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER. The Prime Minister having given up that office, Lord Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War, his post in Egypt being kept open for him until the emergency created by the war is over. Lord Kitchener, regarded as one of the greatest leaders and organizers the British Army has known, was born at Ballykingsford, Co. Kerry, on June 24, 1850.—[*Photograph by Bassano.*]



IN WAR TIME MOSTLY ABSORBED INTO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE : CAVALRY OF THE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY STATIONED AT HOME.

"On mobilization for war," as the "Statesman's Year-Book" points out, "the bulk of the British Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the 'Expeditionary Force' to consist of a cavalry division, 6 divisions, and certain 'army troops,' and 'line of communication troops,' with a total establishment of about 165,000. A cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron, and 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train, and 4 field ambulances; total establishment, 486 officers, 9410 other ranks, 16,195 horses, 24 guns. A division consists of 3 infantry brigades of 4 battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzer), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aeroplane

(Continues opposite)



IN WAR TIME MOSTLY ABSORBED INTO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE : ARTILLERY OF THE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY STATIONED AT HOME.

and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries, which have only 4. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 537 other ranks, 562 horses, in three squadrons. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers, 995 other ranks, in eight companies."—[Photographs by G.N.]



COMMANDEERED BY THE BRITISH ARMY: PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL MOTORS IN HYDE PARK AFTER BEING TAKEN FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Both private motorists and large firms who own commercial motor-vehicles have had to surrender them in great numbers to the Government for military purposes. On August 5, for example, the Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, was all day busily signing warrants authorising the commandeering, not only of motor-vehicles, but of horses, petrol, and other things required by the

Government for the national defence. As each warrant was signed, it was taken away by two Army officers attended by a sergeant of police. The cars are taken whether the owner agrees to the price or not, but he can appeal to the Courts afterwards. The military authorities not only commandeered vehicles, but called up for use those which they already subsidise.—(Photograph by G.N.)



THE MOBILISATION OF THE TERRITORIALS: THE LONDON SCOTTISH MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON TO THE SKIRL OF THE BAGPIPES.

The Territorials as well as the Regulars began vigorously mobilising as soon as the possibility of hostilities made it necessary. It was at six o'clock on the evening of August 4—the night of the declaration of war against Germany—that the order for the embodiment of the Territorials was received at the various headquarters of the Force in London. So expeditiously was the work accomplished that within twelve hours every member of the force had been summoned by letter, and before noon on August 5 the task of mobilising London's 40,000 Territorials was almost completed. The headquarters of the London Scottish are at 59, Buckingham Gate. The sixty vacancies in the regiment were all filled up at once by new recruits.—[*Photograph Specially Taken for the "Illustrated War News."*]



AN EFFECT OF THE WAR-FEVER IN PARIS: GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL PREMISES AND AN HOTEL WRECKED BY MOBS.

An unfortunate, but in the circumstances not unnatural, effect of the war-fever in Paris in the early days of the struggle was the wrecking by the crowd of premises under, or thought to be under, German or Austrian proprietorship. Of our photographs, No. 1 shows premises belonging to Messrs. Appenrodt with the windows smashed; No. 2 a dairy known as the Laiterie Maggi; No. 3 the Hotel

Terminus in front of the Gare de l'Est; No. 4 a *brasserie*, or beer-house. Many shop-keepers in Paris, it has been reported, have found it advisable to notify their customers that they only sell French-made goods. A number of shops have had to close altogether, partly owing to panic buying on the part of the public, and partly through their staffs being called to military service.—[Photograph by Nadreau.]



MAKERS OF A MAGNIFICENT STAND AGAINST THE GERMANS: BELGIAN INFANTRY (AT NAMUR).

Nothing has been more encouraging to the nations who are resisting the aggression of Germany than the splendid stand made by the Belgian troops against the invaders, a stand which has considerably delayed the German plans. Military service in Belgium, it may be noted, is partly voluntary and partly compulsory. "The authorised peace strength of the Belgian Army," says the "Statesman's Year-Book,"

"is 1300 officers and 55,300 other ranks, and the number of men available is was, including depots, will eventually come to about 350,000. . . . The total strength of the field army will be close on 170,000 men, with about 140,000 told off to fortified positions, depots included. . . . There is also a Garde Civique of 46,000 . . . possessing a large reserve."



THE CITY WHICH HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT AND MADE A HEROIC DEFENCE: LIÈGE—THE RIVER FRONT.

There is no doubt that the defence of Liège by the Belgians under General Leman will go down to history as one of the most heroic achievements of this great war. It was stated by the Paris correspondent of the "Times" on August 6 that a fierce battle was still proceeding before Liège, and that the Belgian Army was successfully filling its role of delaying the German advance, having then already

gained thirty-six hours by its resistance. Numerous accounts of heroic deeds by the Belgian defenders were published. On the 7th it was reported in a message from Brussels that, according to an official statement, the attack on the forts round Liège had been abandoned. A later official statement was that the German Commander attacking Liège had asked for a 24-hours' armistice.—[Photograph by C.N.]



"WE HAVE REFUSED TO FORFEIT OUR HONOUR": BELGIAN CAVALRY (A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH AT CHARLEROI).

Some brilliant feats of arms have been performed by the Belgian cavalry during the gallant defence which Belgium has opposed to the German advance. As our photograph shows a troop of Belgian Lancers, it is of interest to recall that there was a report that a squadron of Belgian Lancers had been completely annihilated after a desperate encounter, in which they killed 150 Uhlans. On assuming the

command of his troops, the King of the Belgians said: "Soldiers! Without the slightest provocation from us, a neighbour, haughty in its strength, has torn up the Treaty bearing its signature. It has violated the territory of our fathers. Because we have been worthy of ourselves, because we have refused to forfeit our honour, it has attacked us."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE: BELGIUM—THE VALLEY OF THE SAMBRE, THE FAVOURED ROUTE OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

This map shows the hilly nature of the Franco-German boundary, rendering the operations of an invading army difficult. The Valley of the Sambre has been for ages the route chosen by military commanders. It seems hardly necessary to recall the fact that our declaration of war against Germany was due to the summary rejection by their Government of Great Britain's request for

assurances on Germany's part that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. Sir Edward Grey, in his historic speech in Parliament on August 3, said: "We have great and vital interests in the independence of Belgium. . . If her independence goes the independence of Holland will follow."—[By Courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."]



FIGHTING AGAINST FRANCE: THE GERMAN CAVALRY—DRAGOONS

For cavalry, the term of service in the First Line, or Active Army, is seven years—three years in the ranks, and four in the reserve. During the time of reserve service the soldier is looked upon as belonging to his corps, and has to join it twice for training, which is limited by law to eight weeks, but is more usually six weeks or a month. After this, the cavalryman is in the first "ban" of the

(ON LEFT) AND LANCERS (ON RIGHT) ENGAGED ON MANOEUVRES.

Landwehr, or Second Line Army, for three years. The estimate is that in war not fewer than eight cavalry divisions would be formed from the line regiments. The normal strength of a cavalry division is three brigades of two regiments each, with two (possibly three) batteries of horse artillery. In war, the German uniform is field grey, with helmet covers.—[Photograph by Tellemann]



IN THE VERY CLOSE FORMATION IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO FIGHT: GERMAN INFANTRY ENTRENCHED AND CHARGING

In the First Line, or active force, of the German Army, the term of service is seven years, two of which, as regards the infantry, are spent in the ranks and five in the reserve. Liability to serve begins at the age of seventeen, and actual service at twenty. The age when liability ends is forty-five. After his term in the reserve, the infantryman belongs for five years to the first "ban" of the Landwehr, or Second Line Army. Next he joins the second "ban," in which he remains to the end of his thirty-ninth year, that is, for six or seven years, and finally passes



CHARGE OF THE KAISER'S ENORMOUS ARMY, WHOSE FIGHTING STRENGTH HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT ABOUT TWO AND A-HALF MILLIONS. Liability to the home defence force known as the Landsturm. "Two regiments of infantry" (to quote the "Statesman's Year-Book") "form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. The intended employment of the reserve troops in war has not been divulged, but it seems probable that most of the two-brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade. . . . The war strength of . . . an army corps of two divisions is about 30,000. . . . There are altogether 25 army corps in the army of the German Empire."—[Photograph by Oscar Tellemann.]



SUNK BY A SYSTEM OF MINE-LAYING "NEW IN WARFARE," THAT "SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE CIVILISED WORLD": THE "AMPHION."

It was announced on August 7 by the Admiralty that, in the course of reconnoitring after the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" had been sunk, the "Amphion" struck a mine and foundered. The explosion shattered the fore part of the ship, and caused practically all the loss of life. As mentioned on another page, showing her at sea among destroyers, over 100 of the crew were killed, and twenty German prisoners also perished. The captain, 16 officers, and 135 men were saved. In connection with the loss of this vessel, Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons the other day that the system of Germany in laying mines was new in warfare and "should be considered by the civilised world."—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE NAVY'S FIRST VICTIM AND CAUSE OF HER FIRST LOSS IN THE WAR: THE GERMAN MINE-LAYER "KÖNIGIN LUISE."

As mentioned under our photograph of H.M.S. "Amphion," it was announced by the Admiralty on the 6th that the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" had been sunk by the "Amphion" and the Third Torpedo Flotilla, and on the following day the Admiralty published the news that the "Amphion" herself had subsequently struck a mine and foundered with much loss of life. It is thought that the

mine which destroyed her must have been one of those dropped by the "Königin Luise." The latter ship was a passenger steamer belonging to the Hamburg-America Line. Mine-laying in shallow water has always been opposed by the British Government. The efforts of the British Envoys at the Hague Conference of 1907 to secure its abolition were defeated by German opposition.—[Photograph by Chandler.]



SUNK AFTER THE FIRST BRITISH NAVAL SUCCESS OF THE WAR: THE BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER "AMPHION" AMONG DESTROYERS.

H.M.S. "Amphion," which has been sunk by a mine with a loss of over 100 men, took a prominent part in gaining the first British naval success of the war. On August 6 it was announced by the Admiralty that the commander of the torpedo-flotilla had reported that H.M.S. "Amphion" and the Third Torpedo Flotilla sank the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" at noon on the previous day.

The "Amphion" was a light cruiser of 3,560 tons displacement, carrying ten 4-inch guns (31-pounders), four 3-pounders, and two torpedo-tubes. In the above photograph she can be seen in the centre, with white bands round two of her funnels, among a group of destroyers.—[Photograph by Cribb, Southsea.]



THE PRINCE OF WALES ON TRAINING FITTING HIM FOR HIS COMMISSION
The danger that has come upon the nation has revealed the young Heir to the Throne, who not long ago seemed just a light-hearted Oxford undergraduate fond of all forms of sport, as being full of earnest patriotism and desire for the people's welfare and security. He has set a high example to the young men of the country in this hour of trial. His sincere and eloquent appeal on behalf of the National

IN THE GRENADIERS: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH THE OXFORD O.T.C.
Fund, of which he is acting as Treasurer, for the relief of distress among the poor caused by the war, was followed shortly afterwards by the announcement that he was to be given a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and to go on active service. It was believed that the Grenadiers would probably be quartered on the East Coast.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



MEN WHO ARE LEADING OUR FLEETS AT SEA: NAVAL OFFICERS HOLDING HIGH COMMANDS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The photographs on this page are those of (1) Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Sir John Jellicoe; (2) Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commanding the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron, who has received the acting rank of Vice-Admiral; and (3) Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Rear-Admiral Madden, who

attained Flag rank in 1911, was Third Sea Lord when he received his war appointment.—Sir David Beatty distinguished himself with the Nile gun-boats in 1896, and two years later in China, services which earned him Flag rank at the early age of thirty-nine.—Sir Berkeley Milne was wounded in the Zulu War, and served in Egypt in 1882.—[Photographs by Russell (Southsea), and Lafayette.]



MEN WHO ARE LEADING OUR FLEETS AT SEA: NAVAL OFFICERS HOLDING HIGH COMMANDS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The above photographs are those of (1) Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, Commanding the Fourth Cruiser Squadron; (2) Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Commanding the Second Battle Squadron; and (3) Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, and thus in supreme command in the North Sea. Sir John Jellicoe is a great gunnery specialist. He served in Egypt in 1882, and

in the relief of Pekin, when he was wounded.—Sir George Warrender fought in the Zulu War and in China in 1900. The Second Squadron, which he commands, is the most powerful of the battle squadrons, its eight ships all carrying 13.5-inch guns.—Sir C. Cradock served in China in 1900 and commanded the British squadron off Mexico during the recent troubles.—[Photos. by Swaine, Russell (Southsea), and Spottis.]



THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR FROM LONDON; PRINCE AND PRINCESS LICHNOWSKY LEAVING CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.

The German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, and his wife left London on the morning of August 6 and travelled by train from Liverpool Street to Harwich, whence they crossed to Holland in the G.E.R. steamer "St. Petersburg," placed at their disposal by the Admiralty. When our photograph was taken, at the door of the German Embassy at 9, Carlton House Terrace, Prince Lichnowsky was seated

inside the car. His grey Homburg hat may be seen through the window at the back. The Princess, leading her pet dog, is about to enter the car. The name-plate of the Embassy had already been removed from the door, to which was subsequently affixed a sheet of paper inscribed "American Embassy"—the latter having undertaken the care of the premises.—[After a Photograph by L.N.A.]



WAR PRECAUTIONS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON: SENTRIES AT THE STRAND ENTRANCE OF SOMERSET HOUSE.

It is a new experience for London to be so closely concerned with a war in which the country is engaged as to find its own public buildings (other than those that are always so protected) under military guard. At Somerset House, on the day after war was declared, the Civil Service Battalion of the London Territorials was encamped in the courtyard, while stores and ammunition were being packed into

motor-ambulances, and sentries with fixed bayonets paced up and down in the Strand outside the entrance. This was part of the mobilization of the 40,000 Territorials of the London district, which was carried out with great smoothness and expedition. It was expected that the whole Territorial Force—some 115,000 men—would be mobilized within the week.—[Photograph by Photopress.]



STRANDED IN PARIS: A QUEUE OF ANXIOUS INQUIRERS WAITING OUTSIDE THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

Thousands of British tourists in France at the time of the outbreak of war found themselves in difficulties as to the means of return. Immediately after the mobilization of the French Army, the French Government issued a notice that all foreigners in France must present themselves to a local authority to establish their identity and obtain permission to leave the country if they wished to do so; otherwise

they would be arrested as a precaution against espionage. Moreover, the means of traveling were now considerably restricted, and those inland had great difficulty in reaching the coast. The British Consulate in Paris, in the Rue Montalivet, was besieged by a large crowd of anxious inquirers who wanted information or assistance in obtaining the necessary passports.—[Photograph by C.N.]



LEAVING THE WAR OFFICE: LORD ROBERTS AND ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS.

It would be quite superfluous to recall the achievements of the veteran Field-Marshal, who is universally known as one of the greatest of British soldiers. His *Eldon*, it may be noted, will pass to the elder of his two daughters, with remainder to her sister, and to the latter's heirs male in the event of the elder sister leaving no male issue.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



OLD WAR MINISTER AND NEW: LORDS HALDANE AND KITCHENER AT THE WAR OFFICE.

It was officially announced on August 6 that Lord Kitchener had been appointed Minister of War in succession to the Prime Minister, who had held the office since the resignation of Colonel Seeley. Lord Haldane, now Lord Chancellor, was Minister of War from 1905 to 1912, and there was some talk of his resuming the office recently. He created the Territorials as we now know them.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



WITH "CATERpillars" ON THEIR WHEELS: FRENCH HEAVY SIEGE ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.

In the French Army "two infantry regiments make a brigade . . . two brigades a division; and two divisions an army corps. French batteries have only 4 guns each. Each division has a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries (36 guns), while the corps artillery consists of 9 field and 3 howitzer divisions—altogether 36 batteries to the corps. In addition there are 6 'reinforcing batteries' to each corps, which only exist as a cadre till mobilisation. . . . There are also 48 heavy batteries, of 2 guns each, to be distributed amongst the army corps. A cavalry division is nominally composed of 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with 2 divisions of horse artillery of 2 batteries, in all 24 squadrons, and 12 guns." Thus the "Statesmen's Year-Book."—[Photograph by Red.]



LAUNCHED AGAINST GERMANY: FRENCH INFANTRY ON THE

The French Army is divided into the National Army, which is called the Metropolitan, and the Colonial Army. As the "Statesman's Year-Book" points out: "Owing to the length of the reserve service, the number of reservists per battalion is very large (2000 or more). On mobilisation, therefore, the reserve not only brings its unit to war strength, but every battalion and regiment forms a corresponding

MARCH—PART OF A WAR STRENGTH OF ABOUT 1,300,000.

reserve unit, and there is still a certain surplus left for the depot." The field army of France totals about 500,000 combatants; with reserves amounting to about 500,000 men—a total strength of 1,300,000. The French infantry are armed with the Lebel magazine rifle, calibre .315. In our photograph the men are wearing white covers to their kepis to distinguish them from the "enemy" during manoeuvres.—[Photograph by G.N.]



A SHIP WHOSE MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AROUSED THE GREATEST INTEREST: THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "GOEBEN."

Many rumours were spread recently as to the movements of the Dreadnought battle-cruiser "Goeben," one of the finest units of the German Navy. It was reported that, with the third-class cruiser "Breslau," she had sailed from Messina with decks cleared for action against war-ships of the British Fleet awaiting them in the Straits. According to the "Times" of August 8, however, "apparently she did

not do so, for no news has come of any engagement nor of her whereabouts since. The British cruisers were awaiting her, but as they had to remain outside territorial waters, there was ample opportunity to evade them, as we have learnt many times in manoeuvres." The "Goeben" is of 23,000 tons, and carries ten 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 24-pounder guns; and four torpedo-tubes.—[Photo. Record.]



PLACED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY BY AUSTRALIA: THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET—ENTERING SYDNEY HARBOUR.

It was announced on August 4, the day of the declaration of war against Germany, that on the previous day the Government of the Australian Commonwealth had offered, in the event of war, to place the Australian Fleet under the control of the British Admiralty. On the following day the King sent a message of thanks to the various Over-Sea Dominions. It was in 1911 that the Commonwealth

Government decided to establish a "Royal Australian Navy," which by the end of 1913, it was arranged, should consist of one Dreadnought battle-cruiser, the "Australia," three protected cruisers, the "Melbourne," "Sydney," and "Brisbane," and six destroyers of the River class.—[From the Picture by Arthur Dargatz, Reproduced by Permission of the National Art Gallery, New South Wales.]



TROOPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH WHICH HAS OFFERED US 20,000 MEN: AUSTRALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

On August 3, the day before our declaration of war with Germany, the Government of the Australian Commonwealth cabled an offer to the British Government to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to the aid of the Mother Country; at the same time, as mentioned elsewhere, offering to place the Australian Fleet under the control of the Admiralty. These offers were contained in a telegram from

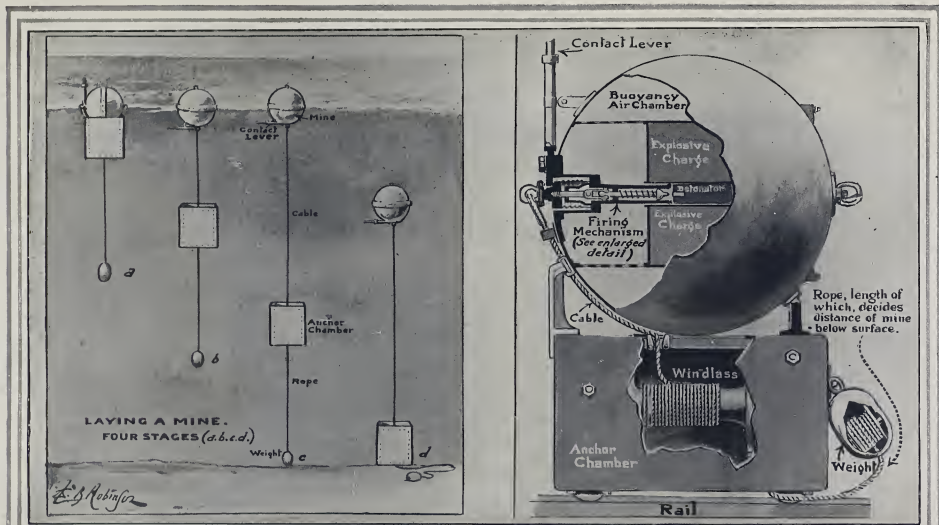
Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia, and in reply Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, telegraphed expressing the appreciation of the Home Government, and stating that he would communicate further regarding the proposed expeditionary force. Australia in 1911 adopted a new scheme of defence recommended by Lord Kitchener.—[By Courtesy of the Australian Commonwealth Offices in London.]



OVERSEAS FORCES TO FIGHT FOR THE MOTHER COUNTRY: SOLDIERS OF CANADA, WHICH HAS OFFERED TO SEND OVER 20,000 MEN.

The first of these photographs shows cadets in review order; the second shows No. 1 Troop of the 12th Manitoba Dragoon. The Government of the Dominion of Canada have made arrangements to raise an Expeditionary Force of over 20,000 men to be sent to the United Kingdom, and have also offered such further numbers of men as may be required. It was understood that the Ottawa contingent

would sail as soon as they could be organized, and that they would not go on garrison duty in England, but would be sent at once to reinforce the British Army in the field. The First Canadian Army Division will comprise three brigades of infantry. There will be also 300 artillery to man 27 guns, 500 cavalry, and 2000 men from the Medical Corps and supernumeraries.—[Photograph by Courtesy of "Canada."]



THE CONTACT-MINE IN NAVAL WARFARE: STAGES OF LAYING, AND A MINE IN SECTION.

The illustrations show the laying of a mine which consists of two parts—anchor-chamber and spherical explosive case. The windlass inside the plummet is turned by hand until the length of cable between it and the anchor-chamber equals the depth at which the mine is to float. The plummet and anchor-chamber sink, leaving the mine on the surface. The windlass in the anchor-chamber reels off

the mooring cable connecting it with the mine on the surface, till the plummet reaches ground. That relieves the tension on the cable between plummet and anchor-chamber and the windlass in the anchor-chamber stops. The anchor-chamber carries down the mine to the arranged flotation depth.—[Part of a Drawing to be published in next Friday's "Illustrated London News," by Courtesy of "Engineering."]



MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIRST NAVAL ACTION AGAINST GERMANY: SURVIVORS OF THE "AMPHION" JUST AFTER COMING ASHORE.

As mentioned on other pages, the British cruiser "Amphion" was sunk through striking a mine after the sinking of the German mine-layer "Königin Luise," the first Naval action of the present war. Mr. Norman Wilkinson, who saw the survivors of the "Amphion" come ashore, writes with reference to his sketch from which the above drawing was made: "A portion of the survivors are seen, having

just come ashore, on the way to the Naval barracks. Almost all were bare-footed and hatless, wearing singlets and trousers. Some showed signs of the stress through which they had passed." A more finished drawing will appear in Friday's "Illustrated London News."—, "drawn by S. Dagg from a Sketch made on the Spot by our Special Artist, Norman Wilkinson."



BRITISH AND GERMAN SAILORS BURIED TOGETHER: BEARING THE COFFINS, DRAPED WITH THE UNION JACK AND THE GERMAN FLAG.

As the result of the sinking of the "Königin Luise" and the "Zimphien," eight of the sailors brought ashore—four British and four German—died, and were buried together with the full honours of war. The funeral was performed in the Navy fashion. The names of the dead men are: British—Henry Copland, leading stoker; Jesse Foster, Albert Martin, and William Dick, stokers. German—Karl

Kirchner, seaman; R. Klieve and Ludwig Lisbrandt, stokers. One German sailor was not identified. The Coroner had previously held an inquest upon the bodies of the eight men, but the verdict was not published. The funeral service was read by the aged Vicar of the place as the procession marched in solemn array from the barrack gates to the cemetery.—[Photograph by Faringdon Photo. Co.]



ENEMIES AT PEACE: THE LAST SALUTE AT THE GRAVES OF BRITISH AND GERMAN SAILORS KILLED IN THE "AMPHION"-"KÖNIGIN LUISE" ACTION.
The four British and four German sailors were buried together with full naval honours. A British bugle sounded the "Last Post," whilst a firing party fired three volleys over the graves. Through the gates seamen tramped in orderly procession; first a firing party, carrying reversed rifles, then a country wagon containing eight coffin, four covered by the Union Jack and four by the German Ensign,

then the board-party of over fifty men; and finally, two officers of the Salvation Army and two British seamen rescued from the wreck of the "Amphion." In our illustration the firing-party is shown firing a volley, with a Salvation Army officer in the background. In spite of the fact that rain was falling heavily the scene was most impressive.—[Photograph by Harrington Photo. Co.]



THE POSSIBILITY OF THE INVASION OF ENGLAND BY AIR: GERMAN DIRIGIBLES AND THEIR MENACE TO LONDON.

The question of the possibility of a German invasion of England in general and of London in particular by air, is one that has now taken an acute form. Germany, it is said, possesses seventeen first-class airships, of which eleven are long-range craft, as well as six smaller and slower dirigible balloons. They can carry from two to four tons of ammunition and can drop high-explosive bombs. Their average

effective range of action has been put at 1000 miles, though the six newer vessels can make much longer voyages. The distances from the various airship stations in the west of Germany to London are—Heligoland, Emden, and Bremen, 400 miles; Hamburg, 450; Düsseldorf and Cologne, 300. The practicability of the dirigibles depends much on weather, and on security from attack by aeroplanes.



MARCHED UNDER ARMED GUARD: GERMAN RESERVISTS ARRESTED AT FOLKESTONE WHEN ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR FLUSHING.

A scene of excitement was witnessed at Folkestone Harbour when over two hundred German Reservists were stopped from embarking on the Flushing boat. They were marched to Shorecliffe under an armed escort, their baggage following in motor-cars. A statement issued by the Home Secretary on August 10, states that "a considerable number of Germans, chiefly reservists, have been arrested in various parts

of the country. This has been done as a precautionary measure and in accordance with what is usual in the early stages of a war, but it is not likely that the detention of most of the prisoners will be prolonged . . . The great majority of Germans remaining in this country are peaceable and innocent persons from whom no danger is to be feared."—[Photograph by Topical.]



HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM LIÈGE TO BRUSSELS A DESPATCH-RIDER SHOULDERED IN THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.

Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and rejoicing naturally took place in Brussels as a result of the magnificent defence of the forts of Liège by the Belgian soldiers, and when a despatch-carrier entered the town with the latest news from the beleaguered city, he was raised shoulder high and carried in triumph through the streets. By their plucky resistance to the enemy's advance at the very outset of

the campaign, the Belgians must have upset all the careful calculations of Germany, and by the bravery they have secured for themselves an undying fame. President Poincaré, in telegraphing his congratulations, announced that the French Government had conferred the Cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honour on the City of Liège in recognition of its brave defence.—[Photograph by Central News.]

AT THE FRONT

FOR THE

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS":

Famous War Artists and Correspondents who will Record the War for the Greatest of Illustrated Newspapers.

Mr. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, who again represents "The Illustrated London News" at the front, is quite the most famous of living War Correspondents. He has twelve English and foreign war medals, clasps, and decorations, and has been practically everywhere where fighting was to be seen since 1876, when he went through the Serbian campaign. He was with the Russians at Plevna, with Lord Charles Blandford on the "Condor," and at Tal-el-Kebir. He has seen fighting in Afghanistan, and he was with the Japanese Army at the battle of Tsushima Bay and the taking of Port Arthur 1904. He was with Lord Kitchener at Omdurman, he was through the South African War, and he was the only War Artist present at the siege of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War.



Mr. H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.

Mr. Seppings Wright, who has done to the front again, needs no introduction to readers of "The Illustrated London News." Since leaving the Royal Navy he has acted as Artist and War Correspondent for that paper in the Ashanti, Sudan, Benin, Greek, Spanish-American, and Balkan Wars. In addition he went through the Russo-Japanese War and the campaign in Tripoli.

Mr. SYDNEY ADAMSON.

Mr. Sydney Adamson is another very well-known War Artist who will be recording the progress of the war week by week for "The Illustrated London News." Mr. Adamson first saw active service in the Philippines, and he has since acted as War Correspondent in China, Morocco, and the Balkans.



Mr. JULIUS M. PRICE.

Mr. Julius Price is another famous War Correspondent who is representing "The Illustrated London News" again. He was in the Bechuanaland campaign in 1884, when, for journalistic purposes, he enlisted as a trooper in Methuen's Horse, and served in it until it was disbanded. He has been with exploring expeditions to the Arctic coast of Siberia, in Mongolia and the Gobi Desert, and through the Western Australian Gold-fields. He was also in the Greco-Turkish and Russo-Japanese Wars.

Mr. GEORGE LYNCH.

Mr. George Lynch, it will be remembered, represented "The Illustrated London News" in the Boer War, where he was wounded at the battle of Redbank and was afterwards captured by the Boers and imprisoned in Pretoria for a month. He was in the Spanish-American War, the China campaign, 1900, and in the Russo-Japanese War. He has done much exploring in the deserts of Western Australia and the Pacific Islands, and has been six times round the world.

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AFTER THE GERMANS HAD WORKED THEIR WILL ON IT: BURNT-OUT HOUSES IN THE BELGIAN VILLAGE OF MOULAND, NEAR VISE.

Photo. Newspaper Times.

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.

A FORTNIGHT has passed since the people of England divined, in advance of their Government, that they must go through the ordeal of a great conflict. During that time the armies have been made ready and moved to the theatre of war. Reports of a few engagements have come, and by Wednesday, when these notes will be in the reader's hands, the great wrestle between the French and German armies will certainly have begun.

A war is not merely a trial of strength between two armies; it is at the same time a trial of skill between two leaders. In that sense a campaign has often been compared to a game of chess; but there is this difference—that neither player can see the whole board; each has to guess what moves his opponent is making, and often knows of them only by the loss of some of his own pieces. In this war, the spectators will know the moves of neither side. They will hear only of partial results, and in due time will learn which way the balance has turned. But the principles which guide the directors of armies are well established, and indicate roughly the ideas that will govern the course of the campaign now beginning or begun. The first principle is to find the centre of gravity of the enemy's forces, and to collect if possible the bulk of your forces for a blow aimed at that centre of gravity. That is the main action; all others are subordinate, and should be kept subordinate. The second principle is to act as quickly as possible. If we put ourselves in the position of the German leader, we shall find that the centre of gravity of England, France, and Russia is in the French Army. If he can crush that he will have time to deal

with the Russian Army afterwards. In the first place, therefore, any Austro-German action against the Russian Army is subordinate. It will be made as subordinate as possible. The bulk of the German Army and as much of the Austrian Army as the railways can move has, therefore, probably been assembled facing the French frontier, from the border of Belgium to that of Switzerland. How will its blow be designed? The chief of the Staff of the Emperor William is Count Moltke, the nephew of the great Chief of the Staff of the Emperor William I. He has not been

many years at his post, in which he succeeded the late Count Schlieffen. It so happens that Count Schlieffen in the last years of his life wrote a book called "Cannae," in which he described his ideal of perfect generalship. At Cannae Hannibal drew up his army facing that of the Romans and parallel to it, in a thin line, at each end of which he had a great column of picked troops. When the battle began these two columns shot forward and then faced inwards, so that the Roman Army was enclosed between the long side and the two short sides of a parallelogram. Hannibal's cavalry, coming up behind the Romans, completed the parallelogram; and the Roman Army, held in front and behind, was squeezed in from both sides by the Carthaginian flanking columns. That was Count Schlieffen's ideal, which he thought had never been equalled except by Moltke at Sedan. The German plan of the present campaign was probably made by Count Schlieffen, and in that case is sure to reproduce his ideal. It may, therefore, be to engage the French Army along its whole front with a portion of the German Army, to shoot forward from each end of the German line a very strong column, which is then, when facing the end of the French line, to turn to its right or left and attack the French Army in flank, while masses of cavalry, from each wing, wheel round to cut the communications of the French Army in its rear. The French Army's natural position is behind and parallel to the frontier, with its right at Belfort and its left either

(Continued overleaf.)



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET:
VICE-ADMIRAL INGENOHL.

Admiral Jellicoe's opponent is the North Sea, Vice-Admiral Ingenohl, first attracted the Kaiser's notice when he was a Lieutenant on the Imperial yacht in 1889, during a cruise to Norway and England, and has since accompanied the Kaiser on many voyages. In 1902 he became a Captain, and three years later became Commander of the "Hohenzollern," and Adjutant to the Kaiser. He reached Flag rank in 1908, when he was made a Rear-Admiral. Later he became Second Admiral of the First Squadron, and then Admiral *à la suite* to the Kaiser.—[Photograph by Stanley.]



BURNT BY THE GERMANS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR ADVANCE IN BELGIUM: THE VILLAGE OF MOULANT—SHOWING GERMAN SOLDIERS LEAVING.

The village of Moulant suffered severely from the Germans, as shown by the above photograph and that on our front page. The German methods of dealing with the Belgian villagers has been much criticised in certain quarters. For instance, a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" wrote the other day describing "the frightful devastation which the Germans have perpetrated in Belgian-

territory" in the neighbourhood of Haelen. "Houses belonging to simple townspeople have been completely wrecked, the windows broken, the furniture destroyed, and the walls demolished by shell-fire. . . . But the worst sight of all is the burning cottages, the homesteads to which the German soldiers have wantonly set fire."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]

at Verdun or at some point further to the north-west—at Rethel, at Maubeuge, or even at Lille. The attack upon Liège suggests that the German right-hand column was intended to move through the plain of Belgium to the west of the line formed by the Meuse, the Sambre, and the Oise. Possibly only the right cavalry wing was to take this direction, and the great infantry column to move through the Ardennes. This part of the plan has met with obstacles—which, no doubt, were partially discounted—in the shape of the brave resistance of the Belgian Army, which, however, could hardly have been fully foreseen. The defence of Liège seems to have caused more delay than was expected, but that fortress is now masked, and must sooner or later be taken. It has, however, served its purpose—which, in the case of a fortress, is always to gain time. Where would Count Schlieffen have directed his left flanking column? Hardly through the gap between Toul and Epinal, which, though forty miles wide and therefore big enough, would lead, not on to the flank of the French Army, but towards its centre. The right flank of the French Army rests upon Belfort, and has the fortress of Besançon, nearly fifty miles behind, guarding its rear. A German flank column here could find its way only through Switzerland; and Count Schlieffen's plan, as he evidently contemplated the violation of Belgian neutrality, would not be embarrassed by respect for the neutrality of Switzerland. His right flank column then might move on the line Constance-Neuchâtel-Lyons, and then, at Pontarlier or Geneva, turn to its right towards Dijon. Whether this part of the

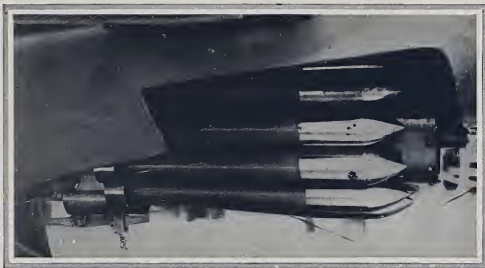
plan can be carried out smoothly depends on the Swiss people, whose mission in Europe is to maintain their freedom, of which the neutrality of Switzerland is the symbol. If Switzerland defends her neutrality against Germany she will emerge from the war with her ancient freedom established. If she acquiesces in the German design, and still more if she helps it, her fate will be linked to Germany's. A German victory would make her Germany's vassal; a

German defeat might be the end of her independent existence.

The issue at stake is too great for Italy long to remain neutral. It is quite possible that in the land warfare she holds the balance. Her assistance would enable Switzerland to assert her neutrality, which is not threatened except by Germany and Austria. If Italy espouses the cause of freedom, for which France and England are fighting, her Army will wrest from Austria the Italian regions of the Trentino and Trieste, and will enable the Servians to win for themselves the Serb lands of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slavonia, and Croatia.

Thus, the task of Sir Edward Grey is to place the true nature of the issues of this war before the Swiss and Italian Governments, and to urge them, while there is yet time, to throw in their lot with the cause of liberty and with the assistance

(Continued overleaf.)



THE BOMB-DROPPER'S MAGAZINE: TWELVE BOMBS IN POSITION ON A BRISTOL BIPLANE.

The bomb-dropping apparatus (to quote "Aeronautics") "consists of a circular frame containing twelve torpedo-shaped bombs . . . The bombs can be released by pressing a button in the fuselage . . . The twelve bombs can thus be released in twenty-one seconds, though they can, of course, be released independently. Each of these bombs weighs 10 lbs. and contains within its steel casing 2 lbs. of trinitrotol." A strong spring behind gives each bomb a push forward as it is released. A special device prevents the bombs exploding if the airman makes a bad landing. We are indebted to the Grahame-White Aviation Company for information on the subject.—[Photograph by Topical.]

of a free Europe. Italy has lately made great exertions to establish herself in Tripoli. Her people have had to bear a heavy burden. Great Britain can well afford to come to her help by finding the money which would enable her to put her army into the field; and Great Britain should also give to Serbia the assistance



WHERE "WATERLOO" IS BEING RE-FOUGHT ON A VASTER SCALE: CENTRAL BELGIUM, AGAIN THE SCENE OF A GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

[Reproduced by Courtesy of Messrs. A. and C. Black from their excellent Guide Book on "Belgium."]

of every practicable kind which would facilitate her brave attempt to make a united nation of the Serb race.

By Wednesday, the 19th, I imagine the French and German Armies will have closed with one another. There will be on each side a line of armies, each composed of from three to six army corps; and the first battles will be attempts of each side to get its armies into advantageous positions for the great decisive fight into which each General will try to throw all or the greater part of his group of armies. The struggle may take several weeks, and its course

arms. An army which spreads a line of riflemen across a piece of country, and makes them dig themselves into shelter-trenches, with artillery judiciously placed at favourable points, can hardly be driven away by an attack coming from the front. The assailant must have a great superiority of force—two or three to one—and must attack again and again, suffering tremendous losses. His best chance is at the same time to attack one of the flanks of the line and so to "roll it up." Suppose one army can manage to spread its riflemen in a continuous line forming a great circle round the other army, that other army must then either break through



DEMANDED FROM GERMANY IN THE ULTIMATUM BY JAPAN: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF TSINGTAU, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT AND PORT OF KIAOCHAU, WHICH WAS LEASED BY GERMANY FROM CHINA AND FORMED INTO A GERMAN PROTECTORATE.

On August 27 it was announced that Japan, in accordance with her alliance with Great Britain, had issued an ultimatum to Germany requiring the latter to withdraw or disarm all German war-ships in Japanese and Chinese waters, and to deliver to Japan the whole leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to its eventual restoration to China. A reply to the ultimatum was required by Sunday,

Photograph by Courtesy of the English Missionary Society.

will only gradually be disclosed. We in England shall have to possess our souls in patience, ready for either event, and straining every nerve to have fresh forces prepared as soon as may be. The plan of campaign which I have suggested as possible for Germany is, of course, only one of several, any of which may be adopted. The method of attempting an attack on both flanks with a view to surround an army implies a great superiority of force or of skill. It rests upon the nature of modern fire-

or surrender. Wherever it attacks it is met by a hail of bullets, and it can nowhere find a flank, unless and until it has pierced the enveloping circle. The only weapons of attack are the same as those of defence—the bullet and the shrapnel. A crowd of men running with bayonets to attack a line of riflemen will be shot at while it runs for three-quarters of a mile. If the riflemen can shoot and have plenty of bullets, the crowd will be mowed down long before

(Continued overleaf)



WHERE THE FRENCH AND GERMANS MET IN ONE OF THEIR FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN BELGIUM: DINANT, ON THE MEUSE.

At the picturesque town of Dinant, on the right bank of the Meuse, about eighteen miles south of Namur, was fought, on August 15, one of the first battles between the French and Germans in Belgium. It lasted from six a.m. till after six p.m., by which time the Germans, who originally occupied part of the town on the left bank of the river, had, it is said, retreated nine miles south towards Givet and

Rochefort, pursued by French infantry and Chasseurs. In the afternoon it was mainly an artillery duel, and a correspondent of the "Times," who saw it, writes: "To all appearances the French artillery made better practice than the German." A prominent feature of Dinant is a limestone crag crowned by a ruined fortress. The tower of the Church of Notre Dame is over 200 feet high.—[Photograph by Pevs Jennings.]

it has reached them. Against men who can shoot, who have cartridges, and are not frightened, a bayonet charge is hopeless. There is no record of a successful charge in these conditions. The bayonet succeeds against an enemy previously shaken by the bullet, with thinned ranks, failing ammunition, and shattered nerves. Its employment is rather the indication than the cause of victory.

The attempt to envelop an army requires for its success great precision of movement, so that all the bodies of troops concerned—in this case groups of army corps—may reach their appointed places at the right time. A breakdown of one of them might compromise the whole scheme.

Of course, neither Count Schlieffen nor any other general would apply the scheme of a battle like Cannae to the arrangements of a huge army over a great theatre of war. The analogy holds good only in so far as a commander contemplating an enveloping attack on the battlefield tries at the outset to get his armies into such a position that if each of them marches straight forward they will all meet on the chosen ground, and the enemy be assailed both in front and on his flanks. The disadvantage of this method is that it leaves the enemy the central position, from which, while the converging armies are still at a distance, he can throw the bulk of his force upon any one of them. Napoleon used to do this with tremendous effect in his campaigns from 1796 to 1809. But in his later wars, when the armies were larger and the spaces greater, he found it much more difficult.



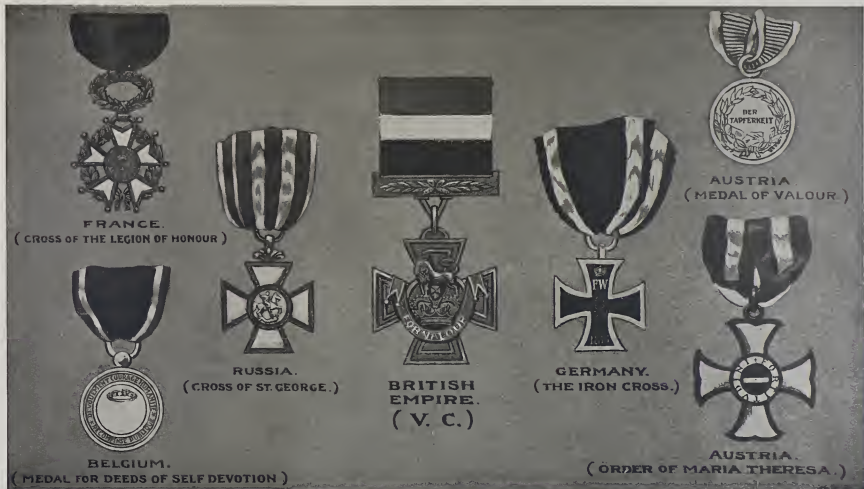
GOING TO RECEIVE HIS PASSPORTS: THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR, COUNT MENSDOFF, LEAVING THE EMBASSY.

War was declared by the British Government against Austria-Hungary at midnight on August 12. Count Mensdorff was appointed Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain in 1904, and has become very popular in London Society. He left London at midnight on the 16th to board a special steamer at Falmouth en route for Genoa.

[Photograph by L.N.A.]

The typical Napoleonic plan of campaign aimed at turning one flank of the enemy, not both. Napoleon would move his whole army past one of the enemy's flanks, keeping all its parts in intimate connection with one another, and would then attack the enemy in such a direction as to drive him away from his nearest road home. If that were Count Moltke's plan, he might, with a small part of his army, based on Strassburg and Metz, keep in check the French right, while his own right advanced against the line Verdun-Mauberge, and endeavour by a left wheel to sweep round till the right wing was near Paris and the French left driven back in the direction of Dijon. The few engagements which have as yet been reported do not suffice to disclose the German plan. What seems probable is that the German Army must act as soon as it is ready, because in the coming week, or at any rate in the last week of August, the Russian Army will begin its attack on the western defences of Prussia. Germany therefore requires an early victory over the French. She will pay a great price for it, because unless she obtains it she will be in a desperate case. Englishmen hope that France will be able to outbid her, for France is fighting England's battle as well as her own. The false doctrine that there could and would be no more wars has misled England into that negligence of military training and of the study of war in consequence of which she can now help France with no more than her Expeditionary Force, which, whatever its qualities, is not equal in numbers to a tenth of the French Army of the first line.

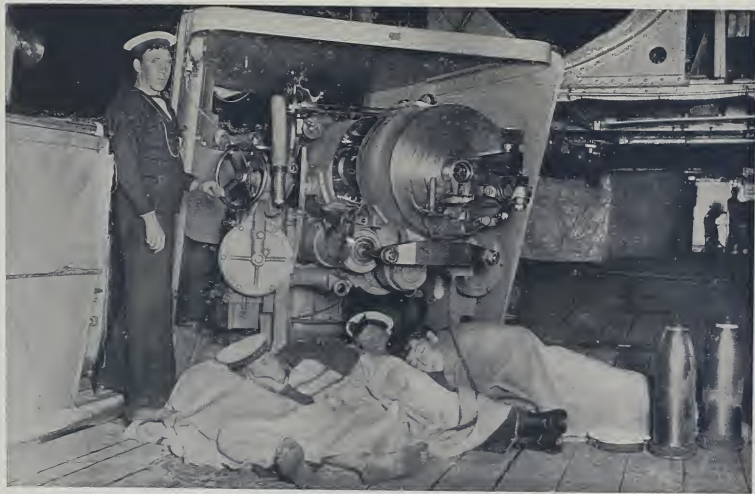
LONDON, AUGUST 16.



TO BE WON IN THE GREAT WAR: DECORATIONS THE FIGHTING NATIONS GIVE THEIR BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

Every European nation has its special medal for personal heroism in action. The British Victoria Cross is, perhaps, the most widely known of all. France awards to her bravest of the brave the celebrated Legion of Honour (instituted by Napoleon when First Consul in 1802). Belgium gives soldiers of all ranks the "Medal for Deeds of Self-Devotion." Russia bestows on all ranks the cross of the "Military

Order of St. George." The "Iron Cross" of Prussia, established for veterans of the "War of Liberation," is the "V.C." of the German Empire. Austria gives officers the cross of the "Military Order of Maria Theresa," instituted during the wars with Frederick the Great; privates and non-commissioned officers the "Military Medal of Valour," inscribed "Der Tapferkeit" (For Valour).—[Drawings by Courtesy of Messrs. Spink.]



SLEEPING BY THE GUNS: AT NIGHT ON BOARD A BRITISH CRUISER IN WAR-TIME.

There is probably not a single battle-ship or cruiser on the move in the North Sea—or in the Atlantic—on board which a scene such as that shown here is not to be witnessed every night. In the North Sea, in especial, where action may come on at the shortest notice in the form of a destroyer attack delivered at racing speed, all the gun's crews in every ship will be passing the night in that manner. Each man

lies down at his station beside, or as near as possible to, his piece, wrapped in his blanket, ready to wake up and spring to his feet on the first warning and swiftly and silently down through the ship from the officer of the watch on the bridge. Our seamen are well used to that sort of thing. Sleeping at the guns is a regular practice on board during the annual Manœuvres.—[Photograph by S.B.]



HOW THE "BIRMINGHAM" IS SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED THE GERMAN

SUBMARINE "U 15": The first encounter between a submarine and a big ship in naval warfare ended in disaster for the former, when the German submarine "U 15" was sunk by the cruiser "Birmingham." This drawing illustrates how a battleship or cruiser may destroy her new and insidious foe. In a report describing the details of the sinking of the "U 15," the "Scotsman" said: "The cruiser 'Birmingham,' steaming

SUBMARINE "U 15": A WELL-AIMED SHOT INFLECTS A FATAL WOUND.

at full speed, fired the first shot. . . . The periscope was shattered, and the submarine, now a blinded thing . . . was bound to come to the surface. . . . There was just time for the observer to see the distinguishing number of the doomed vessel ere a shot, striking the base of the conning-tower, ripped the whole upper structure clean out of its submarine, and she sank like a stone."



WATCHING ENGLAND'S SHORES: GUARDING THE YORKSHIRE

In these anxious days it is reassuring to know that both the naval and military authorities have taken every precaution to guard against any hostile descent upon our shores, or interference with the coasting vessels that ply in home waters. A notable feature of the present situation has been the bringing-in of the boundary of the main sea lane, north and south (that is, the belt of water in which coastwise shipping

COAST; AND THE NARROWING OF THE MAIN SEA LANE.

passes up and down) as near as possible to the shore. Ships that were previously never visible from the land, being from six to sixteen miles out, now pass up and down as close in as they dare come. Outside a small flotilla of destroyers passes ceaselessly to and fro, while the coast itself is patrolled by land forces.—[Drawn by Lionel Edwards from a sketch by Frank H. Mason, R.E.A.]



"IN THE KING'S NAME"—THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SHARE IN THE WAR: "BILLETING" TROOPS IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.

Householders in certain districts both in town and country are now being called upon to provide temporary shelter for the troops, and a house-to-house canvass is made to find out the accommodation available. The duration of the stay does not generally extend beyond one or two days, and the number of men to be provided for varies as a rule between two to fifty, according to the size of the premises.

The larger number, of course, are only quartered on hotels, public houses, and large institutions and establishments. In many cases, where the householders can afford to do so, the accommodation is being given free, but the Army Order authorizes a scale of payments. Lodgings and attendance for a soldier with meals is scheduled at 9d. per night; breakfast, 7½d.; dinner, 1s. 7½d.; and supper, 4½d.



WITH BELGIANS IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS: THE GERMAN CAMP OUTSIDE

Vise was one of the first towns attacked by the Germans on their entry into Belgium, and severe fighting took place before they obtained possession of it. The Germans are said to have crossed the frontier in motor-cars, followed by large bodies of cavalry. The Belgian military authorities, foreseeing the invasion, had blown up the bridges over the Meuse outside the town, and also the railway tunnels. The Germans

VISE; A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE FIRST FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

suffered heavily from the Belgian fire while they were constructing pontoons to cross the river. The above photograph shows the German camp after the action at Vise. In the hollow to the left are seen some Belgian prisoners seated on the ground, with German soldiers standing round them on guard. In the foreground is a group of spectators.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustration.]



ON THE MARCH TO ATTACK LIÈGE: PRUSSIAN CUIRASSIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN BELGIUM.

The photograph shows Prussian cuirassiers entering Moulind, near Visé, on the way to Liège, immediately after the first crossing of the Belgian frontier by the German Emperor's army. In Germany, cuirassiers are cuirassiers only in name: the cuirass has long since been given up even for reviews, except by the two regiments of the Guard Corps. They are troops of much the same type as our Dragoon Guards.

All German Cavalry carry ten-and-a-half foot lances. The corps seen here are in the German field service greyish-bluish uniform. They discarded their usual white uniforms with steel helmets on mobilisation. The weight of the lance, saddle, and field-kit carried by the German cavalry is considerably heavier than our own, and tells on the horse on long marches.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



"AWAY WITH THE CRAPE!": THE STRASSBURG STATUE IN PARIS AFTER THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO ALSACE.

The occupation of Altkirch and Mulhausen by the French troops led to an impressive demonstration in the Place de la Concorde in Paris on August 11. A procession of Alsatians in Paris was formed to march to the statue of Strassburg (the capital of the lost province of Alsace) to remove the signs of mourning with which the flags surrounding it had been swathed for over forty years. The procession

was led by a number of Alsatian women in Alsatian costume, carrying palm-branches. Ladders having been placed against the pedestal of the monument, an Alsatian mounted and bound a broad tricolour sash around the statue. The crowd below shouted "Away with the crape!" and in an instant all the signs of mourning which had surrounded the statue since 1871 were torn away.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



MOSTLY WEARING SABOTS AND LOOKING NOT UNHAPPY: GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT BRUGES.

The fact that many of the German prisoners seen in this photograph are wearing sabots recalls the rumour circulated in the early days of the war, that the new boots served out to the German troops had proved very painful for marching, and had cut the men's feet to pieces. On the other hand, the wearing of sabots by the German prisoners might, perhaps, be due to the Belgians having confiscated their boots,

for the use of their own men. The general appearance of these prisoners seems to bear out the many statements that Germans, when captured, have not shown much distress or disappointment, but have rather seemed to welcome the change from campaigning on short rations to conditions of comparative comfort.—(Photograph by Illustrations Duran.)



BELGIUM'S MINISTERING ANGELS: LADIES OF BRUSSELS TENDING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Brussels, from all accounts, is one great war hospital. Hotels and public institutions, schools and private dwellings indiscriminately have been placed at the service of the Red Cross Society. The wounded as they arrive by train or motor-ambulance from the front, are greeted by the crowds standing about the streets with genuine sympathy, the men bare-headed and in silence, the women quiet and resigned in manner,

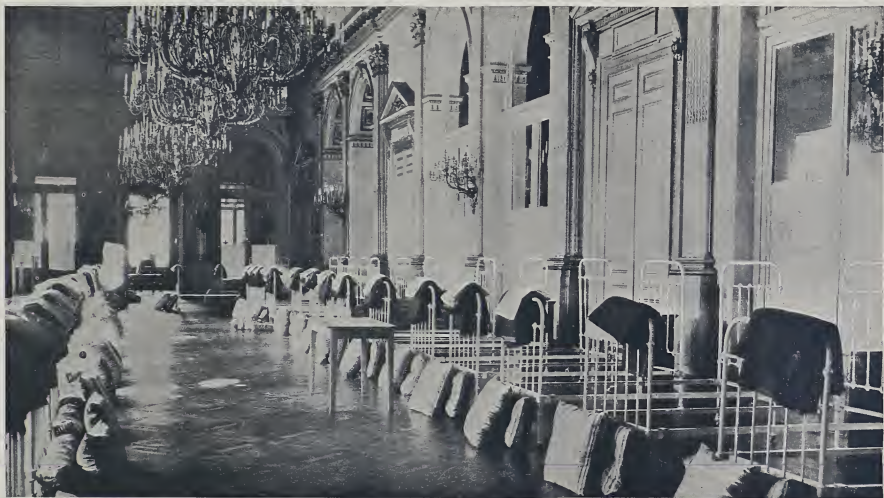
Save for a murmur now and again of "Les pauvres blessés!" or "Nos braves petits!" or an audible sob here and there, nothing is heard. A class-room in a Brussels school, in use as a hospital ward, is seen in the illustration above. The disabled soldiers in their cots are both Belgians and Germans. They are being tended by ladies of Brussels who volunteered as nurses.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY TO HER HUSBAND'S WOUNDED SOLDIERS: THE QUEEN-NURSE OF THE BELGIANS VISITS A BASE HOSPITAL.

The Queen of the Belgians has been taking a very active interest in the arrangements made at the Belgian capital for the reception of the sick and wounded soldiers, and our illustration shows her arriving at one of the hospitals on a visit of inspection and sympathy with the brave patients of the Allied Forces. The Red Cross and other medical services in Brussels are excellently organized and equipped,

and it is interesting to note that a large number of Englishwomen, amongst others, Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, are believed to be amongst the nurses and voluntary workers. The Queen of the Belgians has been trained as a nurse. Her father, Duke Charles of Bavaria, was an oculist, and together they worked hard amongst the poor.—(Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.)



THE BALL-ROOM OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT BRUSSELS CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL: THE COTS BEING PREPARED FOR USE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have had the Ball-room of the Royal Palace at Brussels fitted up as a base hospital for the use of the sick and wounded. In this connection it is interesting to note that our own King has offered Balmoral as a Scottish base hospital, if needed. The Belgians are fortunate, like ourselves, in having a Queen who has always taken a great interest in hospital work, and,

as is noted on another page, the Belgian Queen has long possessed a professional training as a hospital nurse by the express wish of her father, the Duke Charles of Bavaria, who himself held a medical degree. The Belgian Red Cross Society is excellently organized, and has been reinforced by a number of English doctors and nurses.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



"VIVENT LES ANGLAISES!" HOW THE BELGIAN SOLDIERS WELCOME BRITISH NURSES.

There are a number of trained British nurses at the seat of war in Belgium. Some went privately as voluntary helpers, crossing singly or in groups, on their own account, to offer their services as friends in need to the Belgian Government. Others, and the majority, have been and are still being specially despatched by various British organisations. Their services have been warmly welcomed by the

authorities at Brussels, where they are at work all over the city. One of the latest parties to leave our shores has been a corps sent by the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England for service in the field at the request of the Belgian Red Cross Society. Our photograph shows the "entente cordiale" between the Belgian army and the British nurses.—[Photograph by C.N.]



A BRITISH RED CROSS NURSE PLACES A UNION JACK ON A PORTRAIT OF BELGIUM'S QUEEN. Many British nurses, as mentioned elsewhere, have gone over to Belgium to help in tending the sick and wounded, and have been warmly welcomed. The above photograph, which was taken at a temporary hospital in Brussels, shows that the British Red Cross nurses have already learned to appreciate the sympathy the Queen of the Belgians has shown in their work and her help. She has personally



BELGIANS WELCOME THEIR KING'S SONS: THE CROWN PRINCE AND HIS BROTHER IN BRUSSELS. visited the wounded in hospital in Brussels. Before her marriage, which took place at Munich in 1900, the Queen was Elizabeth, Duchess in Bavaria. The present war must, therefore, be doubly distressing to her. She has three children, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant (the Crown Prince); Prince Charles, Count of Flanders; and Princess Mary José.—[Photographs by C.N.]



A CHURCH USED AS A BIVOUAC: BELGIAN SOLDIERS BILLETED UNDER THE SHADOW OF A SAINT NEAR LOUVAIN.

The sight of a church, with its floor covered with straw, being used as a place of bivouac for soldiers, recalls to British minds the doings of Cromwell and his men. They, however, made churches into stables, and broke images and carvings in a spirit of religious animosity. The case is very different, of course, with the occupation of churches for billeting Belgian troops during the present war. There

is no intolerance or irreverence in this action, which is, of course, taken in the interests of the Belgian people themselves, including the ecclesiastical community. The soldiers seen in the photograph, it may be pointed out, are resting close to a statue of St. Antony in a village church not far from Louvain, which in the Middle Ages was the capital of Brabant.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: No. 1. ROYAL HORSE

The Royal Regiment of Artillery was organised as a regiment in 1716, and consisted then of only two small companies. Since that time they have taken an honourable part in every war in which this country has been engaged, and their mottoes "Ubique" (Everywhere) and "Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt" (Whither Duty and Glory lead) have been nobly fulfilled. When an Expeditionary Force is mobilised for war, artillery, of course, forms an important part thereof. Each division (says the "Statesman's Year-Book") includes 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers) and 1 heavy battery,

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ARTILLERY—CHANGING POSITION DURING AN ADVANCE.

having a total of 76 guns. A cavalry division includes 2 horse artillery brigades, with 24 guns. An Army Troop includes 1 battery of horse artillery. All heavy batteries have 4 guns each, and the rest 6 guns each. Britain was the first country to institute horse artillery—that is, guns served by mounte' gunners who accompany them everywhere on horseback. The Royal Horse Artillery, or the R.H.A., as it is popularly called, was first founded in 1793, and the corps soon became exceedingly popular.—[Drawn by R. Calton Woodville.]



ROYAL INTEREST IN THE PRINCE OF WALES'S REGIMENT: QUEEN

ALEXANDRA WATCHING GRENADIERS LEAVE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Since the Prince of Wales joined the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, as a Second Lieutenant, the interest of the Royal family in the famous regiment is naturally closer than ever. When the 2nd Battalion left Chelsea Barracks recently for active service, Queen Alexandra was present to watch them go. In the above photograph her Majesty may be seen standing not far from the motor-car,

nearly in the centre of the picture, with a lady holding a parasol on her right hand. In the present time of trial the Queen Mother has come forward, as she always does, to express her sympathy with those who are suffering or likely to suffer, and to take the lead in organising schemes for helping them. She is especially interested in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.—[Photograph by Cooke.]



THE KITCHENER OF FRANCE: GENERAL JOFFRE, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON WHOM THE FRENCH ARMY RELIES.

General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, has won his position by the exhibition of much the same qualities as those for which Lord Kitchener is famous. He is thorough, strong-willed, and has a genius for organizing. "What Joffre says, is done," is a saying in the French Army. Born in 1859, he served at the age of eighteen in the great conflict of '70, and witnessed the downfall

of France. General Joffre is a most amiable man in private life, but in business he is sternness itself. After the Manœuvres of last year he dismissed five Generals! His career has been exceptional from the first. Starting as Subaltern at eighteen, he was a Captain at twenty-two. He gained laurels in the field in French Indo-China, and later in Formosa, Madagascar, Dahomey, and Timbuctoo.



CALLED TO MEET GERMANS IN A DEATH-STRUGGLE: FRENCH DRAGOONS IN WAR-KIT.
Since the French Army moved to meet the German peril, the appearance and bearing of the men have won general admiration. In his proclamation to the Alsatians, General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, spoke of the enthusiasm of his troops. "Children of Alsace!" he said, "after forty-four years of sad waiting the French soldiers are treading the fresh soil of your noble country. . . . What



MEN OF THE ARMY FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMANS: FRENCH INFANTRY.
emotion and what pride for them! To complete this work they are ready to sacrifice their life." Cf the French troops in Belgium, the special correspondent of the "Times" wrote recently: "Their happy mood and total lack of excitement filled me with confidence as to the ultimate result. The French soldiers struck me as being splendidly accoutred."—(Photographs by Topical and Maurice.)



BRUSSELS UNDER ARMS: BELGIAN TROOPS BIVOUAC IN THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL. The fact of Belgium being in a state of war and Holland, though her forces are mobilized, in a state of neutrality, finds interesting evidence in the above photographs. Brussels, of course, is full of troops, of whom some may be seen bivouacking in the streets. The right-hand photograph shows a Belgian and a Dutch guard standing together on the frontier line not very far from Liège. The Dutchman, it

ON A WAR AND PEACE FOOTING RESPECTIVELY: FRONTIER GUARDS, BELGIAN AND DUTCH. may be noticed, is smoking a cigar. Holland, however, has made every preparation for eventualities, with a view to resisting any attempt to violate her neutrality. Though her whole population is considerably less than that of London, she has put over 400,000 men under arms, and even the Landstorm, or home defence force, was recently warned.—[Photographs by Topical and Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE STEAM-ROLLER BEHIND GERMANY: RUSSIAN INFANTRY MARCHING PAST IN FIGHTING KIT—ALLIES

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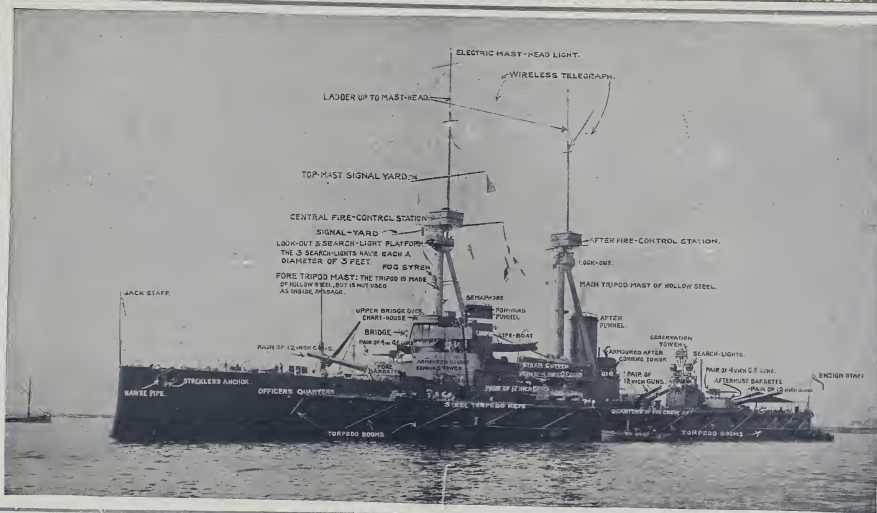
The Russian Army, with its enormous masses of men, when at length it opens active hostilities, will move with the heavy, resistless, crushing effect of a huge steam-roller. Already the pressure of the advance-guard of the Russian legions is telling along the eastern frontiers of Germany and Austria. Russia is bringing into the field two million trained soldiers, organised in twenty-seven army corps, with swarms of Cossacks acting independently. The Russian general mobilisation began on July 31. It has been going on ever since, while the Belgians have been holding up the German advance, which, as the General Staff at Berlin planned, was by this to have turned the French eastern defences and shattered the French Army before its mobilisation was complete between the lower Meuse and Paris. The grey-coated European troops of Russia, a typical infantry regiment



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FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PRESENT WAR, THE MOST MOMENTOUS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

of which is here seen marching past, after mustering at territorial centres, have in many cases to cross the breadth of Russia—marching, for the most part, owing to the lack of adequate railway communication—to join the assembling frontier army corps. East Prussia will certainly be the scene of the earlier battles of the Russian main campaign, due to open in ten days' time. Six German corps (mainly reservists and Landwehr) are believed to be in East Prussia, to hold the Russians back until the twenty-five German corps can return eastward after the impending tremendous conflict with the Allies of the west. The Austrian Army in Galicia is meanwhile to be threatened by the Russians and held fast, rather than seriously attacked.—[Photograph by *Mourline*.]



THE FIGHTING POINTS OF A BRITISH IMPROVED

Here at a glance, may be seen the vital or fighting points of a Dreadnought now in the North Sea. On board are 850 officers and men; the 12-inch guns each fire two 850-lb. shells a minute. The conning-tower, where the Captain stands in action, is protected by 10-inch steel. Should its tower be wrecked and the Captain killed, other officers, as each survives, can manoeuvre the ship from five different stations.

DREADNOUGHT: DETAILS OF THE GREAT SHIP.

behind the armoured side below. In the control-stations on the masts are officers who check the firing-ranges and guide the captains of the turret-guns. By electricity they can themselves point and fire the guns, either one by one or all together. At the mastsheads are seen the antennae of the wireless apparatus.—[Photograph by Gale and Polden.]



"THE ADMIRALTY ORDER TO BEGIN HOSTILITIES HAS BEEN DESPATCHED": AUSTRIA'S FIRST DREADNOUGHT, THE "VIRIBUS UNITIS."

"A state of War has existed since midnight (Austrian time) between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, and the Admiralty Order to begin hostilities has been despatched." So the Admiralty announced the outbreak of hostilities in the Adriatic at 11.10 p.m. on August 11. The whole Austrian Navy was then within the Adriatic. The "Viribus Unitis" shown above, Austria's first Dreadnought, carries twelve

12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, as do two sister-ships, the only Austrian Dreadnoughts ready for sea. Six pre-Dreadnoughts, three coast-defence vessels, and two armoured cruisers comprise the rest of the Austrian battle-fleet. Three British Dreadnought-type battle-cruisers and four armoured cruisers are in the Mediterranean, with two French Dreadnoughts, seventeen pre-Dreadnoughts, and six armoured cruisers.



REAL DOGS OF WAR: CANINE TEAMS FOR SMALL GUNS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

In Belgium and Holland, as well as in France and elsewhere, dogs are used for drawing small carts and trucks, as seen on another page of this number. The Germans also have for some years used dogs as scouts for sentries, even training them, it is said, to distinguish between German and other uniforms. The Belgian and Dutch armies employ dogs for ammunition transport and traction of light

guns. Photograph No. 1 shows part of a Belgian section under marching orders. Nos. 2 and 3 show dogs being used for similar purposes by Dutch troops across the sand dunes. The different methods of applying the human "brake" down-hill may be compared. It has been found that dogs drawing light guns can move rapidly.—[Photographs by Spaul and General and Newspaper Illustrations.]



GERMANS USING BELGIAN DOGS FOR TRACTION: A LOCAL

This photograph shows a body of Uhlans entering the village of Moulend, near the town of Vise, which the German troops occupied after a determined resistance. Moulend is one of the neighbouring villages which they are alleged to have burned. The men seen on the right in the photograph are in charge of stores, and it will be noticed that they are using for the purpose of conveyance one of the little carts

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE EMPLOYED BY UHLANS NEAR VISE,

drawn by dogs which are common in Belgium. In a Proclamation to the Belgians when he entered their country, the German commander said: "I hope the German Army on the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We want a clear road to attack those who wish to attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war."—[Photo Newspaper Illustrations.]



AKIN TO THE WORKS SO GALLANTLY DEFENDED BY THE BELGIANS AT LIÈGE: A SECTION OF CONNECTING FIELD-WORKS

In "The Illustrated London News," of August 15 was given a double-page illustration of the type of fort created by General Briartout, who designed those so gallantly defended by the Belgians at Liège. The above drawing shows, in section, a connecting or supporting battery between one fort and another. The tracings and emplacements for these field-works exist in time of peace, but the works are only constructed on mobilisation for war. They may thus be called semi-permanent. The drawing is not done to scale, but is merely intended to show the succession of obstacles which an enemy would have to surmount. The figures indicate—(1) A fort seen from the side. (2) An attacking party carrying boards with which to bridge wire-entanglements. (3) Wire-entanglements. (4) A *tranchée*, or land-mine—that is, a hole half-filled with stones placed over a charge

BETWEEN
of powder
made in
communi-
night-time



BETWEEN ONE BRIALMONT FORT AND ANOTHER—SHOWING THE KIND OF OBSTACLES WHICH CHECKED THE GERMANS.

of powder, which is fired electrically (50 lb. of powder should throw five tons of bricks and stone over a surface 160 yards long by 120 yards wide). (5) More wire-entanglements. (6) Infantry position. Such positions are made in a closed group of fire trenches forming a low command redoubt. (7) A battery of field-guns. (8) A flanking battery of Maxims. (9) Field-howitzers or siege-guns. (10) Siege-pieces or howitzers. (11) The communication-trench and railway. When the attackers approach the wire-entanglements or the *fougasse*, the covering fire of their own artillery has to cease. Disappearing guns then pop up from the fort, and, if it be night-time, a strong electric light is turned full on the attackers, who, blinded by the glare, cannot see the counter-attacking columns waiting in the trenches.—[Drawn by A. Forester.]



AS USED BY THE GERMANS OUTSIDE LIÈGE: A 21-CENTIMETRE SIEGE MORTAR—WITH "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS.

Siege-guns are massive pieces which follow an army until wanted to reduce an enemy's fortress by bombardment or to give a "knock-out" blow to a tenaciously held fortified position. The German siege-train in normal times is kept "parked" in detachments at the principal fortresses within each army corps district. Its monster weapons are all turned out at Krupp's Essen Works. One of the guns with

which, according to telegrams, the cupola forts of Liège have been bombarded, is shown above. It is a 21-centimetre calibre (8.2677-inch) mortar, and is seen mounted on its traveling-carriage with "caterpillar" clamped wheels for traversing swampy ground or scaling a steep hillside. The mortar fires shells weighing 2 cwt., containing picric, and has an effective range of over seven miles.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



THE "WAR LORD" AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF: THE GERMAN

Emperor. The German Emperor is his own Commander-in-Chief, and all German troops are bound to obey his orders unconditionally; but the Prussian War Office performs the duties of an Imperial Ministry of War, whilst Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have also War Ministers of their own, and the King of Bavaria retains by a special convention the general administration of the Bavarian troops. General

EMPEROR WITH GENERAL HELMUTH LUDWIG VON MOLTKE.

Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke is Chief of the German General Staff. He was born on May 23, 1848, and served in the War of 1870. He is a nephew of the famous Count von Moltke of that campaign, and he bears a remarkable facial resemblance to him. He served as Adjutant to his uncle from 1881 till 1891.



GERMANS DETAINED IN LONDON AS PRISONERS OF WAR: A MEAL-TIME AT OLYMPIA, ONE OF THE PLACES OF DETENTION.

Loaders who know Olympia would stare with all their eyes at the scene in the Annex where at Horse Show time, stand the elaborate horse-boxes of Judge Moore, and Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. A miscellaneous host of Germans are under detention there, some of them officers and soldiers of the reserve swooped down upon by the police while preparing to leave England; others seamen from ships stopped

in port and awaiting inquiry into their cases, others, again, skilled spies and undesirable. The first-named groups, it has been officially stated, are honourable victims of the fortunes of war, entitled to the sympathetic consideration they are receiving. Seated at long tables or lying about the floor among their rugs and baggage, they play cards, read the papers, or sleep. Visitors are allowed at stated hours.—[Drawn by Lionel Edwards.]



BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR: WHAT THE AVIATOR SEES OF THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB HE HAS DROPPED.

Supposing a Zeppelin or an aeroplane dropped bombs on London, what would be the effect? people are asking. Each Zeppelin is said to carry an arsenal of bombs weighing in the mass from four to five tons. As far as is known, comparatively little damage has been done so far by Zeppelins, even at Liège, where one is said to have been during the first attack. The exceptionally interesting photograph

reproduced above shows precisely what bomb-dropping aviators on board a Zeppelin would see of their work. It was taken from an Italian air-ship during the Tripoli Campaign, and represents a bomb bursting on the ground. The small bombs from German aeroplanes have done little mischief so far. On August 14 three were dropped on Namur, but only one, which fell on a bridge, did harm, wounding five men.



THE VALUE OF THE AIR-SCOUT: MOVEMENTS OF AN

Or, both sides, all along the line of 250 miles from the Dutch frontier near Liège to the Swiss frontier near Basle, aeronautic officers of both armies have for days past been spying out the opposing forces. Our illustration gives a clear idea of how an observer—risking his life at an altitude within range of rifle-fire below—can take in, as on a map spread out beneath his eyes, the details of masses of men.

ARMY CORPS AS SEEN FROM ABOVE BY AN AIRMAN.

In the photograph an army corps moving in the open is seen. Its cavalry, artillery, and infantry columns are each visible, and every unit almost can be counted, and the exact numbers present estimated with sufficient accuracy to be of invaluable assistance to the aeronaut's Commander-in-Chief. The advent of aeroplane and dirigible has greatly improved the intelligence departments of the armies in the field.



THE VALUE OF THE AIR-SCOUT: MILITARY ENTRENCHING VIEWED BY AN AIRMAN FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 1000 FEET.

Aeroplane reconnaissance has been carried on with great daring on both sides along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, where the French and German main armies confront one another. The scouting aeroplane usually carries two officers, a pilot and an observer, the latter having a camera, by means of which valuable pictures may be secured. Our illustration affords an instance of a photograph of a military

operation taken from mid-air. It shows entrenching seen from about 1000 feet. Aviators during the past few days have carried out reconnaissance work at that altitude; taking their lives in their hands in so doing. Three thousand feet is considered the minimum altitude at which an aviator may be considered beyond rifle range.



TO TEST WATER AND FOOD AND PROTECT THE TROOPS' HEALTH: THE NEW SANITARY DETACHMENT OF THE R.A.M.C.

The organisation of the medical service in the present campaign has been carried out with a thoroughness and regard for detail which has never been attempted before. Our illustration, for example, shows a new unit of the British Forces which has been formed, and is to be known as the Sanitary Detachment. It is composed of one officer, one warrant officer, and seventy men, all drawn from the Royal Army

Medical Corps. These men have been specially trained to act as Sanitary Inspectors. Amongst their numerous duties they will test all water supplies and inspect the meat and general food supplies, in all towns and villages which our troops may have to pass through. The officer, besides being a fully qualified Army surgeon, is a specialist in all kinds of fever.—[Photograph by Topical.]



WOMAN AND THE GREAT WAR: A LADIES' RED CROSS SEWING MEETING IN A GREAT LONDON HOTEL—A SCENE TYPICAL OF SCORES.

Our illustration shows a scene which is typical of many others which are taking place at the present time in every part of the United Kingdom. It depicts a party of ladies at Claridge's Hotel making woollen shirts for use in Lord Tredegar's yacht, which is to be a relief-ship to the hospital-ships on the French and Belgian coasts. It will be remembered that Queen Mary has interested herself very strongly

in this work, and has issued an appeal for all sewing guilds to co-operate with her in a Queen Mary's Sewing Guild, for the supply of garments not only for the soldiers and sailors and the hospitals, but for all those poor people who suffer during the war. An office for the distribution of the garments has been opened in Friary Court, St. James's Place, so as to prevent overlapping.—[Farrington Photo Co.]



FROM ALDERSHOT TO ACTIVE SERVICE: THE

1st Black Watch, the representatives of the original "old Forty-Two's," have left Aldershot for wherever they may be wanted. Our illustration shows the regiment starting from the camp in its war kit. The famous dark tartan kilt has been made khaki-colour (as during the South African War). Should duty take the Black Watch to the Continent, it will be their fourth appearance on a European

BLACK WATCH LEAVING CAMP IN WAR KIT.

battlefield. Exactly a century ago they had just returned from winning laurels under Wellington in Spain; to return to the Continent a few months later for Waterloo, and take part there in the heroic episode immortalised by Lady Butler's great picture, "Scotland for ever!" Their third appearance in European war was at the Alma, and before Sebastopol. — [Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



A CAPT-LOAD OF TROPHIES CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS: BELGIAN TROOPS RETURNING WITH THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

The almost unbroken series of reports of Belgian successes against the German invaders in the opening stages of the war might have seemed almost too good to be true, were it not that they have been corroborated by evidence such as that of the photograph here reproduced. It shows Belgian infantry bringing in a cart-load of trophies captured after a German force had been defeated in a hotly contested engagement. Among the trophies taken were such things as haversacks and mess-tins, and other items of a soldier's equipment. The sight of these trophies, which have been brought back in triumph by the Belgian troops, and exhibited publicly in Brussels and elsewhere, has aroused great enthusiasm and confidence in the fortunes of Belgium and her Allies.—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations*]



MARCHING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS: MEN OF THE BELGIAN ARMY EN ROUTE FOR THE FIRING LINE.

In his proclamation to his troops on assuming command of the Belgian Army, the King of the Belgians said: "Valiant soldiers of a sacred cause, I have confidence in your tenacious courage. I greet you in the name of Belgium. Your fellow-citizens are proud of you. And you will triumph; for you are the force serving in the interests of right. Caesar said of your ancestors: 'Of all the peoples of Gaul,

the Belgians are the most brave!'" Our photograph shows Belgian infantry on the march. On the extreme right may be seen a priest wearing the Red Cross badge; and it should be mentioned that the priests have shown the greatest courage in attending the wounded and dying under fire.—
[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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PART 3.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

AUGUST 26, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



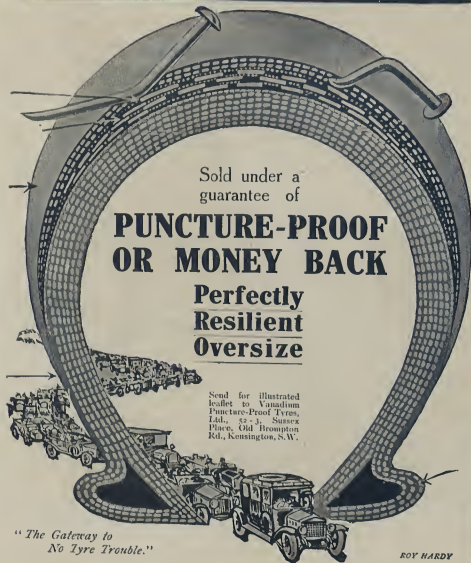
PART 3

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The Evening Paper
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WAR NEWS

The Illustrated War News.



Photo. Newspaper Illus.

ON THE MARCH TO BRUSSELS: SERVING OUT RATIONS OF HAM AND BREAD TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THE PRELUDE TO THE GREAT DRAMA.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.

ENGLAND declared war against Germany in support of the neutrality of Belgium. That was on Aug. 4, not three weeks ago. Now Belgium is under the heel of Germany, Brussels occupied by German troops and compelled in German fashion to pay eight millions sterling for the privilege. There is here a lack of unity between England's policy and her performance. The Expeditionary Force, if it had been mobilised four days earlier, might in conjunction with the brave Belgian Army have saved Belgium the terrible misfortune to which she is now subjected.

Belgium can now be freed only by the defeat and crushing of the German armies. That is also the only process that will save France from destruction; and a second branch of England's policy is to help to save France, and, therefore, to help to crush the German armies. Will her performance here make good her policy? England contributes to the front-line defence of France only six divisions, while France has more than eighty. The contribution is small. The six divisions are, perhaps, a hundred-and-forty thousand men. Even the next hundred thousand for which Lord Kitchener has called mean a trifle in the balance; and can they be ready before the victory has been decided? In view of these questions, England hardly seems as yet awake to the nature of her position. For if her performance in the second branch of her policy fails to make that policy good, what will happen in a third branch: the defence of Great Britain and the Empire? Have people yet grasped what it all means? If they had, there would be a million recruits by now.



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FLEET:
VICE-ADMIRAL BOUÉ DE LAPEYRIÈRE.

Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière is Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy, and has been directing the operations of his Fleet against the Austrians in the Mediterranean. He has long been recognised as a very able naval strategist.—[Photograph by Marius Bar.]

The theatre of war is covered, as was expected, by an impenetrable veil, of which the corners only have been lifted. For about a fortnight the Belgian Army has resisted and delayed the advance of the German right wing. The Germans are now masters of Liège—the fate of the forts is not certainly known—and of the Meuse from a point below Namur to the Dutch frontier. They have overrun Belgium, and have there a large army, perhaps seven army corps, with cavalry divisions and reserve divisions, say from 250,000 to 300,000 men. The Belgian Army has fallen back towards Antwerp. The fortress of Namur, at the confluence of the Sambre with the Meuse, is probably sufficiently garrisoned to stand a siege.

A German force was a few days ago driven back towards the south-east from Dinant on the Meuse, and the German front was said, on Thursday, to be from Dinant to Neufchâteau in Belgian Luxembourg. From the region between Neufchâteau and Metz there are no reports. Last week there were outpost affairs on the French side of Longuyon and near Briey, proving at that time the German outposts were on French soil. But for some days nothing has been heard of movements in this region.

Between Metz and the Swiss frontier the French Army has taken the initiative. The French, in the first instance, advanced from the neighbourhood of Belfort, through Altkirch, to Mülhausen, and were then obliged to fall back from Mülhausen. They gradually pushed their troops up to and over the crest of the Vosges from the south end of that chain along a line running due north for sixty miles as far as Mount Donon, at the point where the frontier turns northwards in the direction of Metz. They have also pushed down the valleys towards the plain of Alsace. In the valley that leads from the pass at Saales towards Strassburg, they have reached Lützelhausen, fifteen miles down. Further south they have descended the valley of Saint Marie-aux-Mines, and the last reports show that they have taken Guebwiller and Mülhausen. It is not yet clear whether this seizure of the passes

[Continued overleaf.]



EFFECTS OF THE DEADLY FIRE OF THE LIÈGE FORTS: A GERMAN GUN-TEAM PUT OUT OF ACTION.

The guns of the great forts round Liège, it will be recalled, wrought terrible havoc among the Germans, both at close and long range. The Belgian gunners, indeed, worked their artillery with deadly effect, as this drawing indicates. A German siege-gun, drawn by thirty horses, had just become visible from Fort Fikron, and the gunners there at once opened a murderous fire which killed or wounded all the

horses and many of the men. The fort is in the distance on the extreme left in the drawing; on the right is a wooded hill from which the gun and its ill-fated team had just emerged. At the time at which these lines go to press the Liège forts are believed to be still holding out, but Namur had fallen.—[Drawn by H. W. Kochsiek from a sketch by George Lynch, One of our Special War-Artists in Belgium.]

of the Vosges is the prelude to an invasion of southern Alsace in force, but it is evident that it serves to cover the right flank of a considerable French army which has crossed the frontier from the district between Nancy and St. Die, and has apparently driven back two of the three German army corps. The front of this army was reported on Tuesday to stretch from Marsal to Lorquin. On Wednesday its left was at Château Salines and its right had advanced a march to Fenestrange. On Thursday its centre had pushed on to Morhange and its left to Delme. Thus, while the Germans with their right-hand army are invading Belgium, the French are invading Alsace and Lorraine, with two armies—one moving east, and the other west of the Vosges, down the valley of the Saar and between that river and the Moselle. This French army in Lorraine, advancing through the interval between Metz and Strassburg, which are about eighty miles apart, must protect its flanks against both fortresses, each of which must, therefore, be masked by a considerable body of troops. What its objective is can at present only be guessed. If it moved north upon Treves, it would be aiming at the communications of that large German army which is between the Meuse and the Moselle. But long before it could reach them it would have to break the resistance of such German corps as may be in its immediate front, and of any reinforcements that may come to them from Mainz or Coblenz. On Friday evening came news that its advance had been



THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON ACTIVE SERVICE: DR. WINNINGTON-INGRAM
IN HIS WAR KIT.

The Bishop of London arranged to accompany his corps, the London Rifle Brigade (Territorials) as Chaplain. He has camped with them on Manoeuvres, and keeps fit in peace time with golf, cycling, and fires whenever his episcopal duties allow.—[Photograph by Russell.]

checked. The object of the invasion of Alsace is probably to complete the occupation of that province, to recover which is one of the political objects of France in this war.

Of what is happening in the central portion of the long frontier line between the left flank of the French Army in Lorraine, and the Meuse between Dinant and Namur, we know nothing. If the French have here taken the offensive, they must have masked Metz and Thionville on the west, so that the advance of the army now checked in Lorraine would bring with it the enclosure of those two fortresses, and would compel the Germans in the Belgian Ardennes to face southwards. The hypothesis which is suggested by the French invasion of Lorraine and the German invasion of Belgium, is that each Commander-in-Chief is striking at his opponent's left flank. In such a case the advantage is with him whose blow first strikes his adversary's weak point, his line of communications and supply, or who first impinges upon the end of the line formed by his enemy's front.

There is, as yet, no sign of a German movement of any importance to turn the French right flank, or of a design to violate the neutrality of Switzerland. The retreat of the French from Millhausen showed that there were in southern Alsace German forces by no means negligible, but the success of the second French advance to the same point seems to prove that in this

[Continued overleaf.]



TAKEN IN ALSACE: A CAPTURED GERMAN FLAG DISPLAYED IN PARIS.
The first German flag captured by the French was forthwith sent to Paris, where, before being escorted to the Invalides it was publicly displayed at a window of the War Ministry. It was taken in Alsace, and belonged to the 132nd Infantry Regiment. The flag is of red silk, with a white cross bearing the crowned Black Eagle in the centre and Imperial crowns at the corners.—[Photograph by C.N.]



A BATTLE TROPHY IN LONDON: A UHLAN'S LANCE-HEAD, FROM HAELEN.
This broken-off steel head of a Uhlan's lance was picked up on the field at Haelen after the battle. The steel point is rusted with red of grim significance, and the pennon bears similar stains. When the scouting the Uhlans keep their pennons rolled round the lance to aid "invisibility." When charging, the pennons fly free, to flutter in front of the enemy's horse and make it unsteady.—[Photograph by C.N.]

region the German forces are not strong enough to contemplate an offensive on a large scale. We may conclude that Count Schlieffen's probable design of an advance against both flanks of the French Army has not been thought applicable in a campaign in which Germany has to deal not only with France, but with Russia.

The designs of the French Commander-in-Chief have so far been well concealed. Nothing has been published from which an inference can be

drawn either as to the line which he intends to hold if his plan for his centre and left is defensive, or as to the direction of his blows if his intention is there to attack.

The German army in Belgium has its fighting yet to do, for the Belgian Army, wisely, did not offer a decisive battle. If this German army advances along the line Liège-Lille, it may find itself attacked in flank by troops moving north across the Sambre, as well as by the Belgian field army from Antwerp. If it turns across the Sambre, it may be attacked in flank by troops coming from the direction of Lille; while a French advance from Namur-Dinant along the south bank of the Meuse would cut its communications. These various hypotheses are not put forward as probable, but are merely suggestions to help the reader to realise how many possibilities there are. The French Commander-in-Chief must be assumed to know not only what he means to do, but what are the best replies to any move that the

Germans may make. Sir John French will play the game. He has given nothing away, for though we know that the Expeditionary Force is in some part of the theatre of war, we have to admit that for lookers-on the puzzle is to find it. That is as it should be.

Two questions have occupied the minds of all those who have in any degree foreseen the likelihood of such a war as this. The first is: Which side has the tactical superiority? Are the troops of one side so much

better than those of the other in skill, discipline, and the art of fighting that when they meet in equal numbers those of the other side feel themselves out-matched? In the war of 1870 the Germans from the beginning had this tactical superiority. To-day such evidence as has yet been furnished suggests the opposite inference. There is no sign of a German tactical superiority. In particular, the French artillery, which in 1870 was no match for the German, is this time reported in every case to have had the upper hand. The other question concerns the command of the air. The

great German air-ships do not appear to have accomplished much; several of them are said to have been destroyed; and though a number of German aeroplanes have been seen in Belgium, there are indications that French aviators have successfully observed the assembling of the German armies.

In the western theatre of war, then, nothing decisive has yet happened. The German occupation of Belgium was expected; the Belgian resistance

(Continued overleaf.)



THE DEFENDER OF LIÈGE: GENERAL LEMAN; AND BELGIAN STAFF OFFICERS.

In the group of officers on horseback, a photograph taken at the outset of the present war, General Leman, the hero: defender of Liège, is seen on the extreme left (marked with a cross). The General is thirty-two years of age.



A FACSIMILE SKETCH MADE BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION: THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN MINE-LAYER "KÖNIGIN LUISE."

This sketch is of remarkable interest as having been made during the action by the commander of one of the British destroyers, the "Loyal." "The 'Königin Luise,'" he writes, "was sighted at 10.30, and chased by the 'Lance' and 'Landrail,' who brought her to action. About 12 o'clock the whole flotilla joined in. Her men jumped overboard about 12.15, but she went on at slow speed and turned

an almost complete circle to port, slowly settling on to her port side." We are always glad to receive similar sketches from officers at the front, and, of course, to pay for any used. Such drawings are not published until the authorities permit. Other illustrations from sketches by the same officer will appear in the "Illustrated London News" of August 29.—[From a Sketch by Lieutenant-Commander F. D. Watson, R.N.]

unforeseen. There is no indication of which way the balance between the French and German armies will turn. The outlook is better than might have been expected at the beginning of the month, when Germany seemed to have gained a decided start in her preparations.

In the eastern theatre of war, the Russian armies, though they can hardly yet have been fully assembled near the frontiers, have begun to move forward, at least with advance guards. The eastern end of East Prussia has been invaded, and here the Russian Army is advancing on a broad front of sixty miles from Gumbinnen to Lyck, points on two railway lines which eventually converge at Königsberg. Russian troops are also moving on the line from Warsaw to Dantzig, and have been reported at Mława, close to the East Prussian frontier. The Russians probably expect by the end of September to have overrun East Prussia. The Austrians have invaded Poland from the neighbourhood of Cracow, but their advance has come to a standstill after a couple of marches; while the Russians are invading Galicia with two armies, one directed against Lemberg and the other against Czernowitz. This last army is advancing in a direction which, if continued, would lead it into Hungary along the dividing line between the Magyar and the Roumanian populations.

Meanwhile, the Serbian Government reports that its army has won a great battle against the Austrians in the north-west

corner of Serbia. The Montenegrins have invaded Herzegovina, and have approached Ragusa. It seems probable, therefore, that Austria has been compelled to weaken her forces in the south in order to strengthen them on the Russian frontier, and in order to send one or more army corps to assist the Germans in Alsace.

It is significant that Austria is unable to employ her Slavonic troops against either Russia or Serbia; while it is said that the Germans have sent their Alsatian troops, whom they dare not use against the French, to assist Austria against the Slavs. Grim stories come from Austria illustrating the unwillingness of her Bohemian, Moravian, and Slavonian soldiers to fight against the Russians and the Serbs.

At sea there has as yet been no trial of strength; the British and French Navies hold the North Sea and the Mediterranean. The French troops from Algeria have been safely landed in France, and German and Austrian shipping has disappeared from the sea. Whatever the Austrian Navy may do, the German Navy will probably not hesitate to take advantage of any favourable moment or of any dispersion or division of the British naval forces to fight a battle. The German officers and men are well trained, well disciplined, and full of spirit. It would be a great mistake to under-estimate them, but they have a hard task. The British Navy, which is twice as large as Germany's, has probably never been in better condition than at the present time.

London, August 24.



A TANGLED SKEIN: TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT NOT FAR FROM NAMUR, THE FORTIFIED TOWN FALLEN INTO GERMAN HANDS.

The cutting of telegraph wires is, of course, a commonplace of modern warfare, but this photograph is interesting as showing the actual effects of such an operation. It was officially reported on the 24th that the Germans had invested Namur and that the fortress had fallen.

[Photograph by Illus. Bureau.]



HOW A BATTLE WITH 2,000,000 COMBATANTS AND A 250-MILE FRONT IS CONDUCTED: FLAGGING THE MAP AT HEADQUARTERS.

It is obvious that now that a great battle is fought along a front extending, perhaps, for 250 miles, a Commander-in-Chief cannot watch its progress with his own eyes. Our drawing was suggested by a story called "The Point of View," by "Ole Lukt-Die," in "Blackwood's Magazine." It tells how a Commander-in-Chief, having laid his plans, went fishing. Meanwhile, in the map-room, the flaggers

registered the falling of many men, the loss of many guns, but there was always a large mass of their own flags well round behind one flank of the enemy's position. Thus it was when the Commander-in-Chief came back with his fish. "His gaze . . . rested on the mass of flags representing his great flanking movement . . . He pointed to it, and said quietly: 'Proportion, gentlemen, proportion.'"



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: NO. 2. ROYAL ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING A PONTON BRIDGE TO B

Engineering has always been an important element in warfare. As Kipling puts it in "Barrack-Room Ballads": "When the Flood came along for an extra moonsoon, 'Twas Noah constructed the first pontoon, To the plans of Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, With the rank and pay of a Sapper." The Royal Engineers, like the Royal Artillery, carry no colours, and like them also have justified the motto "Ubique."

by their distinguished service in every part of the world. Included in their roll of famous names are Gordon, Napier of Magdala, and Lord Kitchener—all officers of the corps in their early years. The total establishment of the Royal Engineers in the Regular Army for 1914-15 is given in the latest "Statesman's Year-Book" as 9850. Our drawing illustrates the "swinging" method of bridging a broad river, employed

by the Engineers
Engineering" in
(1) by "booming
the entire bridge



A PONTOON BRIDGE TO BE "SWUNG" ACROSS A RIVER, UNDER COVER OF ARTILLERY AND RIFLE-FIRE.

names are
The total
Statesman's
er, employed
by the Engineers when the opposite bank is in the hands of the enemy. In an official "Manual of Field Engineering" issued by the War Office four methods of putting floating-bridges into position are mentioned—(1) by "booming out"; (2) by "ferming up"; (3) by "rafting"; and (4) by "swinging"—i.e., "when the entire bridge is constructed along-shore, and then swung across with the stream." The moment the other

end reaches the opposite shore, the men on it make it fast and complete the connections, when troops can at once begin to cross. This method of bridging is quicker, as more men can be employed at once, and the work can be done in sections. The drawing shows, in the foreground, men of the Engineers constructing a pontoon, covered by the Artillery on the higher ground to the right.—[Drawing by R. Cadon Woodville.]



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, IN COMMAND OF THE FIRST ARMY, is shown in the portrait on the left. He is a Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and was promoted to that rank in 1912. In the South African War he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1900. He has various decorations, including the Victoria Cross, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1912. He is now at Headquarters, and is in command of the First Army.

SIR JOHN FRENCH, IN COMMAND OF THE SECOND ARMY, is shown in the portrait on the right. He is a Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and was promoted to that rank in 1912. He has various decorations, including the Victoria Cross, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1912. He is now at Headquarters, and is in command of the Second Army.



IN COMMAND OF THE CAVALRY, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL ALLENBY.
Major-General Allenby won his spurs as an Ironsiding Dragoon in the Zulu War of 1888. He came to the front as a cavalry leader in the South African War, where he gained the C.B. Since 1910 he has been Inspector-General of Cavalry in England, and has a European reputation as a bold and brilliant leader of horse.—[Photograph by Mond and Co.]

IN COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.
General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., a former "Sherwood Forester," has taken part in practically all our wars since 1878, in Zululand, in Egypt and the Sudan, in Tirah, the Khairoun Campaigns of 1908, and the South African War. In 1901 he became Adjutant-General in India, and in 1907 succeeded Sir John French at Aldershot. He is 65 years old. [Photograph by Russell.]



IN COMMAND OF THE FIRST CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL HAIG. Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig was formerly in the 7th Hussar, and made his mark in the Soudan in 1885. In the South African War he was Chief of the Staff to Sir John French, besides leading various flying columns. He has since been Cavalry Inspector-General in India, Director of Staff Duties at Headquarters, and Chief of Staff in India.—[Photograph by Barnett.]



IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL PULTENEY. Major-General Pulteney, C.B., is a Scots Guardsman. He saw service in Egypt in 1882. The Uganda Expedition of 1895-6 brought him the D.S.O. The South African War gave him a Brevet-Colonelcy. It has been four times mentioned in despatches. Since 1910 he has commanded the Sixth Division, in Ireland. Sir Douglas Haig, General Allenby, and he are all men of the same age—fifty-three.



IN COMMAND OF THE CAVALRY, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL ALLENBY.
Major-General Allenby won his spurs as an Irish-bred Dragoon in the Zulu War of 1888. He came to the front as a cavalry leader in the South African War, where he gained the C.B. Since 1910 he has been Inspector-General of Cavalry in England, and has a European reputation as a bold and brilliant leader of horse.—[Photograph by Mauld and Fox.]



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AKIN TO THOSE THE WAR OFFICE TELLS US TO LOOK OUT FOR: A MESSAGE DROPPED FROM A FRENCH MILITARY BIPLANE.

Particular interest is lent to this drawing by the notice recently issued by the War Office, as follows: "The attention of the public is called to the possibility of messages being dropped from aeroplanes. The messages will be enclosed in a weighted canvas bag fastened with two spring clips, attached to which are two streamers of blue, red, and yellow cloth, each 4½ feet long. Any person finding or seeing

such a bag dropped from an aeroplane should at once open it and take steps to forward the enclosed message to the person for whom it is intended." The drawing shows French air-scouts on a 100-h.p. Brügnet biplane. A Sergeant of Engineers is piloting; one passenger is observing the country below; the other throws out a cylindrical case containing notes.—[From a Drawing by Georges Scott.]



FOLLOWING LORD KITCHENER'S ADVICE: SOLDIERS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "COURTEOUS" TO FRENCH LADIES AT BOULOGNE.

As might have been expected, the British troops met with a great reception from the people of Boulogne-sur-Mer when they landed there. As they left the quay, the inhabitants flocked into the streets to cheer them as they passed, and every now and then the crowd would press forward to shake them by the hand. The demonstrative Frenchwomen gave our men a particularly hearty welcome, and some asked

for uniform buttons as souvenirs. The men on their part remembered Lord Kitchener's words. A "Telegraph" correspondent writes: "Not a rough word or coarse jest escapes a soldier's lips to-night. . . . A grand spirit animates them. If Earl Kitchener could see these fellows to-night he would be filled with pride at the way they carry out the advice he gave them."—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



THE BRITISH ARMY AT BOULOGNE: HORSES BEING SLUNG OVER FROM A TRANSPORT.
The landing of horses from a transport is always an anxious piece of work for those concerned owing to the necessity of preventing the animals, naturally more or less in a state of fear at the unusual experience, harming themselves during the operation. Upwards of 20,000 horses, staff-officers' mounts, cavalry and artillery, and military train horses, have been landed.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



THE BRITISH ARMY AT BOULOGNE: A PONTOON TRAIN LANDED READY TO START.
No detail of field-service organization has been omitted in the composition of the Expeditionary Force. The pontoon-train detachment shown here just after being landed at Boulogne is provided by the Royal Engineers. It possesses a complete bridging equipment, and is capable of enabling the Expeditionary Force to cross any river between Boulogne and the Vistula.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



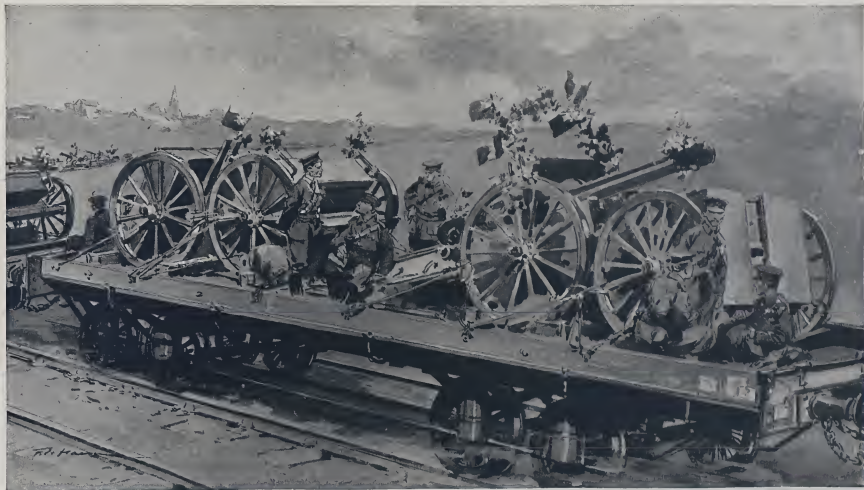
"TOMMY ATKINS" QUITE AT HOME IN FRANCE: BRITISH SOLDIERS MAKING FRIENDS WITH FRENCH CHILDREN AND RECEIVING COUNTRY REFRESHMENTS. All the inhabitants of that part of France whither the British Expeditionary Force has gone have vied with each other in doing all they can for the comfort and encouragement of our troops. After the Force landed at Boulogne, a canvas city was soon put up in the neighbourhood by the Army Service Corps, while the peasantry of the district looked on admiringly, and "Tommy Atkins" found himself as great a favourite with the French people as their own "Piau-Plou." Even without linguistic attainments he found himself making friends very quickly, and was soon on the best of terms with little French boys and girls. Our artist, we may add, has just returned to England through France.—[Drawn by *Frédéric de Haenen, One of our Special Artists.*]



THE GREAT BRITISH SECRET OF THE GREAT WAR: A BRITISH TRANSPORT ON HER ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The great British secret of the opening of the great war was the transportation of the British Expeditionary Force, which was a triumph of organization. By a commendable conspiracy of silence at the part of the authorities, the Press, and the people, the largest army which has ever left our shores was allowed to mobilize, embark, cross the Channel, and safely land on the shores of France

without the publication of a single fact in connection with it until some days after the whole operation had been brought to a conclusion. Not a single breakdown or casualty of any kind occurred to mar this record feat. Our illustration shows the transport "Rowan More" moored in the harbour at Boulogne and about to disembark her troops.



BRITISH WEAPONS FLOWER-DECKED AND FLAGGED BY FRANCE: SOME OF OUR GUNS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

Our enthusiastic Allies on the Continent are not sparing themselves in their endeavours to show their gratitude to the British soldiers of the Expeditionary Force who have crossed the sea to their help. How magnificently Paris greeted Sir John French on his flying visit to the French capital everybody has heard. Also we know how the rank and file of the battalions which were landed at Boulogne were

welcomed there and in the neighbourhood by the people at large. Our illustration shows the adorning of an inanimate machine of war because it belongs to the British Army. Two British field-guns in transit by troop-train are seen as they appeared after being decorated by some of the local folk with flags, flowers, and leaves at one of the halting-places.—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haren, One of our Special Artists.]



THE JUMPING-OFF PLACE FOR THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET WAITING TO PASS THROUGH TO THE NORTH SEA OR EMERGE INTO THE BALTIC :

The German High Seas Fleet, according to the latest advices at the moment of writing, is awaiting developments at anchor in the roadstead at Kiel, where the principal naval arsenal and dockyard of the German Navy is situated, at the Baltic end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Kiel serves ordinarily as the headquarters station and base for the German Baltic Fleet. It has been the chief naval seaport of Germany

since 1867, although since the completion of the great ship-canal across Holstein to the mouth of the Elbe, Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, has in some degree ousted Kiel from its pre-eminence for strategical reasons. Kiel still ranks, however, as the Portsmouth of the Fatherland. A mint of treasure has been expended during the present Kaiser's reign on the dockyard at Kiel, which is now fully equipped with plant

and machinery of processes two large Dreadnought afloat, and cruisers. The



THE BALTIC: KIEL HARBOUR, AT THE BALTIC END OF THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL; WITH GERMAN WAR-SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

and machinery of the most modern kind for ship-building and repairing, and indeed, all naval purposes. It possesses two large Dreadnought dry docks, besides two floating docks, each able to take the biggest super-Dreadnought afloat, in addition to four other dry docks and five floating-docks available for pre-Dreadnoughts and cruisers. The recent widening and deepening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal has vitally affected Kiel as

a naval base. It has enabled the Fleet at Kiel to pass at will from the Baltic into the North Sea in a few hours. The entire German Navy can thus pass from one sea to the other at short notice, and be concentrated against either England or Russia. For that reason the German High Seas Fleet remains as formidable whether in the North Sea at Wilhelmshaven or in the Baltic at Kiel.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



ARMED BRITISH LINERS PUTTING ON WAR-PAINT IN A LONDON DOCK: WAR ACTIVITY AMONGST PASSENGER-VESSELS.

Our British ocean liners are taking their part in world-war—and few chances. The illustration shows a scene that may be witnessed any day near a London dock. The captains of the ocean liners there before leaving are having their ships painted "man-o'-war grey"—just as was done on board the "Lusitania" after leaving New York on the outbreak of hostilities, for her adventurous passage home,

an incident which forms the subject of a picture in "The Illustrated London News" of August 22. The liners are also taking on board 47 quick-firers and extra coal, so that they can either defend themselves against any stray cruiser, or do duty as emergency cruisers to waylay hostile shipping on the trade routes.—[Drawn by H. B. Freer.]



DESPATCHES BY PIGEON-POST: ABOUT TO RELEASE A FRENCH ARMY BIRD WITH A MESSAGE FOR HEADQUARTERS.

France and Germany both possess a very considerable organization for the carrying of despatches by carrier-pigeons, a service which was put to much use by the beleaguered garrison during the siege of Paris, and has been greatly elaborated and improved since then. Even in our own country we had a carrier-pigeon service in connection with the coastguards until a year or two ago, when the Admiralty

authorities decided, owing to the advent of wireless telegraphy, to abolish it. Just at present, as a precautionary measure against alien spies, the Government have prohibited pigeon-racing in Great Britain, and any birds possessed by Germans are being shot by the police. German pigeons usually have a broader leg-ring than the British, with the letter "K" stamped on it.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



CREDITED WITH THE FINEST GUNS IN THE WORLD; AND A FORCE WHICH HAS WON GREAT

Here is seen in active progress one of the most dramatic spectacles of war: artillery shelling the enemy in the open. Many such scenes, it is safe to say, have been witnessed along the Meuse, and on other rivers on the north-eastern frontier of France. On the Continent it is admitted on all hands that the French field artillery are the best trained and the most formidable. The guns are indisputably the most serviceable weapons of the kind used in any army. They are quick-firers, of 75 mm. calibre (roughly, 3 inches), firing a 14.3 shell, with an effec

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ON GREAT RANGE—FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION—SHELLING A PONTOON BRIDGE CROWDED BY THE ENEMY.

range of between three and four miles, and are capable, it is stated, of keeping up a continuous fire of from twenty-five to thirty shots a minute. The French field-gun is of the exceptional length of 36 calibres, and its carriage is fitted with a steel shield behind which the gun-teams take cover in action (as the illustration shows). The ammunition-wagon is kept close alongside the gun; its armoured sides and doors help to shelter the men supplying ammunition.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekhoeck.]



WITH HUGE COLUMNS OF SMOKE FROM BURNING TIRLEMONT IN THE DISTANCE: BELGIAN ARTILLERY FALLING BACK THENCE ON LOUVAIN.

The little town of Tirlemont, some twenty-nine miles east of Brussels, and eleven from Louvain, has been a centre of terrible events during the war in Belgium. The Germans, it was reported, entered the town on the afternoon of the 18th, after first shelling it, with a strong force. It was stated that most of the inhabitants fled, leaving everything behind them, and that in their last glimpse of the town

they saw smoke and flames rising from different parts of it. About five miles down the railway line two trains were made up and conveyed a large number of refugees to Brussels. Later there were reports that the Germans had suffered a reverse at Tirlemont on the 19th. Louvain it may be added, has been called "the key to Brussels."—[Photograph by Spot and General.]



RECALLING THE BALACLAVA CHARGE: BELGIAN CAVALRY RIDING OUT

The Belgian cavalry have performed many heroic exploits of late in defence of their country against the hosts of the Kaiser. In sending us the above photograph, the photographer informs us that a detachment of Belgian cavalry, about 288 strong, who made a sortie upon the advancing Germans, had only gone about a thousand yards down the road when the Germans opened fire upon them with

TO AN ATTACK FROM WHICH, IT IS SAID, ONLY SEVEN RETURNED.

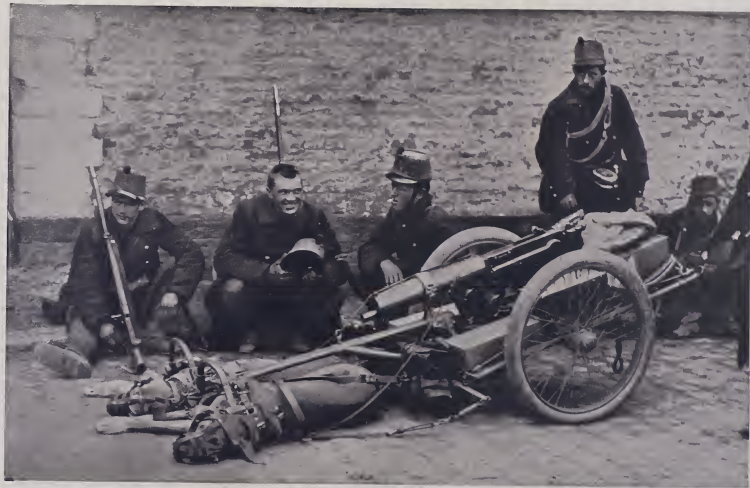
machine-guns, with the result that, according to report, "about ten of them returned." The photograph was taken just as the gallant troop were riding out. According to a Reuter telegram, only seven men came back. The force was covering the Belgian retreat to Louvain. Major Gilson, in command, bravely continued to lead his men though wounded in the nose.—(Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.)



THE LAST STAND OF THE BELGIANS AT LOUVAIN, THE KEY TO BRUSSELS: A BARRICADE ACROSS THE ROAD DURING THE FIGHTING.

A very gallant stand was made by the rear-guard of the Belgian troops in covering the retirement of their main forces from Louvain towards Antwerp. In the roads in the environs of the city barricades were hastily improvised from tables, benches, trucks, brushwood, and anything else which could be rapidly thrown up to afford temporary cover from the advancing foe; and from behind these barricades

the Belgians kept up a hot and unceasing fire upon the German cavalry until the last possible moment, when they retired in good order. Our photographs show two different views of one of these barricades, taken actually in the firing line. The lower one gives a more detailed idea of the composition of the defences.—[Photographs by Farrington Photo. Co.]



A BELGIAN DOG GUN TEAM WAITING FOR ORDERS: RESTING IN

Belgian infantry regiments are all provided with machine-gun sections, which accompany the corps in the field. The gun in use, a machine-gun of the Gatling type, is turned out at the "Elswick" of Belgium, the war-munitions factory of John Cockerill et Cie, at Seneffe, near Liège. It fires rifle bullets and is mounted on a light travelling carriage, or "voiturette de traction," designed specially for rough

work across country. Two dogs, such as visitors to Brussels in happier times have often seen drawing

milk and vegetable carts about the streets, form a gun-team, and the gun-squad consists of four men. The incident depicted took place in rear of the fighting line on one of the battlefields between Liège and Brussels on a broiling hot day.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



SACRIFICED TO CHECK THE GERMAN INVADERS: THE RAILWAY (LANDEN-ST. TROND) DESTROYED BY THE BELGIANS.

The forces forming the Belgian screen and the troops who had been fighting near Liège destroyed a large section of their own railway as they retired towards their main army, in order to check the German advance. Our illustration shows a portion of the permanent way between Landen and St. Trond which has been wrecked. It is necessary that many such sacrifices as these should be made in war time by

the defenders of an invaded country, and reference to another page of this issue will show that, near Antwerp it has even been found necessary to destroy many houses in order that the guns from the fortresses shall have full play. The calls upon the patriotism and necessary self-sacrifice of the Belgian peasantry have been many, but they have been borne with exemplary fortitude.—[Photograph by Topical.]



ONE OUT OF THOUSANDS OF SUCH GRIM SCENES OF THE GREAT WAR: A DEAD HORSE ON THE HAELEN ROAD AFTER A CHARGE.

Those who read casually about the necessity for providing remounts for cavalry during war do not always realize, possibly, the grim incidents which in many cases bring about that necessity. In a war such as is at present being waged in Europe, it is an unfortunate fact that horses must suffer wounds and death. Obviously, there cannot be the same Red Cross and hospital arrangements made for horses

as for men, but at the same time the veterinary surgeons who accompany modern armies have the means to end the animals' sufferings as quickly and as painlessly as possible. The S.P.C.A. recently made known to inquirers that the Army Veterinary Department had made special provision in this matter, including hospitals for wounded horses that are curable.—[Photograph by Topical.]



ENTERED BY THE GERMANS WITH GREAT ARROGANCE, AND REQUIRED TO PAY THEM £8,000,000: BRUSSELS—A GENERAL VIEW.

BRUSSELS was evacuated by the Belgian troops for strategic reasons without a single shot having been fired, and the German flag was hoisted over the Hôtel de Ville on August 20. In an official communiqué it was stated that "in conformity with the plan of defence drawn up many years ago, the Belgian Field Army has retired to an entrenched camp at Antwerp." The defences of Antwerp are very strong,

whereas Brussels is an open city. Apart from strategic reasons, the Belgians, in evacuating their capital and destroying the street-barriers, were doubtless influenced by the desire to save the city, if possible, from damage by shot and shell. Fifty thousand Germans marched through Brussels on the 21st. The Germans have since demanded from the city a levy of £8,000,000.—[Photograph by Topical.]



DEPRIVED OF ALL THEY POSSESS BY THE GERMAN INVASION. BELGIAN REFUGEES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

We in this country hardly realize, perhaps, what the war means to the unfortunate peasantry of Belgium in whose villages and homes the German armies have wrought incalculable destruction. To quote again, the vivid picture of their misery given by Mr. Martin Donohoe in the "Daily Chronicle": "Numbers of these poor people had lost everything—their money, their clothes, their horses, their cattle; the

Prussian wolf had descended upon their peaceful hamlet so rapidly that in many cases they had barely time to escape with their lives. I conversed with many of these homeless ones both on the side of the road to Brussels and in Ghent. . . . One man said he lived just outside Louvain and had been working in the fields. . . . He turned round and saw his house in flames.—[Photo by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE PITIABLE PLIGHT OF THE BELGIAN PEASANTRY: HOPELESS REFUGEES FLEEING FROM THE GERMANS ALONG THE ROAD TO BRUSSELS.

The advance of the German Army through Belgium has caused terrible misery to the inoffensive peasantry. Thousands of them had to leave their homes, in many cases burnt and in ruins, and make their way as best they could to some place of greater safety. Describing this scene on the main road from Louvain to Brussels, Mr. Martin Donohoe, of the "Daily Chronicle," wrote: "Everywhere people

had turned to account light carts. To some of these were harnessed teams of dogs, a number of which one sees everywhere in Flanders. Others had attached horses, and when animal traction failed, sons and daughters had harnessed themselves to the vehicles, dragging carts laden with the aged and infirm or weeping mothers with young children."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A PEACEFUL POPULATION RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS: THE ROAD FROM TIRLEMONT THROGGED WITH FUGITIVES. Jews came from Brussels on the path that two days earlier the Germans had opened fire on Tirlemont with their artillery, and that a number of shells had dropped into the town. On the following day it was reported that the Allies had defeated the Germans at Tirlemont with heavy loss. Large numbers of refugees from that and other places made their way to Brussels. After reaching the capital many

of the fugitives were in a miserable plight. Arrangements were made for the housing of some of the earlier arrivals, but many late-comers had to camp in the streets. The photograph shows the road to Brussels thronged with refugees, among whom were a number of priests and Red Cross Volunteers.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WOMAN REAPING AND SOLDIERS AND CIVIL GUARDS DIGGING TRENCHES

War has fallen like a blight on the peaceful countryside of Belgium; but, in spite of all, the work of harvesting has been continued where possible. As nearly all the men are fighting, the agricultural work is largely done by women. That has been the case even here in England in some districts: how much more must it be so in a country which is actually the seat of war, and where all but the

IN THE SAME FIELD: A WAR SCENE IN THE BELGIAN COUNTRY-SIDE.

boys and the old men are with the colours! The photograph shows a striking contrast between works of peaceful industry and works of war going forward side by side. Here is a peasant woman busy with her sickle, while close by are a group of Belgian soldiers and men of the Civil Guard engaged in digging a trench destined to be defended against the Germans.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



A SIGN OF BELGIUM'S WELCOME TO HER FRENCH DEFENDERS: A WOMAN GIVING FOOD TO A FRENCH CUIRASSIER AT AN OUTLYING FARM.

No civilians have suffered more from the invasion of Belgium by the Germans than have the inhabitants of outlying villages and farms. No wonder, then, that they welcomed the arrival of French cavalry to assist the soldiers of their own army in repelling the invader. In various reports published on the 20th it was stated that the French cavalry had been doing good work in Belgium; for example, that a

body of French Chasseurs had put to flight a band of Germans who had been terrorising the district between Gembloux and Jodeligne. Our photograph shows a woman from a Belgian farm handing bread to a young French Cuirassier. Possibly the lack of such hospitality towards the Germans had something to do with the famished condition of the prisoners.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



BELGIANS BURNING THEIR OWN VILLAGES TO CLEAR THE GROUND FOR ANTWERP'S GUNS: THE GRIM IRONY OF WAR.

In order to clear the ground before the fortifications in the outskirts of Antwerp, the Belgians have been obliged to sacrifice their own villages. The first photograph shows a soldier with a lighted torch in the act of firing one of the houses, whilst the second and third show soldiers with buckets of paraffin soaking houses before firing. The fourth and fifth photographs show the houses of

unfortunate villages being consumed by the flames. The horrors of war in an invaded country press as hardly on non-combatants as on those in the firing-line—perhaps even more so. But the men and women of Belgium are facing the fortunes of war with exemplary fortitude. Instances of Spartan-like behaviour of patriotic parents of soldiers at the front occur daily.—[Photographs by *Alfred*.]



LAST-HOPE DEFENCES WHICH WERE NEVER USED : IN BRUSSELS BEFORE THE BELGIAN EVACUATION.

The Belgian Civic Guard, with the townsfolk, were prepared to fight to the last in defence of Brussels, but strategic exigencies rendered necessary the evacuation of the city before the invading German advance-guard arrived. Barricades of carts and lumber were thrown up in the suburbs during August 18 and 19, whilst hasty field-works were constructed in the adjoining forest and the roads

blocked. The Civic Guard had already manned these when orders came from Antwerp directing the immediate withdrawal of the defenders. Photograph No. 1 shows a street in the suburbs barricaded with carts and telegraph cable-rolls; No. 2 shows men of the Civic Guard and citizens erecting hastily improvised defence-works on the outskirts of the city.—[Photographs by *Alfred*.]



SPIRE AND ROOF HIT BY GERMAN SHELLS: HAELEN CHURCH AFTER THE BATTLE. It will be remembered that severe fighting took place round the little village of Haelen, about thirty-two miles from Brussels, between the Belgians and German outposts, culminating in a battle in which the Germans were eventually repulsed, but not before the village had been practically destroyed. The illustration shows the damage done to the church.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



VIEWS THE RUINS OF THEIR HOME AT HAELEN: A BELGIAN PEASANT FAMILY. This illustration shows how terribly the horrors of war have been brought home to the non-combatant inhabitants of our plucky allies. A pathetic group of Belgian peasants is seen revising the ruins of what, only a few hours before, had been their village home. The woman, it will be noticed, is carrying a young child.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



THE GERMANS ON THE MARCH TOWARDS BRUSSELS: A SUPPLY-COLUMN PASSING THROUGH VISÉ—SHOWING WRECKED HOUSES.

In the course of a proclamation issued in Brussels on August 26, the German commander, General Sierius von Arnim, wrote: "German troops will pass through Brussels to-day and on the following days, and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food, and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities. I expect the population to conform itself

without resistance to these necessities of war." In the earlier days of the campaign in Belgium, German commissariat arrangements were said to have broken down, for many of the German prisoners were almost starving. Later, it was reported that they had remedied this state of affairs, partly by strengthening their service of motor transport.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE PEACE HARVEST BECAME A WAR HARVEST: A GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMN WITH FODDER FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

War has reaped a terrible harvest in the fields of Belgium, where at this season of the year the quiet tasks of the harvest of peace are wont to be performed. The farmers have done their best to cope with the situation, and in some cases even the work of cutting and gathering in the corn has proceeded without interruption when a battle was raging near at hand. But inevitably the crops must have

suffered from the passage of huge armies through the countryside, apart from actual engagements. On all sides, instead of the familiar agricultural machines, or in addition to them, have been seen the long strings of transport-wagons containing the food necessary to maintain in the field the enormous forces with which the Kaiser has overrun Belgium.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE FRENCH VICTOR IN ALSACE: GENERAL PAU.

No officers are more looked up to in the armies of France and Russia than the two Generals whose portraits we give. General Pau, whose operations in Alsace are having satisfactory results for the Alliance, is a veteran of the War of 1870, during which he lost an arm. Thanks largely to his energetic advocacy it was that the three-years' service system was adopted by France last year. General



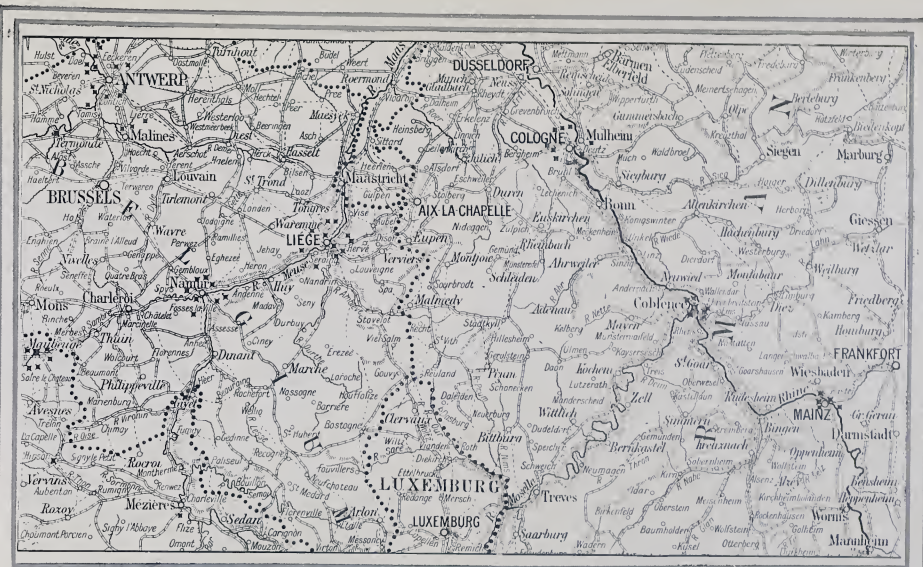
THE RUSSIAN VICTOR IN EAST PRUSSIA: GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

Rennenkampf, the victor in the battle of August 27, in East Prussia, where three German corps were routed, is the leader of the Russian army operating against Germany. He is a veteran of wide experience, and has seen considerable war service. He was one of the Russian Generals who came through the Japanese War with enhanced reputation.—[Photographs by Record Press.]



SCENE OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE BY WHICH FRANCE HOPES TO REGAIN ALSACE AND LORRAINE: THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER REGION.

Drawn Specially for "The Illustrated War News" by Geography, Ltd.





"NAMUR HAS FALLEN": VIEWS IN THE BELGIAN FORTIFIED TOWN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

The woefully unexpected news of the fall of Namur was made known by the Press Bureau early on the afternoon of Aug. 24. The first news that the great Belgian fortress was in jeopardy was officially promulgated in this form: "News has been received that the first line of defence at Namur has been taken. This necessitates a withdrawal of a portion of the Allied Troops from the line of the Sambre to

their original defensive position on the French frontier." In little more than an hour after that came the following astounding official message: "It is announced that Namur has fallen." Photograph No. 1 shows the old bridge and citadel of Namur; No. 2 shows old houses overlooking the Meuse and Sambre; No. 3 is a view of the Cathedral from the Citadel; No. 4 gives a general view of the city.



THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN SENSATION: TYPES OF SERBIAN SOLDIERS

A sensational development has taken place in the Austro-Serbian conflict. The Serbian Army having followed up its success at Shabatz by inflicting another severe defeat upon the Austrians, an official statement has been issued in Vienna admitting these reverses, but explaining them on the ground that it has been necessary to concentrate the main Austrian force upon the North-East frontier to resist the

WHOSE SUCCESSES MADE THE AUSTRIANS SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

Russian advance, and declaring that the Serbian campaign must, in future, be regarded as "a punitive expedition rather than *défensive* war". Illustrations Nos. 1 and 3 show some types of the successful Serbian soldiers who have thus driven the war into the enemy's camp; whilst No. 2 shows a group of various commanding officers.—[Photographs by Sport and General and Newspaper Illustrations.]



A RED CROSS SHIP WHICH WILL BE COMMANDED BY HER OWNER: LORD TREDEGAR'S YACHT "LIBERTY" IN HER NEW DRESS.

Lord Tredegar's magnificent steam-yacht "Liberty," of 1600 tons, has completed her outfitting as a hospital-ship, and, after inspection at Portsmouth, will proceed immediately for the "front." Lord Tredegar is bearing the whole of the expenses of the ship himself, and will take command, having been granted by the Admiralty a Commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. Several well-known

surgeons from St. Mary's Hospital are on board. The "Liberty" has been externally transformed for her new duties. It will be seen that she has been painted white with a broad red band, which is broken amidships below the funnel by a large red cross on white. Her number is painted white on the red band on the side below the foremast and also at the stern.—[Photograph by Kirk, Cowes.]

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 4

Henry W. Wilkinson

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NOT AS THEY HAD HOPED TO ENTER FRANCE: CAPTURED SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER GUARDED BY FRENCH BAYONETS.

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NOT AS THEY HAD HOPED TO ENTER FRANCE: CAPTURED SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER GUARDED BY FRENCH BAYONETS.

THE FIRST ACT.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.

THE great battle, on which the fate of France, of England, and of Europe depends, is being fought behind a veil. No one in England, except possibly the members of the Cabinet and of the Army Council, really knows precisely what is going on; and it is even probable that the Government itself has only imperfect information. In these conditions it is impossible for me to do more than to give a rough sketch of what I suppose to be taking place on the stage, warning the reader that I am merely drawing inferences from the shadows that I see on the curtain. Some of the inferences are sure to be mistaken. The picture I shall draw is based upon some familiarity with the leading ideas of modern German generalship, and can have no other guarantee. It must be remembered too that, before these lines can be in the reader's hands, four or five days will have passed, that the news which I am trying to construe is already several days old, and that therefore I am now describing one of a series of dissolving views, which has probably already been replaced by one much further on in the series.

When the two armies were assembled about the middle of August they were stretched

facing one another in two long lines on each side of the French frontier between Switzerland and the fortress of Namur. The Germans had taken Liège and were moving a very large force into Belgium. The lines were not continuous. They were composed in each case of a series of separate armies each consisting of a group of army corps, hardly in any case less than three and probably never more than seven. Each side had five or six of these armies, of which each one probably had an advance guard pushed out towards the enemy, and kept up communications with the next army of its own side by flank guards.

The first series of engagements that were reported were merely reconnaissances by these small bodies. Each side began by an advance from its right, the Germans throwing a whole large army as soon as they could across the Meuse into Belgium. There were engagements at various points between the line of the Meuse and the line from Namur to Antwerp, in which Belgian troops with great courage endeavoured first to check the German reconnoitring cavalry and then to resist the German infantry columns on their westward march. The Belgian troops showed great courage, but were gradually overborne. There was a danger that the Belgian army would be entirely consumed if this were continued, and that the whole of Belgium would be devastated. The Belgian army was therefore withdrawn to the great fortress of Antwerp, which, assuming it to be amply supplied with provisions, should be able to resist a prolonged siege. The army, by repeated sorties, will compel the Germans to keep a large force in front of Antwerp.

[Continued overleaf,



THE NAVAL CAPTAIN WHO SANK THE COMMERCE-RAIDING "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE":
CAPTAIN H. T. BULLER, M.V.O.

Captain Henry T. Buller, M.V.O., is the Captain of the "Highflyer," the cruiser which sank the German commerce-raider "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off the West African coast. He was Commander of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, from 1908 to 1911, when the Prince of Wales concluded his course of studies there. He was appointed at the end of 1912 to command the "Highflyer," then and since employed as a training-ship for naval cadets.—*[Photograph by Russell, Southsea.]*



RECENTLY IMPRISONED IN GERMANY AS A SPY; MORE LATELY ON THE "HIGHFLYER": CAPTAIN
B. F. FRENCH, OF THE "HIGHFLYER"

Captain Bernard Frederic French, of the Royal Marines, is the officer who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a German fortress at the notorious spy-trial at Leipzig in 1910, and released a few months ago. He was on board the "Highflyer" as physical-training instructor, and his satisfaction at being present at the sinking of the commerce-destroyer "Kaiser Wilhelm" must have been added to by the recollection of his long imprisonment in Germany.—*[Photograph by Heath, Plymouth.]*



A PART OF THE GREAT "STEAM-ROLLER" WHICH IS PRESSING ITS WAY INTO EAST PRUSSIA: RUSSIAN COSSACKS AND INFANTRY.

The illustration at the top of this page shows a regiment of Cossacks; whilst the ones at the bottom give an idea of the type of Russian infantrymen, part of the great "steam-roller" of the Russian Army which is slowly but surely pressing forward against the Germans on the east. The Cossacks fight in a special half-moon formation called a "lava." The horses are specially trained for this attack, and

do not need to be guided by hand or knee, so both hands of the Cossack are free for fighting. The Cossacks in the present day, besides carrying lances and swords, also use hand-grenades, with which to demolish both horses and men of the enemy. The Cossacks hold their lands by military tenure, and they provide their own horses and equipment.—[Top Photograph by L.N.A.]

During the week ending with the 22nd of August the French Commander-in-Chief moved forward his right. A small army entered southern Alsace and occupied the crests and passes of the Vosges, while a large army crossed the frontier of Lorraine between Metz and the Vosges, and after several days' fighting pushed forward two or three marches into German territory. On the French left an advance was also made. The British Expeditionary Force moved forward from Valenciennes and Maubeuge to Mons. A French army advanced to Charleroi, and two further

French armies into Belgian Luxemburg, starting apparently the one from near Givet and the other from near Sedan in the general direction of Verviers. The connection between these two advances, the one on the left and the other on the right bank of the Meuse, was to be maintained by the fortress of Namur, which was garrisoned by Belgian troops and was believed to be strong enough to resist a siege. Meantime, to meet this advance, the Germans were themselves moving forward with at least three, I conjecture with four, large armies. One of these I think moved westwards from Brussels in order to turn the flank of the English. A second moved southwards from Brussels and Louvain to attack the line of the Sambre from Mons to Namur. A third advanced along the line Verviers—Mézières, and a fourth on that from Luxemburg towards Stenay. At the same time a fifth German army was fronting the French in Lorraine, and a sixth in southern Alsace. By the end of the week the net result was that

in southern Alsace the two opposing forces kept each other in check; in Lorraine the German army, under the Crown Prince of Bavaria, drove back the French as far as the Meuse, near Pont-à-Mousson and the city of Nancy. Of the German army advancing from the neighbourhood of Luxemburg, and of the French opposed to it, there has hardly been an intelligible report. The two French armies in Belgian Luxemburg were driven back; the fortress of Namur, after a short bombardment, was rushed by the Germans; after which the German attack was pressed against the line of the Sambre from Mons to Charleroi. The troops at Charleroi, having their flank exposed after the fall of Namur, fell back, and the British troops at Mons, were, in their turn, withdrawn. A new position was taken, in which the British occupied a front marked by the line Valenciennes—Maubeuge, the French armies to the right prolonging the line in the direction of Mézières. On the 27th it was announced that the British front was on the line Cambrai—Cateau—Cambresis. At the same time it was announced that the French in the neighbourhood of Nancy were holding their ground.

This is a very rough, general summary of the scanty news that has been published. The imaginary picture which I construe from it is that the series of German armies constructed from points equivalent to places of assembly, for the first at Courtray or Tournay; for the second, at Brussels; for the third, at Verviers; and for the fourth, at Luxemburg. I suppose them

(Continued overleaf.)



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The Distinguished Service Order, or "D.S.O.," as it is familiarly called, is a distinction which is conferred on commissioned officers who have been specially mentioned in despatches for meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy in the field. It was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896.



THE VICTORIA CROSS.

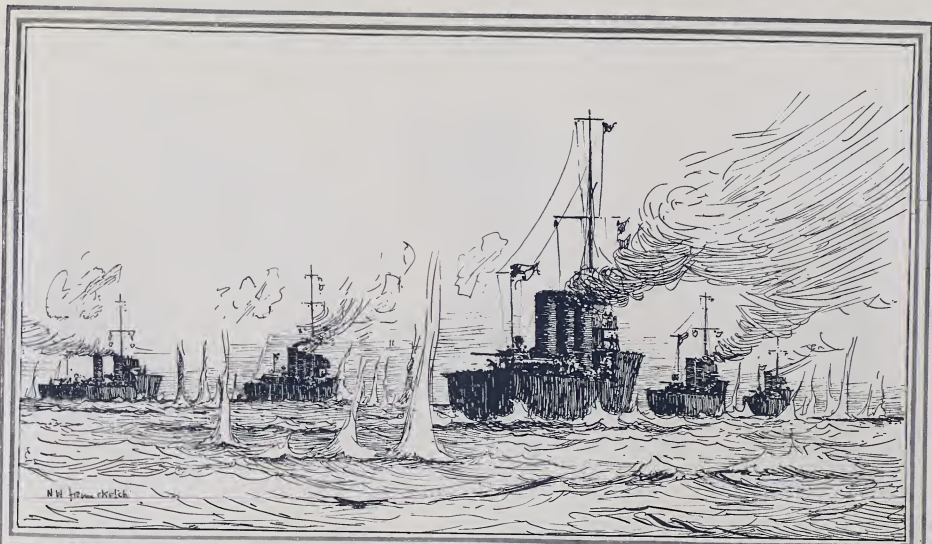
The V.C. can be won by either officers or men. In a recent issue of "The Illustrated War News" an unfortunate mistake was made in a drawing of the ribbon of that decoration by an artist working at great pressure. In the same abnormal pressure the drawing was passed for press. The correct ribbon is shown above.

started from points equivalent to places of assembly, for the first at Courtray or Tournay; for the second, at Brussels; for the third, at Verviers; and for the fourth, at Luxemburg. I suppose them



THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal is a decoration which is specially open to a non-commissioned ranks for acts of personal distinction before the enemy in the field. For the loan of the medals from which the photographs on this page were made we are much indebted to Messrs. Spink.



THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND BIGHT: H.M.S. "ARETHUSA" LEADING

The idea of the attack in Heligoland Bight was for a force of destroyers, headed by the light armoured-cruiser "Arethusa," to "stand in and cut off the German light squadron from their port, and then attack them on the open sea. The "Arethusa," a ship of a new type, only commissioned a few days ago, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, commanding the destroyer flotillas of the First Fleet, led the destroyers and

THE DESTROYERS INTO ACTION—AFTER A R.N. OFFICER'S SKETCH.

opened the attack, engaging two German cruisers. While the destroyers were rounding up the nearest German destroyers and "punishing" them severely, the "Arethusa" was sharply engaged for thirty-five minutes at a range of about 3000 yards until the two cruisers fled.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkins from a Sketch by an Officer who took part in the action.—Other Drawings in "The Illustrated London News."]

advancing from Courtray and Tournay towards Boulogne and Arras, from Brussels towards Maubeuge, from Verviers towards Hirson, and from Luxembourg towards Montmédy, Stenay, and Réthel, the object being to attack in front and on both flanks the Anglo-French armies on the line between Cambrai and Sedan. The French right is protected from Verdun to Toul by fortresses, in the region between Toul and Epinal by the French army which has retreated from Lorraine, and between Epinal and Belfort by a chain of fortresses. The Germans will hardly attack these two lines of fortresses, and may be for the present content to hold in check the French army which covers the gap between Toul and Epinal. They

may also be content to hold their own for the present in southern Alsace. Germany's

decisive blow is the attack on the French left, which is evidently heavily engaged in its front; while the German right wing army is trying to turn its left between Valenciennes, Cambrai, and the Channel, and the army of the German Crown Prince trying to break through to the north of Verdun in order to strike its

right. If this German plan should succeed, the French and British armies must fall back to the curved line Reims - Laon - La Fère; and the Germans, always strengthening their right, will push it forwards along the general line from Calais to Paris.

So much for what may happen if I

rightly divine the German plan and if the French are unable to recover the initiative. If that were to happen the tables would be turned.

The theories of generalship which have been cultivated in the French Army suggest that there must be a French group of army corps in reserve, ready to be thrown into the struggle at the point where the Commander-in-Chief intends to bring about a decision. If he can do that, the picture may be reversed. Readers will be able to form an idea of which way the tide is flowing from the tone of the news, however scanty, which will have been published by the time these pages are in their hands.

In the eastern theatre of war the Russian armies have invaded East Prussia and reached the line Tilsit-Insterburg - Allenstein. Of the Prussian and Russian armies in the region between Posen and Warsaw nothing has been reported. The Austrians have invaded the south-west corner of Poland and are said to hold the triangle Cracow-Czenstochow-Sandomirz. They have also crossed the river San and hold the line Sandomirz - Janow - Tarnograd. An Austrian telegram announces a victory at Crasnik by which a Russian army has been driven back to Lublin. I should infer from this an Austro-German plan for a combined movement on Warsaw, which if it took place would counterbalance the Russian advance into East Prussia. Much further to the east a Russian army is invading the Austrian province of Bukowina, while between this province and Lublin another Russian army is said to be marching on Lemberg.

[Continued overleaf.]



TO COMMAND A ZEPPELIN, AS VOLUNTEER:
THE 76-YEAR-OLD COUNT ZEPPELIN (X).

It was reported recently that Count Zeppelin, here seen with the Kaiser, had volunteered for the war and would command one of the air-ships invented by him. The Count, who was born in 1838, fought in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 as a Lieutenant of Hussars.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



APPOINTED GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR IN
BELGIUM: FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ.

It was reported on Aug. 26th that Field-Marshal Freiherr von der Goltz had been appointed German military governor of that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans. He has had a hand in reorganising the Turkish Army, and latterly has been interested in the German Boy Scouts movement.—[Photograph by Tiptail.]



MEN WHO LED OUR SHIPS TO VICTORY OFF HELIGOLAND: COMMANDERS

In the official account of the victory it was stated: "The Commanding Officers concerned in this skillfully handled operation were Rear-Admirals Beatty, Moore, and Christian, and Commodores Keyes, Tyrwhitt, and Goodenough." The photographs show—(1) Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, commanding the "Invincible" in the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron. (2) Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander

IN OUR FIRST IMPORTANT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GERMANS.

of the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron. (3) Commodore R. V. Tyrwhitt, in charge of the destroyer flotilla of the First Fleet. (4) Commodore W. E. Goodenough, commanding the First Light Cruiser Squadron. (5) Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, in charge of the British Submarine Service. (6) Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian.—[Photos. Elliott and Fry, Russell (Southsea), Heath, Sport and General, Vandyk, and C.N.]

It is very important that our people should see the events of the war in their true perspective. The all-important struggle is that which is going on in France. If this ends favourably for Germany, France will be treated as Belgium has been, and England will have laid upon her the duty of carrying on the war until both France and Belgium have been freed. To do that the whole British nation will have to be transformed into an army, and the war to be carried on for as many years as may be necessary for that army, in conjunction with the forces of the Russian Empire, to defeat the Germans. The possibility of England's doing this depends on the success of the Navy. It is quite clear, especially after the speeches made on Thursday, the 27th, by the Prime Minister, by Mr. Bonar Law, and by Mr. Redmond, not only that this is England's duty, but that she has pledged herself to it. Any other course, and even failure in this one, carries with it the end of England and of her Empire. Once or twice in the world's history nations have had like tasks to perform—the Greeks in the year of Thermopylae and Salamis, the Romans when Hannibal was in Italy. Prussia herself in 1806 was treated by Napoleon as she now means to treat France. She had seven years to wait, during which England carried on the war. Napoleon's failure in Russia and Wellington's victories in the Peninsula gave her a fresh chance, and she was eventually able, with the help of Russia, Austria, and England, to free herself. The first principle in war is to act with all your might, and always in all circumstances to aim at ultimate victory. These principles must guide the British Government, which, however, will be helpless unless every man throws himself body and soul into the fight.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The announcement made on Friday evening that the British Expeditionary Force

was on Wednesday, the 26th, attacked near Cambrai and Le Cateau by six German army corps and four cavalry divisions, shows that a tremendous effort was made to beat back the left flank of the Allied Army. In the absence of further news we may venture to hope that this attempt has not succeeded. A report from Basle that on Thursday three German and two Austrian army corps crossed the Rhine in the direction of Belfort, if it prove true, would show that, after all, the plan of turning both flanks of the French army had not been abandoned. But it is hardly consistent with the reports published this morning, Sunday, that German troops are being moved by railway from Belgium to the eastern frontier. The situation remains critical.



COMMANDER OF A CAVALRY BRIGADE THAT ROUTED THE GERMAN CAVALRY: GENERAL SIR PHILIP CHETWODE, BT. In the Press Bureau's official statement on August 31 regarding the great battle, it was said: "On the 26th the 5th British Cavalry Brigade, under General Chetwode, fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and speared large numbers in flight." General Chetwode served in Burma in 1892-3, and also in the South African War. He succeeded his father as seventh Baronet in 1905.

Photograph by Gale and Polden.

On Friday morning a strong force of destroyers with submarines, supported by the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron and the First Light Cruiser Squadron, attacked a German flotilla of destroyers and cruisers. Two small German cruisers and two destroyers were sunk, a third small cruiser driven off on fire and believed to be sinking, and many German destroyers damaged. This action corresponds to one of the early outpost affairs of the land war. It does not touch the main forces of either side. It shows, however, that the British forces are skilfully handled, and adds power to the Navy by the spark which inflames the spirits of officers and men.

The first act of the great drama has shown that the British Navy and the trained British Army are still inspired by and worthy of their country's great tradition. Their example will fire their countrymen to the great effort in organisation and training which must carry her through the storm and stress of operations, both distressing and "fortunate and fruitful," to victory and to honourable peace.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30.



GERMAN FIELD GUNS IN HOT ACTION: A MASKED BATTERY, SCREENED BY BRANCHES OF FOLIAGE, OPENING FIRE.

The German field artillery is armed with 88 centimetre guns (346-inch calibre by English measurement), having an effective range of 7100 yards, or just over four English miles. Each gun and its carriage together weigh about 18½ cwt. The shell fired weighs 16½ lb. Each battery of six guns takes into action 900 rounds of common shell and shrapnel. A German field-artillery battery at war

strength comprises 5 officers, 171 N.C.O.s and men, 150 horses, 9 ammunition-wagons, two store-wagons, a field forge and a forage-wagon. Officers and men wear round knobs on their helmets, instead of the spikes seen on Hunsen's helmets. That is to prevent accidents to faces and eyes when bending heads over in a cluster together in working a gun in action.—[Drawn by H. W. Kniblock]

A LETTER ON GERMAN METHODS OF WARFARE WHICH NEEDS NO COMMENT.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE.)

"Dear Father,

"August 19th, near Louvain.

"No writer can describe a battle, and he who says that he does not feel nervous when ordered to charge, brags.

"After Tirlemont and Louvain, we scattered and rode precipitately here and there trying to reach Brussels. I was joined by three Belgians of the line, curiously enough, mounted. We chummed up at once, and, as our horses were quite done up, we decided to dismount and rest. We got through a thick high edge, which separated the road from a low meadow, and squatted down, after fastening our horses to a tree; but we were soon disturbed by a patrol of Uhlans, who passed us, singing loud, without, fortunately, seeing us. After some rest, and whilst discussing on our next move, we noticed a faint light down the vale, a quarter of a mile off. We immediately made for this light. We arrived at a house, front door opened, windows shattered, roof nearly off; no one to be seen. We went in the cave [cellar], and there found what is hardly believable. Three creatures, one partially dressed, dead, and leaning against the wall, and a child clinging to her, and another young woman quite unconscious; bottles of wine, empty, all over the place; broken tables and chairs. We were debating what to do for the little child when we were surprised by the entry of two Germans. Then began a strife impossible to describe. The intruders were overcome and killed; but the horror, when we calmed down a bit, to find the child's head beaten to a pulp and the second woman dead! We covered the poor creatures as well as we could, and decided to have a rest for part of the night. We found plenty of bread, dry fish, pickles, bottles of beer, and tallow candles. We lit another candle, and, taking from my knapsack this bit of paper and my indispensable bottle of ink, I squatted down and took a record of the horrid scene which I had just witnessed. Don't be too severe on my artistic attempts; I am out of it. It is as I saw it, bar that the first woman was almost naked. My comrades will find their way to Antwerp or [name of place unreadable]. If so, this letter will be handed to Edward, who will post it, as communications between Antwerp, or Ostend and London are still open. I must find my way to Brussels; God help me!

"PHILIP ROSSI."



GERMAN METHODS OF WARFARE: A FACSIMILE SKETCH, STRAIGHT FROM THE FIGHTING AREA, THAT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

On the opposite page is an exact transcript of a letter from the correspondent who sent this sketch, which shows two of the Belgian soldiers with him and the terrible scene they found inside a Belgian cottage that had been visited by Germans. One woman had been killed, a child was clinging to her, and another woman was unconscious. A detailed statement by the Belgian Minister concerning numerous

German atrocities in Belgium was published on the 25th by the official Press Bureau. The Bureau's only comment was that the atrocities appear to be committed in villages and throughout the countryside to terrorise the people, while in large places, where are diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers there appear to have been no excesses.—[Drawn on the Spot by Philip Rossi.]



CLEARERS OF THE WAY FOR THE ADVANCE OF

Thanks largely to the brilliant feats of arms of their cavalry forming the advance-guard of the army, which has been called the steam-roller behind the Germans, the Russians obtained, the other day, an important victory near Gumbinnen, against a force of 16,000 Germans. The fighting lasted for two days, several towns were captured, and the enemy are officially stated to have sustained enormous losses. The neighbour-

THE RUSSIAN "STEAM-ROLLER": RUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGING OVER WATER

hood in which the fighting took place is described as "a district of lakes and marshes." The Russian cavalry, and especially the Horse Guards, covered themselves with glory. Describing the memorable charge of the Horse Guards, the "Novoe Vremya" says: "The enemy held a village from which they were pouring a murderous fire on to the Russian position. The cavalry were ordered to silence the guns. The first

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squadron rode straight at a battery, which fired point blank and mowed down the Russian ranks. The
second squadron followed fast, and would very likely have shared the same fate, but at the critical moment
the third squadron charged the enemy on their flank, seized the gunners, and routed the whole German
force." Describing individual feats of valour, the "Times" correspondent states that: "Lieutenant Skalon,

after having been shot through the chest, rode to the rear of the column, and, having had his wound
dressed, returned to his squadron. Then he received a bullet wound in his arm, but asked his brothers
officers to dress it, and remained in the ranks until shrapnel shattered his shoulder. The list of such deeds
might be almost continued indefinitely."



NEAR THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLEFIELD: THE MAIN STREET AND BELFRY, MONS.
News of the first battle to be fought in the great war by the British Field Force was conveyed by the Official Press Bureau on the afternoon of Monday, August 25, in the following message: "British Forces were engaged all day on Sunday and after dark with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Mons and held their ground." On the following day, Lord Kitchener, in his maiden speech on the situation



NEAR THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLEFIELD: THE OLD QUARTER OF MONS.
in the House of Lords, said: "Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with a superior force of German invaders. During that time they have maintained the traditions of British soldiers, and have behaved with the utmost gallantry." Mons is the capital of the Belgian province of Hainaut, thirty-eight miles from Brussels. The Belfry was built in 1462.—(Second Photograph by C.N.)



"THE KEY TO NORTHERN CHINA" THREATENED BY THE JAPANESE: TSING-TAU, THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT KIAO-CHAU.

In Aug. at 16 Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the territory of Kiao-chau, including the town of Tsing-tau, and the withdrawal of German war-ships from Japanese and Chinese waters. As no reply was received by the 23rd (the time-limit given) Japan declared war on Germany. In his proclamation, the Emperor of Japan said: "Germany is, at Kiao-chau, its leased

territory in China, busy with warlike preparations." Tsing-tau, the German naval base, at the north-east angle of "the Bay of Kiao-chau, has been called "the key to Northern China." Photograph No. 1 shows a street in Tsing-tau; (2) The Skating Rink and the Central Hotel, from the Pier; (3) Natives sifting beans; (4) Native boot-makers in the market-place.—[Photographs by Fraedle and Young.]



ONE OF THE 15-IN.-GUN SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH FLEET ALMOST IMMEDIATELY: H.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

The "Queen Elizabeth" is being completed for sea at Portsmouth, and should be ready by the end of the year, if not before. The "Queen Elizabeth" and her sister-ship, the "Warspite," will be the Empire's most powerful war-ships, and the most powerfully armed vessels in the world. They will each mount, as "main armament," eight 15-inch calibre guns, huge weapons of a new type which, as

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament last March, "discharge a projectile of nearly a ton in weight, and can hurl this immense mass of metal ten or twelve miles." Against torpedo-boat attack the ships will each mount sixteen 6-inch quick-firers, which will be mounted in pairs, as in Sir John Jellicoe's flag-ship, the "Iron Duke." They will be oil-driven, and be of 25 knots speed.—[Drawn by W. B. Freer.]



THE GREYEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF BRUSSELS: GREY WEATHER, GREY FACES, AND GREY (GERMAN) UNIFORMS.

The 20th of August, 1914, will surely remain in the history of Brussels as the greyest day on record in that beautiful city, formerly so bright that it was known as "little Paris." It was on August 20 that the German legions tramped through the Belgian capital. "All" (writes the "Times" correspondent) "were in greenish, earthy-looking grey, all helmets covered in grey, the guns painted grey,

the carriages grey, and even the pontoon bridge, all complete, in grey." The faces of the people in the streets were also grey, with mingled resentment and anxiety; and, as if in keeping with the general colour-scheme and feelings of the inhabitants, the weather, too, was grey, and at times rain fell. Our illustration shows the scene in the Place Charles Rogier.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



THE UNNECESSARY HUMILIATION OF BRUSSELS BY THE GERMAN ARMY: THE PARADE THROUGH THE CITY—SOME ARTILLERY.

Describing the passage of the German host through Brussels, an Englishman who witnessed it said (see quite a "Telegraph" correspondent): "The equipment of all the forces that I myself saw was wonderful. . . . I noticed that of the thousands of carts that passed not one had been requisitioned; each was intended for its military purpose and bore the Government mark. This was the case, too,

with the artillery which I saw pass towards Waterloo. The equipment was complete to an astonishing degree. All the guns were new, and I observed that there were even spare shoes for every horse. Most of the artillery skirted Brussels and went south towards Waterloo, but all arms, including a siege train, were represented in the procession through the city."—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



IN AN UNRESISTING CITY WHERE FLOWER-BEDS WERE WANTONLY TRAMPLED DOWN: THE GERMANS ON THEIR MARCH THROUGH BRUSSELS.

Thanks to the prudence and courage of the Burgomaster, M. Adolph Max, the population of Brussels interfered in no way with the German soldiery when they marched through the city. The troops on their part, apparently, behaved well, and did not commit any act of violence. There seems to have been a general tone of arrogance, however, about the conduct of officers. Some laughed mockingly at

the crowd; others tore down Belgian flags and draped them over the headquarters of their horses. Several officers, it is reported, deliberately rode through some flower-beds, and when, at one point in the procession, a lame hawker offered flowers to the troops, a Captain of Hussars, by a turn of his horse, sent the man sprawling into the crowd.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



AFTER THE ARROGANT PARADE OF THE GERMANS IN BRUSSELS: LEAVING THE CAPITAL FOR THE FRONT AGAIN.

As mentioned under another page dealing with the German military occupation of Brussels, much arrogance was displayed by some of the officers, but on the whole the behaviour of the troops was good. Indeed, according to the English eye-witness quoted under our photograph of the artillery: "Generally speaking, the private German soldiers and the inhabitants of the city are on quite good

terms. They mingle freely and drink together in the public-houses, and sit at the same tables on the café terraces. In fact, on the evening I left I saw the first German officer who entered Brussels on the Thursday sharing a table round which were gathered a Belgian family, engaged in smiling conversation."—[Photograph by Sport and General; taken, like the others, with great difficulty.]



GERMAN CRUISER THAT MET A "GLORIOUS END": THE "MAGDEBURG," BLOWN UP BY RUSSIAN GUN-FIRE AFTER RUNNING AGROUND.

The German light-cruiser "Magdeburg" ran ashore in a fog on the island of Odensholm at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and, all efforts to refloat her failing, the Captain decided to sacrifice the ship, as a superior Russian naval force was approaching. In the words of the German Ministry of Marine: "The Kuznetsov ships fired on the cruiser, which blew up, thus meeting with a glorious end." Many

of the crew were rescued by a German torpedo-boat, but there were 17 killed, 21 injured, and 85 missing. A Russian message said that some of the officers and crew of the "Magdeburg" were taken prisoners. The "Magdeburg" had a displacement of 4500 tons, and carried twelve 4-inch guns, with other armament. Her complement was 370 men.



IN WAR-PAINT AS SHE WAS WHEN SHE HELD UP THE "CALICIAN" AND THE "ARLANZA": THE "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," NOW SUNK.

The famous North-German Lloyd liner, "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," which had been holding up British vessels, including the Union Castle liner "Calician" and the R.M.S. "Arlanza," came to a bad end recently, being caught and sunk off West Africa by the British cruiser "Higbyer." Early in the war the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" suddenly left New York, and eleven days later (on the 15th)

reappeared off the Canary Islands as an armed merchantman. She carried, it is said, ten 4-inch guns, and had been painted black all over. Our photographs, which were done by a passenger on board the "Arlanza," which was stopped by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on August 23, are, no doubt, the last that were taken of the marauding liner before she met her fate.



THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOYS' TRAINING-SHIP WHICH SANK THE "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE": H.M.S. "HIGHFLYER."

The light cruiser "Highflyer," which sank the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off West Africa, is a training-ship for Naval Cadets, and forty boys from public schools who became midshipmen last September were on board her at the outbreak of war. Their physical-training instructor, Captain B. F. Trench, of the Marines, was, in 1910, sentenced at Berlin to four years' detention in a German fortress on a charge of espionage. The encounter between the "Highflyer" and the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" took place off the mouth of the Oro River. The "Highflyer" is a 20-knot light cruiser with a length of 350 feet and a displacement of 5600 tons. She carries eleven 6-inch guns, nine 3-inch, one 3-pounder, two machine-guns, and two torpedo-tubes.—[Photograph by C.N.]



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: NO. 3. ADVANCING

The British force in France, while it has suffered severely, has nobly maintained the traditions of the British Army, and has won praise both at home and abroad for its splendid gallantry. In a message to Sir John French, General Joffre said: "The British Army did not hesitate to throw its whole strength against forces which had a great numerical superiority. . . . It exhibited in this task a devotion, energy, and perseverance to which I must now pay my tribute." After the action at Mons, French officers were full of praise of the British troops. "The shooting of our appearing target of their work



NO. 3. INFANTRY ADVANCING AGAINST AN ENTRENCHED POSITION.

... shooting of our infantry on the firing-line," they said, "was wonderful. When quick action was necessary, the firing and the action of the men was only that of prize riflemen firing at a disappearing target. There was no excitement, no nervousness; just cool, methodical efficiency. If the British lost heavily, heaven only knows what the Germans must have lost, because, as one of their wounded officers (whom the British took prisoner) remarked, 'We had never expected anything like it; it was staggering.' "—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



OUT OF THE FIGHT; AND FIGHTING: THE FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE; AND THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Our first picture shows German prisoners of war from the front, mostly from the Alsace district, detaining at a French town. The remainder of the photographs show various phases of the progress of our troops through France and Belgium. The second shows a British cavalry regiment, accompanied by a mounted interpreter, passing through the town of "Somewhere." The third illustration shows

the British Marines, the "Jollies"—"soldier and sailor too," as Kipling sings—after landing at Ostend. On August 27, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that "a strong force of British Marines has been sent to Ostend, and has occupied the town." The fourth photograph shows a British camp in France guarded by a French soldier.—[Photos, Underwood and Underwood, Alferi, and Newspaper Illus.]



THE OXFORD OF BELGIUM BURN'T BY THE GERMAN "HUNS": LOUVAIN, "THE INTELLECTUAL METROPOLIS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES."

An inconceivable act of vandalism has been committed by the Germans in Belgium, who have well acted up to the Kaiser's former advice: "Gain a reputation like the Huns under Attila." The beautiful old city of Louvain, "the Oxford of Belgium," was cleared of its population and given to the flames. A German guard at the entrance to the town, says the Belgian Foreign Secretary, fired on

some German troops by mistake, and, to cover their blunder, the Germans pretended that some of the inhabitants had done it. The splendid church of St. Pierre, the University and other public buildings, were burnt. "Several notable citizens were shot. A town of 45,000 inhabitants, the intellectual metropolis of the Low Countries since the 15th century, is now . . . a heap of ashes. — [Photo, by C.N.]



SHIPS IN THE "FORTUNATE AND FRUITFUL" HELIGOLAND FIGHT: THE BRITISH VESSELS NAMED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

These are the three British ships mentioned in the Press Bureau message announcing the victory off Heligoland early on August 28, when a squadron of British destroyers and light cruisers with submarines attacked a German squadron of cruisers and destroyers regardless of mines in the vicinity, sinking two German cruisers and two destroyers, while a third German cruiser "disappeared in the

mist heavily on fire and is a sinking condition." Photograph No. 1 shows the light cruiser "Amethyst," stated to have been "damaged." Photograph No. 3 shows a destroyer of the "L" class to which the "Laertes," also "damaged," belongs. Photograph No. 2 shows the "Town" cruiser "Liverpool," which brought to England 9 German officer-prisoners and 81 men.—[Photographs by L.N.A. and Grubb.]



SUNK BY THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET IN "A CONCERTED OPERATION OF SOME CONSEQUENCE": THE GERMAN LIGHT CRUISER "MAINZ."

Early on the morning of August 28 our Grand Fleet undertook a "concerted operation of some consequence against the Germans in the Heligoland Bight. . . . Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged. . . . The First Light Cruiser Squadron sank the 'Mainz.' . . . The First Battle-Cruiser Squadron sank one cruiser, 'Köln' class, and another cruiser disappeared in the mist, heavily on fire,

and in a sinking condition." The protected-cruiser "Mainz" carried twelve 4.1-inch, four 2.1-inch and four machine-guns, and had two 18-inch torpedo-tubes. She was commanded by Captain Paschen, and, it is believed that Senior-Lieutenant Von Tirpitz, a son of Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, was amongst the officers on board.



COLOURED TROOPS WHO ARE

The Toucouls seem likely, from the accounts given of their headlong valour at Charleroi, and also, before that, on another occasion during the Vosges fighting in Alsace, to make themselves in this war as much dreaded by the Germans as they were in the war of 1870. In the earlier actions of that war, indeed, none of the French Imperial troops fought better and inspired more respect among the enemy than did the Toucouls, the

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE AGAINST THE GERMAN HORDES: THE FAMOUS TUCOULS

impetuous ferocity of whose attack repeatedly carried all before it. At Charleroi, we are told, on the opening day of the great battle there, while the German guns were shelling the town after the first counter-attack, the French line battalions in the neighbourhood had been forced back, "the Toucouls, with legendary heroism, debouched from the town and with a gallantry which must surely live in history, actually charged the German

ATIVES OF A
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another batta-on
Charleroi, and held
Northern Africa.



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IVES OF ALGERIA AND TUNISIA, WHO ARE DOING MAGNIFICENT WORK IN
batter, bayoneting the gunners. . . . Of the battalion, it is reported, only 200 returned unscathed." "After batta'on of Turcos crossed bayonets, it is stated, with part of the German Guard Corps near
Jenkoi, and held its own. There are some twelve thousand Turcos in the French Army—all natives of
Northern Africa. Their headquarters are ordinarily in Algeria and Tunis, where an establishment is main-

THE FIELD—A BAYONET CHARGE.

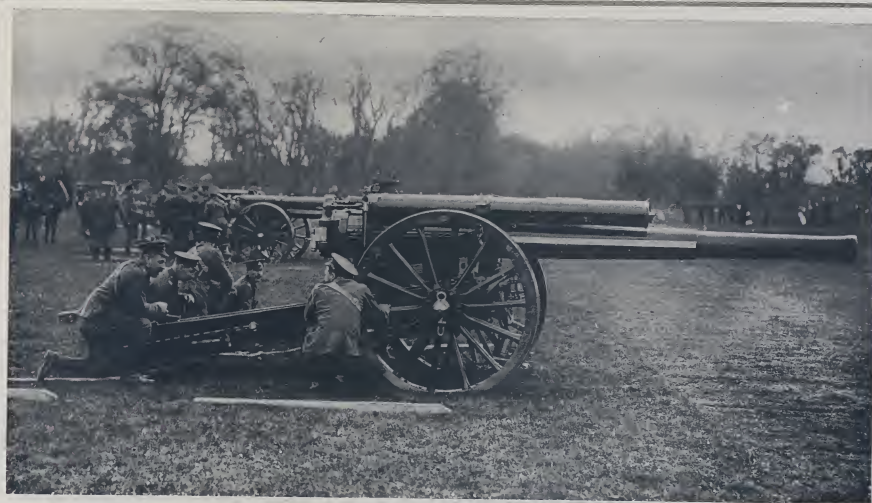
trained of four regiments, each 3000 strong. They are officially styled "Algerian Riflemen"—"TouaFleur, Algériens." The regiments are recruited by voluntary enlistment. The commissioned officers and some of the N.C.O.'s are Frenchmen. The Turcos wear a uniform of Zouave cut, light-blue jackets and trousers in peace time; in war they have a brown holland linen fighting uniform.—[Drawn by H. W. Rockbach]



"SPLENDID IN THEIR CHEERY STOICISM": THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF BRITISH WOUNDED RETURNING TO FOLKESTONE.

The first contingent of wounded from the British Army at the front arrived at Folkestone, via Rouen and Boulogne, on the evening of August 27, most of them in the 'best' of spirits, and eager to get well enough to go back. It will be remembered that Lord Kitchener said on the 25th: "Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with a superior force." Most of those who bore the brunt

of the fighting had only just arrived. "We got the order to land when we got into the town, and when we reached the hill beyond we found ourselves under artillery fire." Our illustrations show (1) Two wounded Highlanders; (2) A Scotsman on the boat with a German infantryman's cap as a trophy; and (3) Porters at Boulogne carrying a Highlander with both feet bandaged. —[Photographs by Record Press.]



"LONG TOMS" FOR THE FRONT: A BRITISH 60-POUNDER "POSITION GUN," OF WHICH SEVERAL HAVE BEEN LANDED IN FRANCE.

Guns of position, although useful as auxiliaries to siege artillery, are weapons of an entirely different type, and meant for quite other purposes. British siege guns are mostly howitzers of exceptional size, for high-angle fire with, for projectiles, 100-lb. shells, which are "lobbed" over intervening ramparts into an enemy's fortress. Guns of position, on the other hand, are used on the field of battle for

hard-hitting direct fire. The 60-pounder 5-inch gun is the position gun of the British service. It weighs some 39 cwt, and the barrel of the piece is 15 feet long. It has an effective range c. 10,000 yards, or seven miles. As "Long Toms," these guns did good service in South Africa. It is stated that a number of them have been landed lately at Boulogne.—[Photograph by G.N.]



THE HAVOC A BOMB-DROPPING ZEPPELIN MAY CAUSE : HOUSE-WALLS RIDDLED AS BY SHELL-FIRE, AT ANTWERP.

The havoc a bomb-dropping Zeppelin may cause to life and to property, especially in crowded towns and cities, may be gathered from a study of the photographs (given on this and other pages) of the damage done in Antwerp by the recent bomb-dropping attack. A Zeppelin arrived over the city at about one o'clock in the morning of August 25. Having escaped the guns of the forts, the air-ship circled round

and dropped bombs, one close to the royal palace where the Queen and her children were in residence, others near the Hospital of St. Elisabeth, the Bourse, the National Bank, and various hotels and houses. The Hospital was flying the flag of the Geneva Convention. Luckily, no one in it was hurt, but many of its windows were broken.

[Continued opposite.]



Continued.

WHERE FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED: A street known as the Poels Publie. Attracted by the noise of the previous explosions and the sound of the siren's engine, some of the inhabitants were looking out of their windows, while others had gathered in the street. The bomb fell among them with terrible effect. It tore a great hole in the

STREET IN ANTWERP—THE HOLE MADE BY A ZEPPELIN-BOMB.

cobbled road, and shattered neighbouring walls and windows. The five people killed included a woman, a policeman (married, and father of seven young children), two dock labourers, and an inn-keeper. A second policeman was mortally wounded, his leg having to be amputated, and a third had his right foot taken off. Four women were among the injured.—[The Two Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.]



A HOOKED BOMB FOR DESTROYING DIRIGIBLES: AEROPLANE AS ZEPPELIN-ATTACKER.
The late Colonel Cody suggested what may be called "hooked bombs" for use against dirigibles. His idea was to let down on a wire from an aeroplane 1000 or 2000 feet above the airship a grapple-bomb, which, released from the wire by the pull of the aeroplane, would be left sticking in the envelope and shortly explode, with the wire was drawn up again by the airman.—[Drawn by H. W. Kockhook.]



A DEVICE ANTWERP MIGHT HAVE USED: AIR-MINES AGAINST DIRIGIBLES.
This drawing illustrates a suggestion by Engineer-Commander George T. Simmons (R.N. retired). His plan is to send up a number of captive balloons, each containing a highly explosive bomb, and attached by a cable to a wheeled vehicle on the ground. The charge would be exploded electrically near the dirigible by the man on duty with the carriage.—[Drawn by H. W. Kockhook.]



CRAFT LIKE THAT WHICH ATTACKED ANTWERP: AN "AIR-NAVY" THAT MIGHT CLEAR THE WAY FOR A SEA FLEET.

The recent dropping of bombs by a German dirigible on Antwerp has accentuated the interest taken, ever since the war began, in the operations of air-craft. Fortunately, the German air navy is not at present large enough to undertake an invasion on this scale, but it still possesses formidable Zeppelins capable, if unmolested, and under favourable weather conditions, of reaching England. It may be

recalled that last year there were many rumours of strange air-ships seen flying over this country by night, and the Government passed an Act restricting the passage of unauthorised air-craft. The drawing shows a squadron of bomb-dropping air-ships attended by aeroplane scouts. Such a force might clear the way for a water-borne fleet and facilitate the landing of troops.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]



HAVOC WROUGHT BY A GERMAN ZEPPELIN-BOMB DROPPED ON TO ANTWERP: A HOUSE AND TREE DAMAGED IN THE RUE LOZANE.

Besides the loss of life among the civilian population, considerable damage to property in Antwerp was caused by the bombs dropped from the German Zeppelin. In the Rue Lozane, where the photographs reproduced on this and the opposite page were taken, three or four houses were hit, large holes were torn in the walls, and furniture was wrecked. A number of trees were also destroyed. Altogether,

nine bombs were dropped upon the city. Some of the holes made in the walls of houses were bigger than a man's head; in other cases the walls looked as if they had been spattered with rifle-fire. Damage was also done in five or six other streets. One bomb fell in the Botanic Gardens among a clump of bushes, not far from the Hospital of St. Elisabeth, making a hole in the ground about three feet deep.

(Continued opposite.)



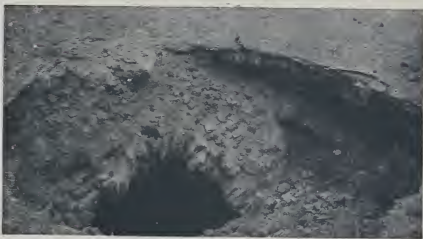
HOLES BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HEAD: A HOUSE IN THE RUE

Credit to the photographer.

Tim back of the Hospital, facing on the Rue Liéopold, had all its windows broken, as had numerous houses in the same street. When the wreckage of the various explosions had been cleared away the remains of the German bombs were examined, and one piece of casing was found to be over three inches thick, indicating that the bomb must have been of enormous size. The explosive used as a charge for

LOZANE DAMAGED BY ONE OF THE GERMAN ZEPPELIN-BOMBS.

the bombs is believed to have been picrite. The Queen of the Belgians visited in hospital those who had been injured by the explosions. It was reported that the Zeppelin which dropped the bombs had been brought down after leaving Antwerp, but this was not confirmed. Airmen have since made sorties from the city by night, carrying mitrailleuses.—[The Two Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE EFFECT OF SHELL-FIRE ON BOMBARDED CITY AND FORTRESS: BELGRADE AFTER THE ATTACK OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that the declaration of war on Serbia by Austria-Hungary was the match which kindled the flame which has caused the great conflagration throughout Europe; and it is curious to note that the campaign has now been practically abandoned by the Austrians, who have restricted it to what, in view of events, they inappropriately call a "punitive expedition," so as to release troops

urgently required against Russia. Our first two illustrations give different views of the broken fortress-wall of Belgrade, showing the damage done by the Austrian bombardment, whilst the third photograph shows a huge hole in the ground, caused by a shell. The fourth illustration gives a vivid idea of the damage done to the British Embassy.—[Photographs by C.N.]



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF OSTEND AND DISTRICT "FOR REASONS WHICH SEEM SUFFICIENT": ROYAL MARINES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE NEAR THE TOWN. On Thursday, August 27, Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that "for reasons which seem sufficient to the Government and the military authorities, a strong force of British Marines has been sent to Ostend and has occupied the town and surrounding district without difficulty." The Marines, who were pouring into Ostend, after being landed from the battle-ships to which they were attached,

for over twenty-four hours, were enthusiastically received by the populace, and created a great impression as they marched to the positions allotted to them on the outskirts covering the approaches to Ostend. Our illustration shows one of the advance parties resting by the road-side in the neighbourhood of the town.—[*Photograph by Sport and General.*]



INDIAN TROOPS TO AID THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE: LANCERS ADVANCING.

"The Government have decided that our Army in France shall be increased by two divisions and a cavalry division, besides other troops from India. The first division of these troops is now on its way." Such was Lord Kitchener's epoch-making announcement in Parliament on August 28. Lord Crewe, as Secretary of State for India, added this: "It has been deeply impressed on us from what we have



READY TO AID BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY: INDIAN OFFICERS (AND LORD KITCHENER).

heard from India that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty which is now passing over that country is to a great extent based upon the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades of the British Army. . . . We feel certain that if they are called upon they will give the best possible account of themselves side by side with our British troops."—[Photos, L.N.A. & C.N.]



PREPARED TO EMULATE THE BRAVE TURCOS ON THE BATTLEFIELD: SOLDIERS OF FRANCE'S WEST AFRICAN ARMY, FROM SENEGAL.

These are types of the Colonial Army of France in Western Africa. From their stations in Senegal they can, it is said, be brought into line in Northern France within three weeks. From all accounts they vie in dash and daring with the Turcos of Algeria and Tunis, attached to the French European Army. Akin to the fighting material from which we draw our own West Indian regiments, they take to

soldiering with keen interest. France's military resources in West Africa are practically limitless, the teeming populations of the native States running into hundreds of thousands. Photographs 1, 2, and 4 show three specimen privates of the Senegalese infantry in their ordinary uniform. Photograph 3 shows a group of native *sous-officiers*. The commissioned officers are Frenchmen.



DAMAGED BY GERMAN VANDALISM: THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.

On another page we give a general view of the old town of Louvain, which has been set on fire by the Germans, with its churches, university, and other public buildings. The beautiful church of St. Pierre, in the Late Gothic style, was begun in 1425 and finished in the early sixteenth century. In the foreground is seen the river Dyle, which flows through the town.—[Photograph by G.N.]



SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPARED BY THE GERMANS: THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, LOUVAIN.

The Hôtel de Ville at Louvain is an exquisite example of Late Gothic architecture, surpassing in its beauty of design and detail, in the opinion of many, even the town-halls of Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, and Oudemarde. It was built between 1448 and 1459 by Matthew de Layens. Two Oxford undergraduates who were in Louvain say that the Germans spared this building.—[Photograph by Mansell.]



FRENCH SOLDIERS SALUTE A BRITISH GENERAL : COMRADES IN ARMS BEFORE A COMMON FOE.

There could hardly be a more topically interesting and telling illustration of the blood-brotherhood that at this moment so happily binds England and France together than the incident here depicted. We see the men of a French line regiment halted by the roadside saluting a British General and his Staff as they pass by on their way to their part of the Allied line at the front. The relations between the

French and British armies differ from those between any other two armies in the world. We have fought against each other for hundreds of years from Crecy to Waterloo, and have learned to know and respect each other's marvellous qualities. England and France, of all nations, indeed, know and understand what Mr. Newbolt has so finely called "the brotherhood that binds the brave of all the earth."



HELIGOLAND, NEAR WHICH OUR FIRST NAVAL BATTLE WAS FOUGHT: ONCE A CRUMBLING ROCK—NOW AN ISLAND OF GRANITE AND STEEL.

Heligoland, near which the first naval battle of the war was fought, is a tiny island which now forms the centre of the torpedo and submarine system of the German Navy, and is a base for destroyers and submarines. Heligoland was taken by the English in 1807, but ceded to Germany in 1890 in return for concessions in Africa. At the time it was a crumbling rock, but the Germans have since spent nearly

ten million pounds on it. Large buttresses of granite were put up to protect the cliffs, rifts and crevices were filled with ferro-concrete, groyves and breakwaters constructed, and a naval harbour built. From armoured casemates and sunken batteries the Krupp guns can sweep the sea for miles in fine weather. Our destroyers and cruisers, however, crept in through a mist.



THE SCENE OF THE FIRST BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY OF THE GREAT WAR: THE WAR PORTS OF THE "IRON COAST."

The "Iron Coast" off which the brilliant British Light Squadron action took place on August 28, is what Germans call the stretch of seaboard from the Island of Sylt off Holstein, to Borkum, near the Dutch frontier. The distance as the crow flies is a hundred and fifty miles, the whole extent of which is lined with heavily gunned batteries and fortified islets, with, in the forefront, Heligoland, the

immediate scene of our cruiser victory. The guns on Heligoland overlook the mine-field at the entrance to the Elbe. They were, however, unable to intervene during the British attack, owing to the morning mist which effectively covered the British ships during their attack. At Emden there are long wharves, built, it is said, to embark an army for the invasion of England.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



MEN OF A FORCE HURLED AGAINST THE BRITISH IN FRANCE IN DENSE MASSES: GERMAN INFANTRY IN THE FIELD.

Our illustration shows the type of German infantry which has been engaged against our troops in the great battle. It will be noticed that they are of a strong and sturdy build, well equipped, but with a field kit which is considerably less compact than our own, and must be very inconvenient to carry during a heavy or protracted action. In many cases the greater part of it is thrown away by the men directly

they attack. In the great battles against our troops dense masses of these infantrymen were hurled forward in close formation, only to be mown down, their places being taken by fresh masses, and the front reinforced again and again with fresh men as the first survivors fled to the rest. In this way, owing to the greatly superior forces of the enemy, our men were incessantly attacked by fresh troops,

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GERMANY'S MOST POWERFUL ASSET IN THE WAR: ONE OF THE HUGE KRUPP SIEGE-MORTARS USED WITH SUCH EFFECT AGAINST FORTIFICATIONS.

when she lost Venetia; and her still more catastrophic war of 1866, when her crushing defeat by Prussia at Königgrätz (or Sadowa, as the Austrians prefer to call it) entailed her extrusion from the Germanic body of nations—and the shifting of the political centre of gravity from Vienna to Buda-Pesth.

Since then the Austrian Army—the most heterogeneous in Europe in respect of race—has never until now had a real opportunity of showing its mettle. For its occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878, on a mandate from the Congress of Berlin, though accompanied by a good deal of bloodshed, was not in the nature of a crucial test; and it was only the other week that this at last came, when Serbia made bold to resist the impossible demands of the Dual Monarchy. This test was applied on the Drina, and at the first serious push—if we are to believe Servian statements which have never been contradicted from Vienna—the Austrian Army went so pieces as if its feet had been made of clay.

Then followed the crowning catastrophe at Lemberg, which must have been no less distressing to Francis Joseph than to his Imperial German ally, into whose soul the iron of doubt and apprehension must now be beginning to sink deeper even than when he realised that his policy of brigandage and burglary had brought the whole combatant might of the British Empire down about his ears. By this time the Kaiser must be able to appraise the military value of the ally on whose behalf he so prematurely, and confidently drew the sword on Russia; and, in fact, his Generals must have "written off" the greater portion of the

Austrian Army as a military asset on the credit side of their account—the more so as there are increasing signs that Austria may soon also have to reckon with Italy, whose ambition and aim it is to acquire certain strips of territory on the Adriatic coast.

Though the Russians on the extreme right of their invading front have, in spite of some reverses—more or less serious—made good headway into East Prussia, and even invested Königsberg—the Westminster, or coronation city, of the kingdom—they have, nevertheless, hitherto refrained from seeking to push on to the line of the Oder, and thence to Berlin, for the very sensible and sufficient reason that it would be unwise of them to do so before their left flank was secure from Austrian menace on the south. But now that the entire Austrian Army will have its hands more than full in coping with the conquerors of Lemberg, and in counteracting a Russian advance on Vienna, where the hearts of its apprehensive citizens have already sunk into their boots, there would seem to be little reason why, after receiving reinforcements from their inexhaustible supplies of men in their rear, the Russians should not resume their forward march on Berlin, when the whole aspect of the campaign in France would be changed as if by magic.

Hitherto it has been denied from Berlin that there has been any permutation of the German armies west of the Meuse and the Rhine, and that the trainloads of troops hurrying from west to east in order to meet the growing Muscovite menace existed only in the disordered imaginations of

(Continued overleaf.)



SUNK BY A GERMAN MINE: THE BRITISH GUN-BOAT "SPEEDY."

The commander of the "Speedy" reported that on September 3 his vessel struck a mine and sank, a quarter of an hour after the steam-drifter "Linodel" met a similar fate some thirty miles off the East Coast. The casualties on the "Speedy" were one missing and two seriously injured. The "Speedy" was an old torpedo-gun-boat of five tons, built in 1893. She carried two 47-inch guns and four 3-pounders.—[Photograph by Abrahams.]



THE FOURTH LARGEST CITY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS: LEMBERG, CAPITAL OF GALICIA—A GENERAL VIEW.

"With extreme joy and thanking God," wrote the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, to the Emperor on September 3, "I announce to your Majesty that the victorious army under General Ruzsky captured Lemberg at eleven o'clock this morning." The fall of Lemberg was of great importance both politically and strategically, as it is the chief city of Galicia, and the centre of an

extensive railway system which will greatly facilitate the Russian advance. An enormous amount of war material was captured in the city. Lemberg was founded in 1259, and fell into the hands of Austria at the first partition of Poland. Among the principal buildings are the Dominican Church, the Gothic Roman Catholic Cathedral, and the Greek and Armenian Cathedrals.

those whose malevolent wishes were fathers to their thoughts. But if this be not true so far, there are multiplying signs that it must soon be so, because directly the Kaiser sees that the Austrians cannot be depended on for stemming the tide of Muscovite invasion, he will have no alternative but to draw on his armies in France and Belgium in order to save his capital from the fate which overtook it when Napoleon, after Jena, marched his legions into Berlin.

On this occasion the Prussian royal family fled eastward to Stettin and Königsberg; but that line of retreat will be closed to it this time by the multitudinous Cossacks and battalions of *Rennekampf*, so that the Kaiser and his relatives will perforce have to seek an asylum either in Denmark or in Sweden, which, being neutral countries, would naturally want to disarm and intern the imperial refugees for the remainder of the war.

As far as the Kaiser himself is concerned, his heart continues to be inflamed with the fiercest fury against England for having joined his enemies,



MEMBERS OF THE "LIE-LOW" FLEET: TYPICAL GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

and thus upset all his calculations. "Hurrah, my lads!" he cried to his troops at Coblenz, "the English have been thrashed!" And again: "Listen to me, my lads, I have just heard the news that we have thoroughly

licked the English at Maubeuge. Hurrah!" The boastful War Lord may have subsequently gathered a ruck of his raucous Vandals to announce to them that his Navy had scored another double victory of the most glorious kind through the foundering of one of our minor cruisers, the *Pathfinder*, from a cowardly strewn mine about twenty miles off our East Coast—but, above all, through the sinking of fifteen of our trawlers by a German squadron of two cruisers and four destroyers, which returned to Wilhelmshaven with their captured fish cargoes as proudly as if these simple trawlers had been Spanish treasure-galleons.

His Imperial Majesty may have trumpeted forth all these trumping victories to his huzzahing soldiers; but probably he did not, at the same time, like an impartial historian, also tell them that the same accursed English had sunk half-a-dozen of his war-craft at Heligoland; mopped up 225 of his merchant-vessels and put them up to auction in London; bottled up all his battle-ships in their harbours; seized his oversea colonies and added them to the British Empire; arrested the advance of his devastating legions in France, and captured many of their guns at a cost of over 15,000 in killed, wounded, and missing; and, above all things—according to Sir John French—established the decided personal ascendancy of British soldiers of all arms over their German foes, when not outmatched by more than three to one.

In his truly magnificent speech at the Guildhall—one of the sublimest bits of oratory ever heard within the walls of that historic edifice—

[Continued overleaf.]



EMBLEMS OF A GALLANT ALLY WHICH ARE TOO SELDOM SEEN IN LONDON: RUSSIAN FLAGS.

There has been much comment on the fact that whereas the French and Belgian flags are everywhere to be seen in London, there are few Russian flags in evidence, and this is said to be a source of disappointment to our ally. The fact is, in all probability, that flag-makers at the beginning of the war had no stock. On the left, a blue St. Andrew's cross on a white field, is the ensign for a Russian man-of-war; whilst on the right, yellow, with the arms in black, is the Imperial Standard.



GERMAN AERO-BOMBS IN PARIS: DAMAGE IN THE RUE VINAIGRIERS.

Several bombs were thrown from a German aeroplane which passed over Paris at a height of about 7000 feet on August 30. One fell at the corner of the Rue Vinaigriers in front of a baker's shop and that of a wine merchant. Two women were wounded, and many windows were smashed. The photograph shows all that was left of the word "Boulangerie" over the bakery. Three other bombs



GERMAN BOMBS IN PARIS: PRINTING WORKS WRECKED IN THE RUE RECOLLET.

fell in the Rue Velny, two of which exploded. Two others fell in the Rue Marcia and the Rue Recolet. These, it is said, did not burst, but, as shown in the photograph, much damage was done in the Rue Recolet to some printing machinery under a glass roof. This was near a hospital. Two more German bombs were dropped into Paris on September 1.—(Photographs by C.N.)

Mr. Asquith told us that two Divisions of our splendid Indian Army were already on their way; and before these lines are published those 40,000 to 50,000 men may even be landed at Marseilles.

What an epoch-marking event, to be sure, the arrival of those Indian troops will be—the first appearance of our Asiatic auxiliaries on a European battlefield! In 1878, Mr. Disraeli brought a couple of native brigades from Bombay to Malta—to the great scandalising of the Nonconformist conscience—as a measure of precaution in the event of Constantinople being threatened by Russia; and it was explained that, even if the march of events had necessitated their being sent to the front, this would only have been the employment of Mohammedan troops in defence of the paramount Mohammedan Power—Turkey. As a matter of fact, they never were wanted, so that all their commander had to do was to emulate the classic example of the "brave old Duke of York"—who, with 50,000 men, marched up the hill and then marched down again.

In 1882, Sir Garnet Wolseley's little army at Tel-el-Kebir included a brigade of native Indian troops, who were posted on the left of the attacking force, though they were not in action. But, even if they had been, this would only have been one set of Mohammedans fighting against another. In 1859, our Taku Fort expedition included some Indian troops, who again figured in the allied advance on Peking during the Boxer year (1900). But this will be the first time that a representative body of our superb fellow-soldiers of the East, representing all the fighting races of Hindustan, will have made their appearance in a

European theatre of war. Of one thing we may be quite sure—namely, that, while showing a courage and a discipline superior to the Germans, they will also put to shame those merciless modern Huns in respect of chivalry and humanity.

A word here to the general public whose notions about our Indian Army may not be altogether clear. This consists of three main elements. First there is the permanent British garrison of about 78,000 men of all arms, who represent the perfect flower of our land-fencibles. In all the German Army there is not a single line regiment composed of men serving with the colours that could compare with our battalions in India in respect of physique and general efficiency.

The second factor in our Indian Army—about twice the size numerically of our standing garrison of 78,000—is the native element drawn from all the best fighting races: Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, Hindoos, etc.; but have not our Jubilee and Coronation pageants familiarised us with the sight of those no less picturesque than puissant warriors? Thirdly are the little separate armies maintained by the independent Princes of India, which are available to us as "Imperial Service Troops," and whose chiefs have simply been tumbling over each other to place their various contingents at our disposal.

It is not yet clear how the reinforcements now on their way to us from India will be compared—that is to say, what will be the comparative strengths of the British and native elements. But, anyhow, it will be a grand first addition to our fighting line, and there will soon be more of a similar kind from the King's other Dominions beyond the sea.



WITH BOMB-DROPPING CASE ATTACHED: A FRENCH MILITARY BIPLANE.

Evidence that aeroplanes are being used in the war for bomb-dropping as well as scouting was afforded by the fact that, when a German aeroplane was picked up in the North Sea recently by a British submarine, bombs were found attached to it. The bombs were removed and the aeroplane sunk, the two men on it being rescued and taken prisoners. In the above photograph the bomb-case is seen just above the knees of the man in the centre.—[Photograph by Maurice.]

posed—that is to say, what will be the comparative strengths of the British and native elements. But, anyhow, it will be a grand first addition to our fighting line, and there will soon be more of a similar kind from the King's other Dominions beyond the sea.



PREPARING PARIS AGAINST A SIEGE: STACKS OF FODDER AND CATTLE ASSEMBLED ON LONGCHAMP RACECOURSE.

A statement issued by the French Embassy in London on September 1 announced: "The work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed." On the same day the Military Governor of Paris ordered that from that date no motor-car belonging to a civilian could leave Paris; whilst the occupiers or landlords of buildings of any kind within the field of fire of the forts and

defensive works of Paris were "to leave them within four days and to demolish them completely." On the following day the Government was transferred to Bordeaux. Huge droves of cattle and stacks of corn have been collected in open spaces around Paris. Our photograph shows some of the cattle actually at grass on the course of the Grand Prix.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE GRAND PRIX RACE-COURSE TURNED INTO A FOOD-STORE : CATTLE COLLECTED TOGETHER IN VIEW OF A SIEGE OF PARIS.

As is noted opposite, it was on September 1 that the Military Governor of Paris gave his final directions for the precautionary measures to be taken against a siege of the capital. Cattle and fodder were called in from the surrounding country and "parked" in convenient open spaces round the capital. The new line of works makes Paris almost a fortified province, with a perimeter of over eighty miles. Our

illustration shows droves of cattle collected together on the world-famous race-course at Longchamp, to the west of Paris, where the race for the Grand Prix is run, and well known in normal times to British visitors to the city. On September 2 the French Government was transferred from Paris to Bordeaux as a matter of prudence.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



PREPARING ANTWERP FOR A SIEGE: "COBBLES" AS DEFENCES.

Illustrations on this and other pages of the defence measures taken at Antwerp give a good idea of the manner in which a city which is liable to be besieged has to destroy portions of its own property in order to clear the ground for the protection of the rest. "Cobbles" in the streets round Antwerp have been pulled up and piled in barricades.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



MAKING WAY FOR GUN-FIRE: A CITY GATE DESTROYED NEAR ANTWERP FORTIFICATIONS.

At Antwerp, as in Paris, many outlying buildings and even historic landmarks have had to be ruthlessly destroyed in order to clear the ground to give an uninterrupted field of fire for the guns of the fortifications. Round Paris all obstructing buildings had to be vacated and destroyed within four days by order of the Military Governor. Doubtless the orders in Antwerp were similar.—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



TO CHECK THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON ANTWERP: WILLEMBROECK CANAL BRIDGE DESTROYED. In the destructive preparations for defence which are necessary around the fortifications of a city which is liable to be besieged, it is obviously essential not only to obtain a clear field of fire for the guns, but also to endeavour in every way to impede the advance of the invading enemy. Not only bridges, but railways as well, are liable to be swept away by the defenders.—[Photograph by Spot and General.]



DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANTWERP; WITH SAND-BAG DEFENCES. In the streets in the environs of Antwerp the defence preparations for a siege, in addition to the destruction of bridges, roads, and the erection of street barricades, have also included the destruction of many buildings that were in the way, and the fortification of others by sand-bag defences to protect riflemen in houses commanding another street.—[Photograph by Spot and General.]



A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY ITS DEFENDERS TO CLEAR A WAY FOR THEIR GUN-FIRE: DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION NEAR ANTWERP.

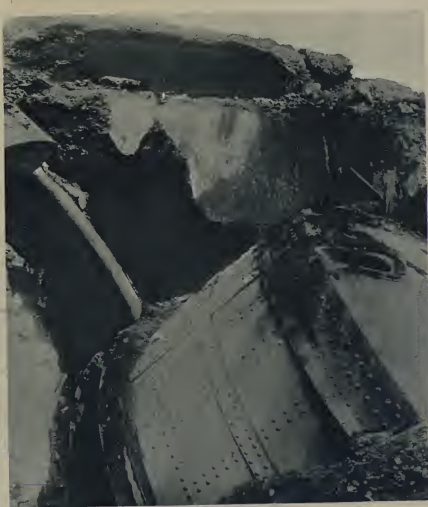
In preparation for a siege, Antwerp, as well as Paris, took the usual precautionary measures of destroying all buildings which in any way impeded the field of fire of the guns of the fortifications. This ruthless destruction of their own property by the defenders of a fortified city is rendered absolutely necessary by military requirements, but, as is shown by this photograph of the ruins of a village near Antwerp,

frequently involves the razing to the ground of whole villages. The occupiers or holders of the condemned property are ordered by the Military Governor to evacuate the premises within four days, and totally to destroy them; failing which, they are destroyed by the military authorities.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



THE DEADLY GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS: FORT FLÉRON, NEAR LIÈGE, DESTROYED.

The German siege-guns are proving exceptionally formidable. An American correspondent with the Germans reports an interview with Lieutenant Geyer, of the German Staff, in which the latter said: "The last of the Liège forts fell on August 15. Of one of the forts he had seen, nothing was left except an indistinguishable mass of shattered steel and concrete."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



DESTROYED BY GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS: THE ARMoured DOME OF FORT PONTINE.

An American correspondent with the German Army, describing the damage done by the German siege-guns at Liège and Namur, says, "I have seen the gun, an 11-inch howitzer, which is exactly like the howitzers used by the Japanese to batter down the forts of Port Arthur . . . I am of opinion that the Germans possess a more powerful explosive than is known to any other nation."—[Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.]



BACK FROM THE FIELD OF HONOUR: WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT HOSPITAL IN A CONVERTED MOTOR-OMNIBUS.

A party of wounded soldiers (the arrival of some of whom at hospital is shown here) reached Plymouth on August 31, and were quickly removed to Salisbury Road School. Among them were men of the Middlesex and Royal Scots Regiments, which were stationed at Plymouth when the war began. Many who were able to walk to the ambulance cars were in cheerful spirits, and gaily answered the hearty

welcome of the crowd. Their chief hope, like their comrades elsewhere, is to recover quickly and return to the front. By that date there were 300 wounded men in hospital at Woolwich, 316 in the London Hospital, and 140 at Bishops Stortford. On the next day (September 1) 305 arrived at Brighton, and about 120 each at Portsmouth and Birmingham. —[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



"GREAT IS THE GOD OF THE RUSSIAN LAND!" THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA HOLDS A SACRED IKON BEFORE HIS KNEELING SOLDIERS.

Not only patriotism but religious fervour is inspiring the Russian people and their ruler. The Emperor himself has more than once shown that he regards the great conflict in which the nation is engaged as a holy war. Great was the enthusiasm he evoked when, at the end of his speech on opening the Duma, he pronounced the familiar Russian saying—"Great is the God of the Russian land!" The same spirit of piety was shown in his Imperial Manifesto after the German declaration of war: "We believe unshakably . . . that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy with profound faith in the justice of our work and with humble hope in Omnipotent Providence. In prayer we call God's blessing on Holy Russia and her valiant troops."—[After a Photograph by C.N.]



THE GIGANTIC GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS IN ACTION AGAINST FORTS INVISIBLE FROM THEIR POSITION

The most formidable weapon at the seat of war would seem to be that tremendous siege-piece, the German 11-inch mortar, which made its terrific powers first known to the world by the havoc it wrought at Liège when used against the concrete and steel-cupola Brahmant forts. Photographs elsewhere in this number give the best possible idea of the devastating shock-effect of the 11-inch mortar projectiles. It was,

apparently, the same giant ordinance that, in the language of the prize-ring, "knocked out" the two forts at Namur which commanded the bridge-head over the Meuse, and by that overmastering blow neutralized the remaining forts, allowing the Germans to cross the barrier river and compelling the evacuation of the entrenched camp at Namur by the French supporting troops which had just arrived by forced marches to

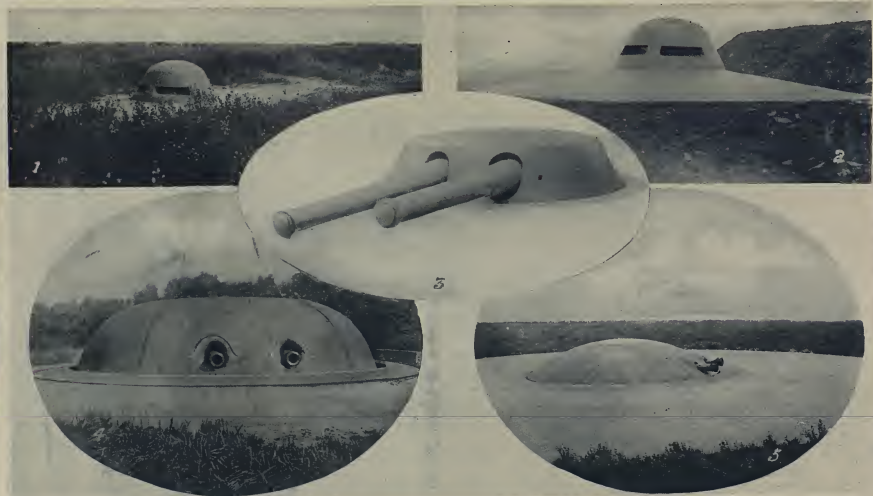
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THE FORMIDABLE 11-INCH MORTARS FIRING FROM BEHIND A HEIGHT SCREENING THEM.

solid in the defence. The 11-inch Krupp siege-mortar has been designed specially to cope with the ever-increasing strength of the modern type of fortress defences—the "permanent works," as they are technically termed—and the latest improvements in armour protection which form a feature in up-to-date European strongholds. It has a range of 8000 metres (very nearly 5 miles) when firing with an elevation of 65 degrees, and a

range of 11,000 metres (upwards of 7 miles) with an elevation of 42½ degrees. The shell fired weighs 340 kilos (rather more than 6½ cwt.) Apparently the bursting charge is pirite. The monster is hauled in rear of the army by traction-engines; it weighs, including recoil cylinders and mechanism, trail-spade and wheel-belt, 16,000 kilos—practically 15½ tons.—[Drawn by H. W. Koebke.]



ALMOST INVISIBLE, BEING VERY CLOSE TO THE GROUND: ARMOUR-PLATED FORTRESS DEFENCES.

These illustrations represent the principal features of the modern armour-plated redoubt system which is employed in the defence works of the larger fortresses in various of the European countries involved in the present war. Armour-plating is used more or less extensively in most of the modern European fortress defence works. It is found in its most highly developed form in the Brialmont type forts of

Belgium, which have fared so roughly in the opening stages of the war. Photograph No. 1 shows a masked conning-tower concealed by bushes. No. 2 is an armoured conning-tower. In No. 3 we see 9-inch guns under a revolving armoured turret; in No. 4, 9-inch guns in a Belgian armoured turret surrounded with concrete. No. 5 shows an armoured revolving tower with quick-firing guns.



DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE FIRE OF SIEGE AND OTHER GUNS: ARMOUR-PLATED FORTRESS DEFENCES.

The armoured Brilmont forts at Liège and Namur have undergone shell-fire from the new German siege-mortars, and have fared hardly under the impact of the huge projectiles. They were not designed, it should be noted, against artillery of such calibre or such high-explosive shells. In General Brilmont's day the siege-gun had nothing like its present power, and high explosives were in the experimental

stage. Photograph No. 1 shows an armoured cupola for disappearing quick-firing guns, depressed and out of direct view. Photograph No. 2 shows the cupola ready to fire. No. 3 is a turret designed to offer an enemy the least possible target. No. 4 shows a masked shelter for sentries; and No. 5 an armoured cupola fort as an enemy at a distance would see it.



HOW THE WAY MIGHT BE CLEARED FOR A BRITISH ATTACK ON THE GERMAN FLEET: EXPLODING A LINE OF COUNTERMINES.

The object of countermining is to clear a channel across an enemy's mine-field for ships to pass through. It would be undertaken under fire in the neighbourhood of hostile shore defences to force a passage before an attack. If Sir John Jellicoe wished to assail the German fleet anchored off the Elbe, countermining across the German mine-field outside Wilhelmshaven would be the British Admiral's means for

getting at the enemy. The process consists of laying fresh mines in rows one after the other, across the mine-field by means of launches which would press in at speed, either under their own steam or towed by a gun-boat, drop their countermines, all electrically connected, and explode them by the officer in charge prizing a button. The hostile mines are thus destroyed, and a fairway through opened.—[Photo, Symonds.]



HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE GERMANS DURING THEIR ADVANCE IN FRANCE: RUINED HOUSES NEAR DOUAY.

Wherever their advance has been impeded, the Germans have not hesitated to raze many buildings even in such historic cities and towns as Louvain and Malines, thus clearing the field of fire for their famous siege artillery, and giving them a clear line of retreat to their base when required. Our illustration shows damage done by the side of the railway line in the neighbourhood of Douay, where rows of

houses abutting on the permanent way have been destroyed to clear the range between the hills beyond and the railway line. Douay itself is best known to Englishmen from the facts that it has an English Roman Catholic College, originally founded in 1568; and that the authorised English version of the Old and the New Testament for Roman Catholics was prepared there. — [Photograph by Postbridge.]



THE GALLANT WAY IN WHICH THE BRITISH ARMY FACED THE GERMANS FOR TWO DAYS AND A NIGHT IN ITS FIGHT

We have here the scene on the battlefield at Mons at the critical moment on Monday, August 24, during the opening battle on the frontier where first the Germans encountered the British army. Owing to the falling back of the French line further to the east, the British had hastily to change front under fire and withdraw. Until then, throughout the fiercest fighting of the previous day and night, we had more than held our own, repelling, it is stated, six massed attacks with terrific losses to the enemy. Note the dark, dense heaps of

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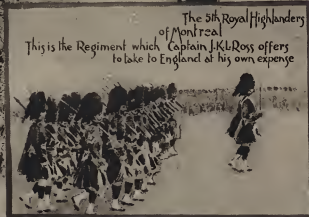
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BATTLE IN FRANCE: CARRYING OUT THE CRITICAL CHANGE OF FRONT AT MONS UNDER HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS FIRE.

fallen Germans to the right of the illustration; the masses of dead extend beyond the ridge to the right. To the left we see the general wheel-back in progress, regiments retreating in unbroken order, flanked by other infantry firing from the shelter-trenches in the foreground. The British artillery (seen on the ridge to the left-centre) are covering the move. Two German aeroplanes are visible in the distance, hovering to direct the German guns by raising and lowering discs.—(Drawn by R. Calton Woodville from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers.)



Firing from behind cover.



This is the Regiment which Captain J. K. L. Ross offers to take to England at his own expense



Cavalry

"THE LION'S WHELPS ARE COMING TO THE FRAY": CANADIAN TROOPS WHO ARE ANSWERING THE "CALL TO ARMS."

It will be remembered that, on the outbreak of war, Canada generously offered a contingent of 20,000 men for the front; and on August 14, Colonel Hughes, the Minister of Militia, stated that already nearly 120,000 men had volunteered, and it is understood that recruiting will continue until an army of 100,000 picked men has been secured. As the whole Canadian Army on a peace footing is only 80,000, and

double that number on a war footing, the response to the call of arms is remarkable. Our illustrations show the various types of troops which form the first contingent, including the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, which Captain G. K. L. Ross brought over at his own expense. Many other special corps have been raised at private expense by patriotic Canadians.—[Drawn by P. G. Matthews.]



REPRESENTING A DYNASTY OF FAMOUS FIGHTERS: THE KING'S "OWN" INDIAN REGIMENTS.

It was on August 20 that Lord Kitchener first announced that "the Government have decided that our Army in France shall be increased by two divisions and a cavalry division, besides other troops from India." And the Marquis of Crewe added: "We shall find our Army there reinforced by soldiers, high-souled men of first-rate training and representing an ancient civilization."



SONGS AND MUSIC ON ACTIVE SERVICE: A COSSACK BAND ON THE MARCH.

Military authorities all over the world realise the inspiring effect which music has on tired-out troops. In our own Army whistling, mouth-organs, and singing have been encouraged on route marches, and the men marched in France to the strains of "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." Russian troops march to the music of their own songs, accompanied by cymbals, bells, and tambourines.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



"ON THE DEMAND OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE GOVERNMENT IS REMOVING ITS RESIDENCE": BORDEAUX, TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF FRANCE.

It was announced on September 3 that the French Government had decided to remove its headquarters from Paris to Bordeaux, in view of the German advance on the capital. The reasons for the decision were made clear in a dignified and stirring proclamation issued by the President of the Republic and the Ministers. "In order to watch over the national safety," it was therein stated, "the duty of the authorities is to leave Paris. . . . On the demand of the military authorities, the Government is removing its residence to a point where it can remain in constant relations with the whole of the country. . . . Frenchmen, be worthy in these tragic circumstances! We shall obtain a final victory; we shall obtain it by untiring will, by endurance, and tenacity."—[Photograph by Spooner.]



RATIONS FOR THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER ON THE MARCH: A VERY PORTABLE FIELD-KITCHEN WHICH COOKS AS IT GOES.

The Russian army on duty in the field is accompanied by a very excellent service of field-kitchens. Each kitchen, with its wheels, weighs about 350 lb., and the invention of a Russian cavalry officer. Theoretically it is drawn by one horse, but generally in practice requires two, and it can either be drawn, or, as is shown in the leading group in our illustration, transported without the wheels between two pack-horses or mules. No special pack-saddle is necessary, and the food can be cooked on the march, ensuring a hot meal for the men at the end of the day. We have a somewhat similar contrivance in our own Army described as a "galloping kitchen," invented by a non-commissioned officer of the "Buffs."—[Drawn by *Feldfric de Haenen*.]



THE OPEN-AIR LIFE OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND: A SECTION OF THE ELECTRICALLY BARRED COMPOUND AT CAMBERLEY.

The lot of the German prisoner of war in this country is not an unduly hard one. He leads a healthy, open-air life, very different from the dungeons and chains usually associated with imprisonment in former times. Within the limits of the compound he enjoys a considerable amount of freedom, and he is treated by his captors with much consideration. The German prisoners at Camberley usually spend their

evenings singing their national songs, such as "Deutschland über Alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein." A Prisoners of War Information Bureau, it may be added, has recently been established by the War Office, to keep a record of the names of prisoners, as well as of all exchanges, releases on parole, admissions into hospital, deaths, or escapes.



ELECTRIFIED BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF GERMAN PRISONERS: BARRIERS ROUND THE COMPOUND AT CAMBERLEY.

In the early days of the war a large compound, some forty acres in extent, was constructed by the Royal Engineers at Camberley, a few miles from Aldershot, for the detention of German prisoners of war and persons suspected of espionage. When the above photograph was taken it was understood that there were between eight and nine hundred Germans in the compound. It is evident that every

precaution has been taken to prevent any of them from making his escape. Not only do the barbed wire entanglements that surround the compound form in themselves a difficult obstacle to negotiate, but the risk attending any attempt to escape is greatly increased by the fact that an electric current can be passed through the wires. This should make escape practically impossible.—[Photograph by Topical.]



A CHURCH OF FAMOUS RELICS DAMAGED BY SHRAPNEL: NOTRE DAME OF MALINES. Malines has suffered the same fate as Louvain. During the German bombardment nearly one hundred shrapnel shells burst in the town, destroying many of the historic buildings. Our illustration shows the inside of a side chapel of the Church of Notre Dame, which suffered severely. Behind the high altar was a chapel which contained Rubens' "Miraculous Draught of Fishes."—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



MALINES, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT: AS IF AN EARTHQUAKE HAD VISITED IT. The ancient town of Malines was bombarded by the Germans on September 2, and the majority of its famous buildings, including the world-renowned chimera in the Tower of St. Rembold, were destroyed. Private houses, of course, shared a similar fate. Luckily, many of the famous paintings in the churches were saved, being taken by motor-car to Antwerp at great risk.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



USED AGAINST COMMERCE-RAIDERS IN THE GREAT WAR: A 6-INCH GUN IN ACTION—ABOARD THE "HIGHFLYER."

Armed as she is with a battery of eleven 6-inch quick-firing guns, an unarmoured cruiser like the "Highflyer" is excellently equipped for the kind of work which she is doing—that of patrolling a trade-route to waylay and deal with any ex-liner converted into a German commerce-destroyer that she may come across. Her rapid disposal of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," which the "Highflyer"

sent to the bottom within three-quarters of an hour, is satisfactory testimony to the efficiency of her armament for its purpose. The 6-inch quick-firer in action discharges twelve aimed shots a minute, which allows for the recoil between shots to expend itself. The projectiles are 100-lb. shells, the heaviest type of shot that can be conveniently "man-handled"—a necessity with rapid-loading artillery.



HOW GERMANY TRAINED BOMB-DROPPERS: AN AEROPLANE ATTACK ON A ZEPPELIN.

The Germans were practicing at bomb-dropping long before the war. Our illustration shows an experiment at the Johannisthal Aerodrome two years ago—an attack on a Zeppelin by aeroplanes. A dummy Zeppelin (wooden ribs covered with linen) 50 metres long, was anchored in the aerodrome, and both biplanes and monoplanes exercised at heights of from 50 to 100 metres above it, dropping dummy "bombs."



THE TERROR OF ANTWERP BY NIGHT: THE ZEPPELIN BOMB-DROPPER.

Two attempts on Antwerp were made by Zeppelins within the first fortnight of the retirement there of the Belgian Army. On the night of August 24 the bombs killed 7 and wounded 20 people. On September 2 ten people were injured, none killed. Lights in the city had been extinguished and the Zeppelin, baffled by shell-fire and searchlights, after hastily dropping its bombs in a suburb of the city, withdrew.



SEAPLANE VERSUS ZEPPELIN: HOW THE WINGS OF THE NAVY MAY PROTECT IT AGAINST ATTACK FROM THE AIR.

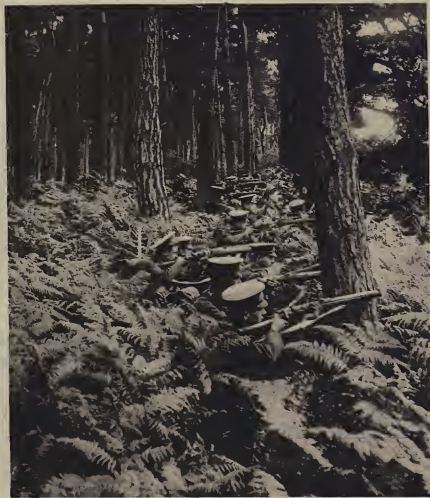
The question of Zeppelins being used by Germany either to locate and drop bombs on the British Fleet or for a bomb-dropping expedition over this country has been much discussed. In repelling such attacks the seaplane would be extremely valuable, as also for scouting and detecting submerged submarines, easily seen from the air though invisible from a war-ship. A naval seaplane, being able to

rise and manoeuvre quickly, could hover above dirigibles and destroy them by dropping bombs or "flares" upon them. Some of the Zeppelins, it is understood, carry guns on top for use against aeroplanes. One drawback to the use of seaplanes at present is that, though they can rise from the deck of a battle-ship, they have to alight on the water, and be hoisted on board.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]



BRITISH TROOPS BEFORE BATTLE: IN A SHELTER-TRENCH UNDER COVER.

"The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds by which they were confronted." So Lord Kitchener said on August 30 of the way our men have faced the Germans. "The British Army," declared the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, "exhibited qualities . . . which will make certain the triumph of our common cause."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE BISLEY TOUCH IN ACTION: BRITISH INFANTRY FIRE-TACTICS.

"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which our soldiers at the front bear themselves under fire. From every quarter one hears praise of the coolness of the British infantry at all points, beating back the mad-bull charges of the German masses with methodical firing, 'aiming'—so one eye-witness described—"as if on the ranges at Bisley."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



MEN OF A REGIMENT WHICH SPEARED LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS IN FLIGHT: A DETACHMENT OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

In an official statement issued by the Press Bureau it was said: "Sir John French also reports that on the 20th the 5th British Cavalry Brigade, under General Chetwode, fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and speared large numbers in flight." The Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons) have as Colonel-in-Chief the Emperor

of Russia, whose inspiring message was published on the same day as the news of their success. The Emperor said: "I am happy to think that my gallant regiment the Royal Scots Greys are fighting with Russia against the common enemy. Convinced that they will uphold the glorious traditions of the past, I send them my warmest greetings and wish them victory in battle."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustr.]



HOW THE HOSTS OF RUSSIA ARE SWEEPING WESTWARD TOWARDS

BERLIN: AN ENDLESS LINE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

In spite of the temporary check which one section of the Russian forces moving westward sustained recently in Prussia, the Russian armies are still rolling forward in enormous strength. It has been pointed out that the reverse in East Prussia was of purely local importance, and that Russia's first object must be to dispose of the Austrian forces. How well that object had thus far been attained was

shown by the announcement issued by the Press Bureau: "The Russian Army have completely routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, inflicting enormous losses and capturing 150 guns." The battle lasted seven days, and the final rout of the Austrians took place on September 1. The Russian occupation of Lemberg was then reported in Vienna as follows:—[Photograph by Record Press.]



MEN OF THE MOST REDOUBTABLE CAVALRY IN THE WORLD: A RUSSIAN REGIMENT OF COSSACKS ON THE MARCH.

The Cossacks of South-West Russia are born fighting men. They hold their lands on military tenure, are liable to service for life, and provide their own horses and equipment. An instance of their daring was reported recently in Petrograd from a correspondent of the "Birshereya Vindumoi!" with the active army. He described how a patrol of ten Cossacks came upon a squadron of German cavalry, who

dismounted and opened fire to avoid a hand-to-hand encounter. The Cossacks, as they attacked, swung themselves down beneath their horses' girths in their favourite style. The trick deceived the German, who mounted and rode after what they supposed to be senseless horses. Thereupon the Cossacks suddenly reappeared in the saddle and cut them to pieces.—[Photograph by C.N.]



WHEN FOOTBALL MAY BE PLAYED! BRITISH SOLDIERS HAVE A GAME AT HAVRE, WITH A FRENCH SENTRY AS SPECTATOR.

Our illustration shows a number of British soldiers in camp at Havre having a game of football whilst waiting to go to the front, with a French sentry as spectator. The Englishman's love of sport is proverbial all the world over, and even Drake, so story tells, finished his game of bowls before going out to fight the Spanish Armada! In England the official football "season" began on September 1,

but many fixtures have been abandoned, and players under both "Rugger" and "Soccer" codes are going to the front. In Glasgow a battalion of players and football followers is to be formed, and all the football fields in the city are to be made recruiting centres. Other cities are following suit. At Cardiff sixty noted local athletes enlisted in one day.—[Photograph by C.N.]



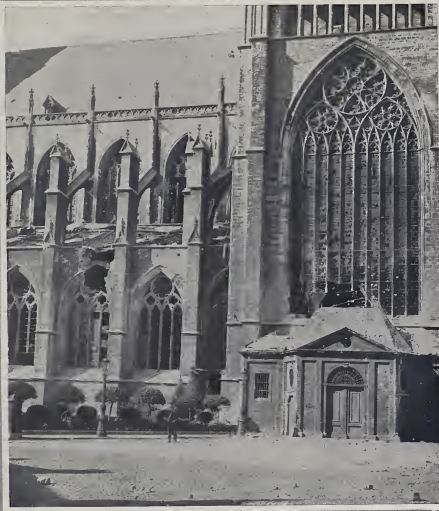
THE COSSACK GOES CHEERFULLY TO WAR: MEN OF THE DREADED RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN A TROOP-TRAIN.

These are some of the redoubtable Russian horsemen whose name is a terror to Germany—the Cossacks. Going to the front is a matter of course to them—the “Little Father” has willed it, that suffices. As fast as they mobilised at regimental headquarters the Cossacks set off for the frontier—examining with their chargers into great railway horse-boxes for the long train journey across Russia. The

Cossack districts mostly lie in the south-western provinces of the Empire, and it took days to reach the centres where were assembling the Russian armies whose vanguard the Cossacks are. To beguile the train journey the Cossacks, as we see them doing, sing folk and camp songs as on the march, accompanying themselves with tambourines and symbols and accordions.—[*Drawn by Georges Scott.*]



THE ONLY PAUSE IN GERMAN VANDALISM: THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT LOUVAIN SPARED.
The Germans spared the Hotel de Ville at Louvain when they burnt and sacked the rest of the city. On the left in the photograph may be seen a portion of the church of St. Pierre, in the interior of which irreparable damage was done. The Hotel de Ville was built between 1448 and 1459.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations; Exclusive to the "Illustrated War News."]



RUINED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ROMBOLD AT MALINES.
The German bombardment of Malines, an unfortified town, was an act of vandalism only second in barbarity to the sack of Louvain. The Cathedral, as our photograph shows, has sustained grievous damage, especially the beautiful painted windows. The famous carillon of forty-five bells in the tower was also destroyed, as well as the fine gateway.—[Photograph by C.N.]



GERMAN "THOROUGHNESS" SHOWN IN RUINED LOUVAIN! THE RUE DE LA STATION AFTER THE WORK OF THE VANDALS WAS DONE.

An idea of the completeness of the destruction wrought by the German "Vandals" in Louvain may be gathered from this photograph of one of its principal streets. How the full work was done has been described (in a "Chronicle" interview) by the well-known American writer, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who arrived at Louvain by rail on the fatal day and spent two hours there. "The soldiers themselves,"

he writes, "told us the story through the windows of the railway carriage. They wanted to talk about it. They were all like men who had been through an agony . . . But the work of destruction itself was done with perfect system. They began at the heart of the city, and they worked down in the outskirts, taking street by street and house by house."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE GRIEVOUSLY DAMAGED BY GERMAN VANDALISM: THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.

One of the worst results of the savage vandalism shown by the Germans at Louvain is the ruinous damage done to the beautiful old church of St. Pierre. Mr. A. J. Dawe, the young Oxford man who was at Louvain shortly afterwards, describing what he saw there in his vivid letter to the "Times" recently, said: "We were taken to the station through the street full of *débris*, and on the left

overlooking the station stood the church of St. Pierre. It was, as far as I could see, badly damaged. The windows were all smashed in." As our photograph shows in part, the roof also was destroyed. The church of St. Pierre was begun in 1225, to replace a tenth-century building, and was finished early in the sixteenth century.—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



"WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA": THE RUINS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN.

Though the Germans spared the Hôtel de Ville at Louvain, they did not spare the University or the library with its store of precious books and manuscripts. Louvain has been called "the Oxford of Belgium," and "the intellectual metropolis of the Low Countries." Our photograph shows what respect German "culture" has for such a haunt of the Muses. The destruction of Louvain's University has

roused the indignation of the whole intellectual world, and numerous protests have been made against this act of incredible vandalism. The National University of Ireland has appealed to the Universities of all nations to unite in protesting, and describes the calamity which has befallen Louvain as "without parallel in history since the destruction of the Library of Alexandria."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]



LIEUT.-COL. C. A. H. BRETT, D.S.O.
SUFFOLK REGT.



LIEUT. H. M. SOAMES,
20th HUSSARS.



MAJOR C. A. L. YATE,
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



LIEUT. & ADJT. J. A. BOWLES,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



MAJOR F. SWETENHAM,
2nd DRAGOONS.



CAPT. C. H. BROWNING,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



MAJOR P. B. STRAFFORD,
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT.



SEC. LIEUT. R. H. M. VEREKER,
GRENADEIER GUARDS.



COL. R. C. BOND,
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



LIEUT. G. C. WYNNE,
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.

DEAD ON THE FIELD

Members of many well-known fighting families are numbered amongst the heroic dead in the four days' battles round Mons and Charleroi. Lieut.-Colonel C. A. H. Brett, D.S.O., of the Suffolk Regiment, was a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Brett, and had previously served in the Hazara Expedition and in South Africa. In the latter campaign he was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O.

OF HONOUR: BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

Major C. A. L. Yate, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, had seen active service on the Indian frontier, in South Africa, where he was mentioned in despatches, and in the Russo-Japanese War. We have included Viscount Hawarden amongst these portraits as he was reported in the first official list of casualties to have died in hospital, but this has not yet been confirmed. He was the sixth Viscount, and a Second Lieutenant.

ACTION AGA

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W. E. Golder
African camp
third Lord G

LIEUT. J.
DUKE OF W

CAPT. R.
YORK



CAPT. R. S. LEDGARD,
YORKSHIRE REGT.



MAJOR C. S. HOLLAND,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



LIEUT. VISCOUNT HAWARDEN,
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.



CAPT. A. C. G. LUTHER,
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



CAPT. W. E. GATACRE,
KING'S OWN YORKS. L. I.



LIEUT. J. H. L. THOMPSON,
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT.



CAPT. R. A. JONES,
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



CAPT. A. C. WARD,
LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.



LIEUT. G. LAMBTON,
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.



CAPT. G. M. SHIPWAY,
GLOUCESTER REGT.

ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS, OVER WHOM OUR FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED "A PERSONAL ASCENDENCY."

In the Coldstream Guards. His heir is his cousin, Captain E. W. Maude, West Surrey Regiment. Captain W. E. Gatacre was the eldest son of the late General Gatacre, and, like his father, went through the South African campaign. Second Lieutenant R. H. M. Verschoor, Grenadier Guards, was the great-grandson of the third Lord Gort, and his sister is the present Lady Gort. Colonel R. C. Bond, D.S.O., had seen much active

service and earned his D.S.O. in South Africa. Lieutenant G. Lambton, of the Coldstream Guards, was second son of the Hon. F. W. Lambton, the twin-brother of Lord Durham. He was married only last June to Miss Dorothy Leyland.—[Photographs by Starr and Rignall, Sarony, Russell, Heath, Lafayette, Shorter, Maull and Fox, Spensight, Gale and Falden, Langley, and Westons.]



ALL PARTIES AS RECRUITERS: THE CHEERING AUDIENCE IN THE GUILDHALL AFTER MR. ASQUITH'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Never before, surely, did the historic walls of the Guildhall ring to words more stirring, forcible and appealing than the oration of Mr. Asquith at the meeting held there on September 4, when the Prime Minister opened the national campaign to sound the call to duty through the United Kingdom. Veering the main purpose for which the gathering had been called together, he went on: "We want

first of all men, and we shall endeavour to secure that man desiring to serve together shall, wherever possible, be allotted to the same regiment or corps. The raising of battalions like county and municipal battalions with this object will be in every way encouraged." He went on: "The appeal we make is addressed quite as much to their employers as to the men themselves."—[Photo by S. and G.]

PART 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 6

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Photo, Central News.

TOMMY ATKINS THE RESOURCEFUL ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRANCE: BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THEIR IMPROVISED RAIN-PROOF SHELTERS.

THE GREAT WAR.

OUR War Office account of the first week's fighting by our army in France was supplemented a few days later by the first instalment of Sir John French's own report up to the 27th ult.; and though this fighting—by reason of the overwhelming four-to-one odds of the German forces opposed to us—was, by the necessity of the case, in the nature of retiring actions, it will live in history beside the most splendid achievements of our soldiers. "I say without hesitation," wrote Sir John French regarding Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, "that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command on the morning of Aug. 26 could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation."

At a social entertainment in Berlin, one of the guests drew the attention of Count Moltke to a magazine article in which the writer contrasted him with all the world's greatest commanders—Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Wallenstein, Turenne, Saxe, Marlborough, Frederick, Napoleon, Wellington. "No," remarked the great strategist, with a smile and a shake of the head, "I have no right to be compared with such illustrious captains, for I have never commanded a retreat"—the most difficult operation in war, though, of course, the disclaimer was also in the nature of a subtle self-compliment.

Two classic examples of a retreat were those of Xenophon and his immortal 10,000 Greeks from Cunaxa, on the Euphrates, to the Black Sea, and of Sir John Moore, with just the same number of indomitable Britons, from the mountains of Spain to Corunna on the Bay of Biscay: indomitable



Plus a Barret.

THANKED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH :
GENERAL D'AMADE.

Sir John French in his first despatch specially thanks General d'Amade, the French General commanding the army corps posted next the British, for help during the great retreat. He took much pressure off the rear of the British forces.



Photo. L.N.O.

MENTIONED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH : GENERAL ALLENBY.

In his historic despatch of September 7 Sir John French makes prominent and repeated mention of the able handling of the British cavalry under General Allenby's leadership. He covered Sir H. Smith-Dorrien's Division, and enabled it to make good its retirement before two German army corps.

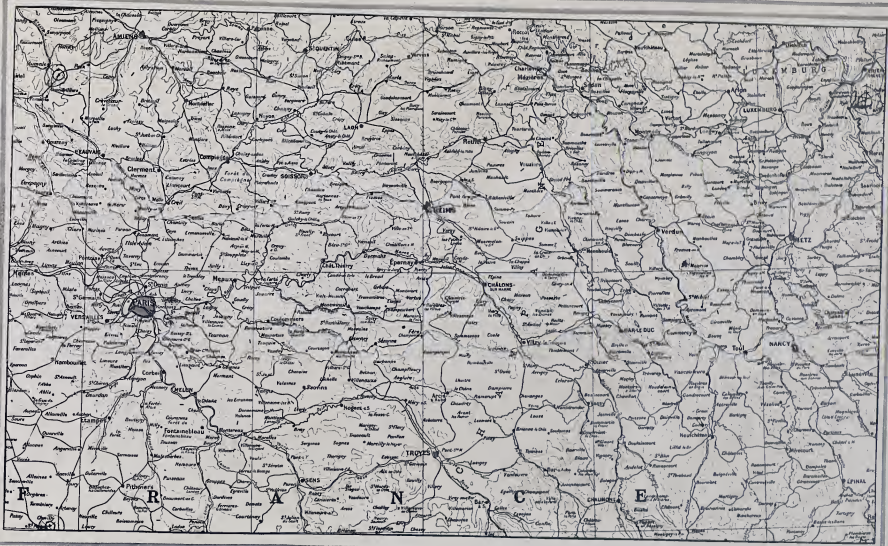
but disgusted, because they had been asked to retire instead of turning round and having it out with their French pursuers. The conduct of the troops at being thus balked of their prey was such as to cause their commander himself to write: "I couldn't have believed it possible, had I not witnessed it, that a British army could in so short a time have been so completely disorganised"; though the latest, and perhaps best, historian of the British Army, Mr. Fortescue, puts the case in its true light when he writes: "In reality the whole of the army's misconduct was due to one thing, and to one thing only—that the troops, in their ignorance, wished to advance, whereas their General meant to retire."

This spirit of wishing to go forward instead of going back which animated Sir John Moore's men was well illustrated by a story told of the bugler-boy of a Highland regiment who had been taken prisoner somewhere in the Peninsula and brought into the presence of the French commander—who might have been Soult. In order to enjoy a taste

of his quality, Soult asked the bugler to blow the "revally"; and he blew him the "revally"; then the "assembly," and the bugler-lad sounded him the "assembly"; then the "charge," and he blew him the "charge" with a spirit that almost made his cheeks burst. Then "la retraite"—which, after all, only meant "lights out," or "to bed"; but the bugler-boy, mistaking this for "retreat," drew himself proudly up and replied that such a call was quite unknown to his regiment. Soult gave the Scottish bugler-lad a gold napoleon and sent him back under a safe escort to his kilted friends.

The story may or may not be true—it may possibly have originated with that no less prolific than devious author, Mr. Benjamin Trowato; but, anyhow, it was once

(Continued overleaf.)



THE GREATEST BATTLEFIELD IN HISTORY: THE AREA OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND THE GERMANS IN NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE.

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repeated at a meeting of the Salvation Army in Berlin by the Court Chaplain, Herr Stöcker, of anti-Semitic fame; and it was at least characteristic of the spirit animating the soldiers of Sir John Moore, who raved, and drank, and swore, and almost mutinied when required to retire on Corunna instead of turning round, like lions at bay, and rending their pursuers. But the present descendants and successors of those Corunna heroes, while possessing equal courage, are gifted with far more military science. In a private letter, a trooper of the 5th Lancers (Royal Irish) wrote: "We stuck to them and eventually drove them off in spite of their numbers. At last we made them sheer off altogether. Although we retreated a short time afterwards, it was not a forced retreat, but was done for strategic purposes." That shows what a difference there is between the military character of Sir John Moore's mutinous heroes and the scientific soldiers of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who have realised, with Moltke, that a strategic retirement may sometimes be the highest form of military virtue.

For the rest, one cannot read all those extracts from the private letters of our "Tommys" without being struck by their literary power and their intelligent grasp of a military situation. Wellington's heroic "blackguards" and "scum of the earth"—as he somewhat ungenerously and ungratefully called them—were quite unequal to scholarly efforts of that kind, even if they could write such a beautiful haiku—literary copper-plate of the first order—on the backs of their antagonists on such fields as Salamanca, Albuera, and Vittoria.

The strength of Sir John French's army lies in the fact that, in addition to inheriting the heroic qualities of Sir John Moore's men, it is also distinguished by a degree of education and an intelligence unsurpassed even by the army which has been said to owe its efficiency to the "Prussian schoolmaster."

Man for man, it will be found that the round half-million of men who, within little more than a month, have patriotically flocked to our colours, and the additional half-million which are about to follow their example, while not inferior in physique, are superior in intelligence and individual character to the conscript hordes of Germany's dull automata. The German way of describing our enrolment of half a million in a month—according to one Berlin journal—was that only about 4000 weary, dejected, and degenerate wretches, the off-scouring of our criminal slums, had sullenly responded to the King's and Lord Kitchener's rousing trumpet-call to arms.

The world has never seen a sublimer or more soul-stirring spectacle than the gathering of all our Imperial clans, a "Glenfinnan" on a world-wide scale, the uprising and rallying of all our Oversea "sons of the Empire" to the Union Jack. India, asserted the Germans, was only waiting the favourable moment to extinguish our "Raj" in blood and flames; and the reply to this was furnished by the Viceroy's message announcing the despatch of 70,000 of the finest troops—native and British—in the world, with the magnificent offers of assistance—in men, money, and jewels—from all the leading Princes of Hindustan. Possibly even before these lines see the light, our army in France will have been reinforced by the major portion of our Indian contingent; and when the Prussian Guards run up against the seven battalions of Gurkhas—known as "the Highlanders of India"—who form such a conspicuous element in the army of our Indian auxiliaries, they will doubtless modify their conceited and contemptuous notions of our military power.

It is by no means improbable that Lord Curzon's vision will be realised. "For my part," he said, "I venture to hope that these

(Continued overleaf.)



CANADA'S WAR ORGANISER: COLONEL SAM HUGHES.

"Fighting Sam," as all Canada calls the energetic Militia Minister who is organizing the Expeditionary Force, is well known at the War Office. He served in the South African War as a Volunteer, shipping himself in a transport as an "unattached officer."—(Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.)



TO CLEAR UP THE MYSTERY OF THE "MISSING": BRITISH PRISONERS IN CAMP AT DÖBERITZ, NEAR BERLIN.

Most of the British prisoners of war of the rank and file taken during the retirement at the outset of the campaign in France, and included as "missing" in the British casualty lists, are being kept at Döberitz, near Berlin. Some hundreds are stated to have been among the first arrivals. Fire big tents were erected for them, the camp being enclosed by a wire fence, close outside which are the

German sentries. Illustration No. 1 gives a general view of the camp. No. 2 shows prisoners at dinner. No. 3 shows an interpreter taking down particulars of the men. No. 4 is a group of prisoners, largely of Scottish regiments. Some of our readers may recognise friends and be reassured of their safety.—[Photographs by Newspaper Illustrators.]

Indian troops when they come to Europe will be in at the death. I should like to see the lances of the Bengal Lancers fluttering down the streets of Berlin, and I should like to see the dark-skinned Gurkha making himself at ease in the gardens of Potsdam." Such a vision would have strongly appealed to Lord Beaconsfield, who once brought a body of Indian troops to Malta, and who was so richly gifted with the historic imagination as to find a dramatic delight in declaring, with reference to our Abyssinian expedition, that "the artillery of Europe had been transported by the elephants of Asia over the mountains of Rasselas"—a wonderful achievement of the Empire!

Africa, too, has behaved splendidly, to judge from the encouraging words of that excellent Imperial patriot, General Botha, while the



WATCHING FOR THE GERMAN BOMB-DROPPER! A PARIS CROWD IN THE PLACE DE L'OPÉRA, THE MOST DANGEROUS SPOT.

After the first occasion Parisians came to regard the daily flight of a German aeroplane over the city as a diversion, and were quite disappointed, it is said, if the aerial visitor failed to make his appearance.—[Photograph by Wyndham.]

troops of the Union will perform their part in the war not only by relieving our British garrisons there, but also by disposing of the German forces, who, with incredible folly and effrontery, are said to have swarmed over from the Damaraland parts and entrenched themselves in Cape territory, as deeming that they can do there what their Hunnish compatriots have been doing in Belgium.

Fortunately, there are no Louvains and but a few cathedrals in South Africa, and the gallant troops of the Union may be trusted to give a good account of those Teutonic marauders who have had the stupid temerity to accelerate their entire extrusion from that portion of the Dark Continent. In East Africa, too, as well as in the Cameroons, the process of our "mopping up" Germany's so-called "Colonial Empire" goes briskly forward, so that all this sporadic fighting, these

hostilities by land and sea "from China to Peru," forcibly recall a fine passage in Macaulay's essay on Frederick the Great, referring to his wanka attack on Austria—

"The selfish rapacity of the King of Prussia gave the signal to his neighbours. . . . The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of

[Continued overleaf.]



THE TERRIBLE PRICE GERMANY PAID FOR LIÈGE: A HUGE GRAVE WHERE HUNDREDS OF GERMANS LIE BURIED.

Grain evidence is here afforded of the terrible toll which the guns of the Liège forts, when first attacked, took from the closely formed German ranks. A Belgian soldier described the carnage as "death in haystacks."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



AID FROM THE CHURCH ON THE BATTLEFIELD: HEROIC FRENCH PRIESTS RUNNING TO HELP GERMAN WOUNDED AT MEAUX.

This is a scene on the battlefield at Meaux, where the advancing invaders were first stayed and then rolled back after two fierce days of combat. It was at Meaux that the British struck their first blow on the offensive. "Our men," as an officer said, "were wonderful around Meaux." One who saw the battle describes the neighbourhood as "a wide sweep of open country, gradually rising and falling.

Green fields and stubble, most of it studded with thick copes of big trees. Here and there a farmhouse." Amid just such surroundings our illustration pictures two French priests hastening across the open while the fight was raging all round, regardless of danger to themselves, to render aid to a wounded German.—[Photograph by Illustration: L. urcan.]

Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged many years and in every quarter of the globe, the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Calloden. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown; and, in order that he might rob a neighbour whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." If ever any cap fitted William II., surely it is this which our great historian placed on the head of Frederick II.

But there is another cap of a similar kind which might as well be offered to the German Crown Prince, who is said to have been sent to command the forces against Russia, though he might be of much more use to us on the eastern frontier of France, where his name has been repeatedly mentioned as the commander of a whole army, consisting of several corps—a fine jump, this, from the Colonelcy of the "Death's Head" Hussars at Dantzg, to the manipulation of a host.

George the Second's son, the Duke of Cumberland, known to the wits of Pall Mall as the "Martial Boy," was our Captain-General of his time, and commanded British armies in the Low Countries and Germany during the Seven Years War—to the dreadful bane and disaster of all his forces, so that at last he had to be sent home. "Here is my son," cried George II., "who has ruined me and disgraced himself." "It is said," wrote Horace Walpole, "that after the loss of Laffelt, in Flanders, an English captive, telling a French officer that they had been very near taking the Duke of Cumberland

prisoner, the Frenchman replied: 'We take very good care of that. He does us more service at the head of your army.'"

And that is also what the German Crown Prince, no less than his bellicose but yet unsoldierly and unscientific father, seems to be now doing. In fact, we can get a key to the mystery of the mishaps and misfortunes which fell so heavily on the German armies in France last week by assuming that the tangle in all their marching and counter-marching was mainly due to the intermeddling of the Kaiser himself with the decisions of his Generals—a foolish Kaiser who not only wishes, as he once said, to be his own Chancellor, but also his own Moltke.

The consequence of this interference in military affairs, for which William II. appears to have as little natural aptitude as his father—of whom Gustav Freytag, who knew him well, wrote that he had "acquired the reputation of a great general without being a good soldier," is that the German plan of campaign resembles the broth proverbially spoilt by too many cooks. In 1870 the German Army was directed by one mind only, while now it appears to be falling a victim to the conflicting opinions of several.

Partly on this theory—as well as by the skill and bravery of the Allies—can the German reverses of last week be accounted for. The War Lord had vowed to give his people another Sedan, and he only treated them to another Jena—or something very like it. History has certainly repeated itself, but not in the way the Kaiser wished. As for the Austrians, they appear to have had a succession of Sedans and may now be "written off" the credit side of the war account.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.



PRESERVED FROM GERMAN VANDALISM: RUBENS' "DESCENT FROM THE CROSS" BEING REMOVED FROM ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

Great care has been taken by the Belgian authorities to save works of art from being left in the tender mercies of the Germans. "The Descent from the Cross" is the finest of the famous pictures by Rubens in the Cathedral at Antwerp.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



CAUGHT IN THE ACT: A "HUSSAR ONSET" BY DESTROYERS FOILED BY SEARCHLIGHTS.

This is one of the incidents of naval warfare about which we might hear at any moment—an attack by a destroyer flotilla on hostile battle-ships and cruisers lying at anchor off a naval port or fortified outpost; such, for instance, as Heligoland. We see here a destroyer flotilla caught in the act, as it were, baffled and discovered at the moment of launching what German torpedo officers are fond of

picturesquely terming a "Hussar onset," one rough autumn night on the ships of an enemy, by means of the sudden turning on them of searchlights on shore and on board the anchored ships. The man seen in the illustration sitting astride a torpedo-tube is looking through the range-finder with one hand on the lever ready to start a torpedo on its errand of destruction.—[From a Drawing by C. M. Fadden.]

NTes for light.

Bright afternoon Sun SW = right hand of picture
Winds Light Easterly breeze Hazy in distance

Signal station
with signals on
mast for ships
entering & leaving
locks.

residence of
Capt. New

Pumping
station
for locks

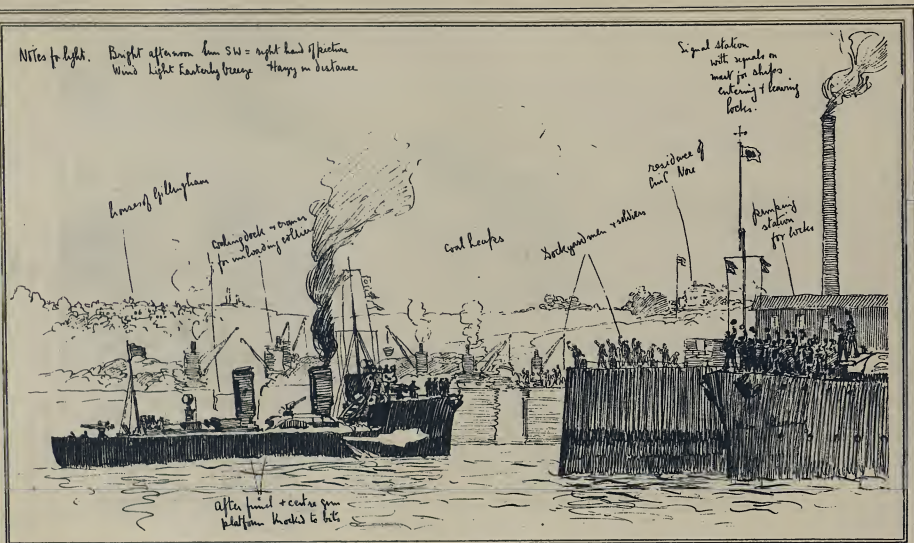
houses of the garrison

Coaling barge - comes
for unloading coaling

Coal heaps

Background men walking

after final & centre gun
platform works to bits



CHEERING THEIR FLOTILLA-MATES AFTER THE FIGHT: THE GREETING TO THE "LAUREL'S" CREW AT CHATHAM.

This incident, which took place at Chatham Dockyard on the return of the destroyer "Laurel" after the Heligoland fight, where the ship was in the thick of the action, is thus described in the words of the naval officer whose facsimile sketch we reproduce. "As the 'Laurel' came in, another of her sister-ships who had missed the Heligoland battle (much to their disgust) steamed out. The ship's

company manned the foc'sle and gave their lucky flotilla-mates three rousing cheers. 'Laurel' had a slight list to port. One boat hanging by its bows. Several shot-holes in foc'sle and forebridge. After-tunnel much damaged. All hurts superficial and easily repaired. Her steam-ejectors were going, as she was making a little water."—[Facsimile Sketch by Lieutenant-Commander F. Burgess Watson, R.N.]



LIKELY TO PRACTISE MUCH KLEINKRIEG BEFORE EMERGING FROM COVER: SHIPS OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET.

"The German school of naval thought," writes Mr. Archibald Hurd in his useful little book, "The Fleets At War," "favours a preliminary period of 'mosquito warfare,' seeking thus to reduce both the material and the moral strength of an enemy before the actual clash of armoured squadrons takes place. . . . The opening incidents of the present campaign at sea have already shown that reliance is

placed on the torpedo and the mine as a preliminary means of diminishing our preponderance in big ships. So far, indeed, the German plan of campaign has been singularly true to the principles advocated by the leading German authorities who have written of naval warfare. They lead us to anticipate a good deal of this 'Kleinkrieg' before the High Seas Fleet emerges from cover." (Photo by Reinard)



SHAMMING DEATH, TO COME TO LIFE AGAIN AND CUT DOWN THE ENEMY: HOW COSSACKS TRICKED GERMAN CAVALRY

The Cossacks, those famous Russian horsemen who have the reputation of being the most formidable cavalry in the world, have already given the Germans "a taste of their quality" in the present war. A typical instance of their daring and skill in horsemanship was recently reported in the "Telegraph" on the authority of a correspondent of the Russian newspaper, "Brazheva Vedomosti," who was with the Russian forces

in the field: "A patrol of Cossacks came upon a German squadron who, to avoid a fight at close quarters, dismounted and opened fire. The Cossacks, however, dashed in 'like a whirlwind,' and as they rode executed their favourite manoeuvre of swinging down beneath the horses' girths. The Germans were completely deceived by the trick. Thinking they had killed all the Cossacks, they mounted and set off to

BY SWING
capture w
their supp
cut them
among th



BY SWINGING DOWN BELOW THEIR HORSES' GIRTHS AND REAPPEARING IN THEIR SADDLES TO SURPRISE AND KILL.

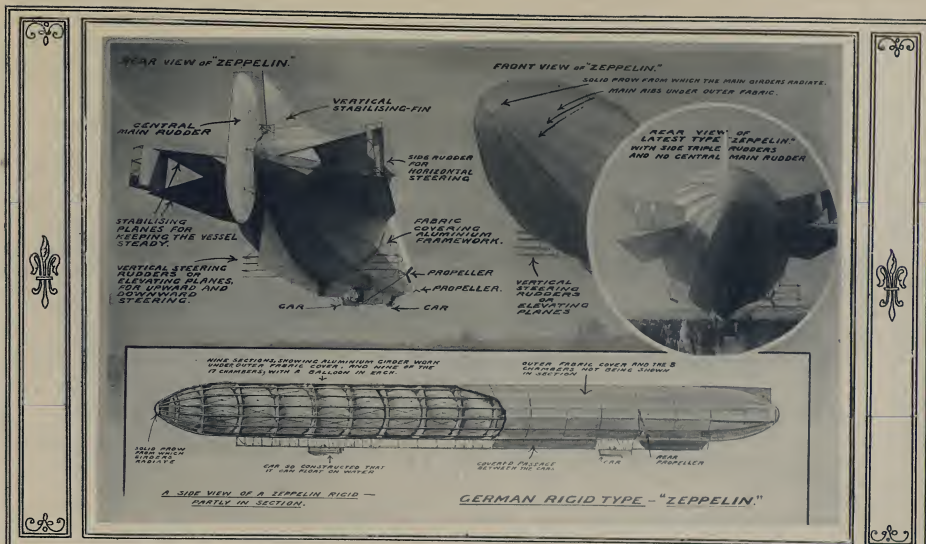
capture what they supposed to be runaway horses. To their great consternation, when they approached their supposed booty the Cossacks suddenly reappeared in the saddles and, attacking them with great fury, cut them in pieces." It was said recently that the German military authorities have been spreading reports among the people of East Prussia describing the Cossacks as "heathen cannibals addicted to frightful cruelty,"

and consequently the inhabitants of places where they have appeared have been quite surprised to find that the Cossacks behave as civilized men. In view of the events that have taken place in Belgium, and the admitted principles of German warfare, it seems hardly becoming on the part of Germans to accuse any troops of cruelty.—[Drawn by Frédéric De Haenen]



HOW ZEPPELINS MIGHT THREATEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: A DISTANCE CHART.
Great Britain's principal naval and military centres, all our dockyards and arsenals and Army headquarters, are within range of Zeppelin attack from Germany. As, however, is shown in the other drawing, they mostly lie near the extreme limit for a Zeppelin husbanding its resources with the idea of returning safely.—[Drawn by G. F. Morrell; Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."]

LONDON AND THE ZEPPELIN MENACE: GERMAN AIR-SHIP AND AEROPLANE RADIUS OF ACTION.
The circle of 125 miles from Heligoland shows the out-and-home range of an aeroplane. The 250-mile circle shows its single-journey range. The 300-miles and 600-miles circles indicate the out-and-home and extreme ranges of a Zeppelin not expecting to get back. A Zeppelin from Bockum can reach London and return.—[Drawn by G. F. Morrell; Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."]



HOW TO RECOGNISE THE TERROR THAT FLIETH BY NIGHT: A ZEPPELIN—THE GERMAN TYPE OF RIGID DIRIGIBLE—AND ITS CONSTRUCTION.

The Admiralty's announcement that a British naval air-ship was about to make cruises over London, by night as well as day, and, a little time previously, that arrangements had been made for the aerial defence of our coasts and country, has drawn public attention more closely to the question of danger from attacks by German air-craft. These illustrations show the construction of a Zeppelin of the rigid

type. An aluminium framework is covered with proofed cotton fabric, and within are seventeen compartments each containing a balloon filled with hydrogen. Close to the keel are two cars, each with an engine driving two propellers. Lifting planes and compound-rudders are fitted. The whole air-ship is a rigid compact structure capable of being driven at high speed through the air.



HOW THE "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE" MET HER FATE: THE "HIGHFLYER'S" ATTACK AS A BRITISH SURGEON SAW IT.

Dr. J. C. Dick, surgeon in a New Zealand steamer, the "Kaipara," sunk by the Germans, describes how he witnessed the attack of the "Highflyer" on the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on August 26. Until the action opened he was a prisoner in the commerce-destroyer. He was shifted to the collier "Aruca," where he made his sketch. "We (the 'Aruca's') were still tied up alongside the 'Kaiser

Wilhelm" when the firing began, and several shells passed just over our heads, one passing between the mast and funnel of our ship. We had just time to scramble on board (the 'Aruca's') and many of us lost our personal effects." The ship in the centre is the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," and the "Highflyer" is seen far off to the left.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson from a Sketch by Dr. J. C. Dick.]



WAS IT A WAR-VESSEL OF THIS TYPE THAT SANK THE BRITISH CRUISER "PATHFINDER"? THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U.9."

The Admiralty announced on September 7 that H.M.S. "Pathfinder" had struck a mine on the 6th, and had foundered very rapidly, with heavy loss of life. The casualties were given as 4 dead, 13 wounded, and 242 missing. Later a report was published that the "Pathfinder" had been sunk, not by a mine, but by a German submarine. This report was not confirmed by the Press Bureau, which,

however, allowed its publication. The violence of the explosion, and the rapid destruction of the "Pathfinder," pointed to something more powerful than an ordinary mine, and it has been suggested that either a larger mine than usual was the cause, or that a torpedo might have been fired from a suspicious-looking steam-trawler seen in the neighbourhood shortly before the disaster.



THE FATE OF THE "PATHFINDER": THE TRACK OF A SUBMARINE'S TORPEDO.

Stealthily as the submarine works, the track of a torpedo after discharge is visible in ordinary conditions of daylight to a trained observer in the ship attacked, partly from air-bubbles released from the compressed-air chamber which actuates the torpedo's propelling machinery. Unless the range is too near, the ship attacked, if quick in answering the helm, may avoid the blow.—[Photograph by G.P.C.]



THE "EYES" OF THE SUBMARINE: THE PERISCOPE OF AN UNDER-WATER CRAFT.

Our submarines have proved the "eyes of the Fleet." To take one instance in the war. As officially stated in the report on the Heligoland action, the enemy were localized by "information brought to the Admiralty by the submarine officers, who . . . showed extraordinary daring and enterprise in penetrating the enemy's waters." Their periscopes did the work.—[Drawn by H. W. Kerkbohn.]



BERLIN'S TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION ON A "WAR-CARD": A SMALL STRING OF CAPTURED GUNS PASSING THROUGH THE BRANDENBURG GATE.

The "triumph" celebrated in Berlin on Sedan Day (September 2) was not quite so imposing a spectacle, as far as war-trophies were concerned, as the people had anticipated. The captured guns, it is said, consisted of 2 French and 5 Belgian cannons, 3 Russian machine-guns and 11 Russian field-pieces. Our own artillery does not seem to have had the honour of figuring in the procession. The illustration is

reproduced from a German picture-postcard called a "Kriegskarte," or "war-card." The legend upon it may be translated thus: "The first signs of victory in Berlin. Bringing in captured Russian, Belgian, and French guns through the Brandenburg Gate." It is reported that in August the chiefs of the German Army had arranged to celebrate Sedan Day by a triumphal entry into Paris.



IRON-WIRE COILS TO "NET" SHELLS AND PREVENT FRAGMENTS FLYING INTO A TRENCH: A GERMAN DEVICE.

On September 7 the Germans, after a sharp engagement with Belgian volunteers in the neighbourhood, occupied and entrenched themselves at Melle, a railway junction near Ghent. How carefully they fortified their position at Melle this photograph of one of the German trenches round the place shows. The correspondent who sends it says that the trenches were carefully protected in front by

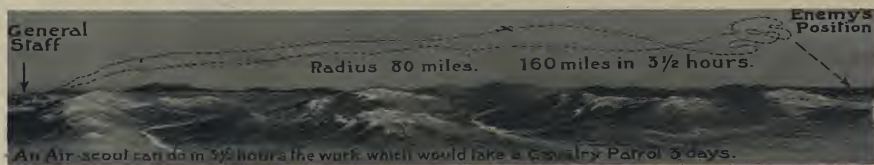
means of tons of iron-wire coils, quantities of which the Germans had brought with them, for employment as traps to "net" hostile shells. The greater number of the shells, it was calculated, would drop inside the coils. Netted, as it were, the effect of these would be nullified by the wire all round preventing the bullets and fragments from spreading.—[Photograph by C.N.]



SWEEPING LONDON'S SKIES FOR POSSIBLE BOMB-DROPPING ZEPPELINS: THE SEARCHLIGHT AT WORK FROM CHARING CROSS STATION.

The searchlight is playing a notable part in guarding London from a possible Zeppelin bomb-dropping attack. Such raids are only likely at night. It should be pointed out that we reproduce this photograph from an untouched negative. Lights must always be seen in this fashion in night photographs. Such photographs call for a time-exposure, as opposed to instantaneous. Naturally, all movements of

lights are shown on the plate; thus, as here, the single beam of a searchlight shows not once, but a number of times, giving a fan effect not true to life. The same fact explains the streaks of light along the Embankment, which are due to the constant passing of lighted trams and other vehicles, whose lights are registered on the plate during the whole exposure—five minutes or more.



PENETRATING THE FOG OF WAR: THE VALUE OF THE AIR-SCOUT, SHOWN PICTORIALLY.

We see here something of the potentialities of air-craft in war. The illustrations enable us to realize the nature of the work performed by our military airmen both before and in the recent battles. "They have furnished me," said Sir John French in his great despatch, "with the most complete and accurate information, which has been of incalculable value." The upper drawing shows how far an airman at

a normal elevation of 4000 feet can reconnoitre; also how hills and woods screen troops. The second drawing gives a comparison between the work of air-craft and cavalry across hills; the one can perform in hours what it takes days for the other to do. In the third drawing we see the work of airmen and horsemen acting in concert.



FIGHTERS AND SCOUTS OF THE AIR: HOW MILITARY AIRMEN HAND IN THE RESULTS OF THEIR OBSERVATIONS ON THE FIELD.

In his memorable despatch of September 7, Sir John French paid a high tribute to the British military airmen engaged in the war. "I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice," he wrote, "the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy, and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate

information, which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout. Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy's machines." The photograph shows air-escorts reporting to an officer.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



SUPPORTED BY THE GUNNERS: HOW BRITISH INFANTRY ADVANCE AGAINST A POSITION UNDER THE

This is a scene such as the past week has repeatedly witnessed in the valley of the Marne after the British Army in France began its counter-attack and drove back the German right wing. Artillery open the attack with shrapnel, concentrating fire on the point chosen for the infantry attack, to cover as long as possible the advance of the line regiments on whom the brunt of the battle falls. These move forward at the

outset, while beyond range of the enemy's infantry, in successive rows of men: the "firing-line" troops first; then, after an interval, the "supports" (to fill gaps in the firing-line as casualties occur); thirdly, after another interval, the "local reserves," to be called on in the final stage to reinforce the troops ahead for the closing bayonet rush, or to parry any counter-move by the enemy. By then the supports will have

COVERING-FIRE

straggled with the main body within effective range. As they near



COVERING-FIRE OF THE FIELD ARTILLERY—A FORM OF ATTACK USED WHENEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT.

ER THE
troops
thirdly,
as ahead
will have

mangled with the firing-line, and both be going forward together. The "firing-line" troops, on coming within effective range of the enemy, extend in open order—in the drawing the furthest advanced troops can be seen in that formation. Lying down to fire, every few minutes the "firing-line" advances by rushes. As they near the enemy, the "supports," extending as they come, race up and join. Then, when within

charging distance, the "local reserves" press on, and the crowning bayonet assault is delivered. The artillery keep bombarding the enemy, firing over the heads of the infantry as long as possible without endangering our own men. Before the charging rush begins, the guns have, necessarily, to cease firing.—[Drawn by H. W. Koebke.]



·INDORE LANCERS·



·BHURTPORE LANCERS·



·BHAVNAGAR LANCERS·



·BAHAWALPUR LANCERS·



·BIKANER CAMEL CORPS·



·NABHA LANCERS·



·PATIALA LANCERS·



·KAPURTHALA LANCERS·

AS EVER, AT THE DISPOSAL OF BRITAIN: "IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS" MAINTAINED BY INDIAN PRINCES—OFFICERS.

The soldiers that the chief feudatory native Princes of India are sending to join the British Army in the war are as efficient and capable regulars as any in the world. They belong normally to the "Imperial Service Troops," numbering some 22,000, maintained by the individual Princes and held at the disposal of the supreme Government. The force came into existence some twenty-seven years ago,

after the Russian war scare of 1885. In lieu of the monetary contributions then offered by the native Princes, the Government suggested the formation of contingents of soldiers to be trained for service with British regulars in the field. Under the supervision of British inspiring officers, the present well-disciplined force, most of which consists of cavalry, was evolved.—[Photographs by Stuart.]



WILL THE BIKANER CAMEL CORPS BRING THEIR USUAL

In the despatch of September 8, from the Viceroy of India to Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, it was stated that amongst the many Indian Chiefs and Princes who had volunteered for active service, the Maharajah of Bikaner was one of those who had been accepted, whilst "the Viceroy has accepted, from twelve States, contingents of cavalry, infantry, sappers, and transport, besides a camel

MOUNTS WITH THEM? A CAMEL CORPS FROM INDIA.

corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked." The Maharajah of Bikaner is an A.D.C. to the King, and in 1900 he was granted the hon. commission of Major in the British Army, and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He served with the British Army in China in 1900, in command of the Bikaner Camel Corps, and was mentioned in despatches.—[Photograph by G.N.]



SET UP IN THE STREETS OF PARIS, "THE ENTRENCHED CAMP," TO BREAK THE WAVE OF WAR IF NECESSARY: DEFENCES.

When the French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux, the Military Governor of Paris took all the usual precautionary measures for the siege which then seemed imminent, and street defences of all kinds were thrown up to break the wave of war, which, for the moment, swept by. Our illustrations show (1) Workmen erecting a wooden palisade which can be opened at will, so that the

soldiers can make a sortie if required; (2) Stones torn up from the roadway of the Porte de Clignancourt to make a barricade; (3) Trees cut down and laid across the road for the same purpose; and (4) Trenches dug in the roadway at the Porte Maillot, work in which the civil population were much interested.—[Photographs by Topical, Wyndham, and Sport and General.]



OF THE ADVANCE GUARD OF CANADA'S 100,000: THE MOOSE JAW LEGION
A Canadian regiment raised and equipped by a Montreal millionaire, Mr. Hamilton Gault, has been named after Princess Patricia of Connaught, daughter of the Dominion's royal Governor-General. Princess Patricia herself presented the regiment with colours recently at Ottawa, and the Duke of Connaught afterwards reviewed them. It was their first appearance after receiving their equipment, and they made

OF FRONTIERSMEN, EMBODIED WITH PRINCESS PATRICIA'S LIGHT INFANTRY.
an excellent showing. The Legion of Frontiersmen from the picturesquely named town of Moose Jaw (whereby hangs a tale too long to tell here) are, as our photograph shows, a very fine body of men. They have signed on with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. There is a universal demand in Canada that at least 100,000 Canadians should join the British and French.—[Photograph by Wallis.]



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF "HOME" WHEN GERMAN FORCES HAVE DONE WITH IT!—A BURNT-OUT HOUSE AT MELLE.

Melle, a village some five miles south-east of Ghent, was the scene of a heavy engagement between Belgian and German troops on September 7. It was reported that the Belgians, who were strongly entrenched, drove back a superior force of Germans to Wetteren, recovered six Belgian guns which had been captured, and took several abandoned German machine-guns. They then retired in good order.

Melle itself was occupied by the Germans. The Burgomaster of Ghent avoided the entry of Germans into the town by making an agreement with their commander to supply some £50,000 worth of provisions, fodder, and petrol, on certain terms, the Germans in turn undertaking to remain about twelve miles away from Ghent.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



STRUCK BY SHELL FIRE AND BLOWN TO PIECES IN THE ACTION AT MELLE: A WRECKED GERMAN AMMUNITION-WAGON.

Although in any general engagement it is usually the infantry who eventually bear the brunt of the battle, the artillery have also a very important rôle to play, and according to whether the guns are well or badly served, or whether their range is greater, or less, than that of their adversaries, so the ultimate issue will be decided. As an example of the havoc which may be wrought by a well-directed

shot from a field-gun, the above photograph of a German ammunition-wagon blown to pieces at Melle is worth attention. It will be noticed that nothing but wreckage is left, the shell having probably exploded the ammunition loaded on the wagon. The action at Melle, about five miles from Ghent, took place on the 7th between some Belgian troops and a larger German force.—[Photograph by C.N.]



IN THEIR RUINED HOME: BELGIAN WOMEN SEARCHING THE WRECKAGE FOR RELICS.

Scenes like this have taken place throughout the Belgian countryside, where innumerable cottages have been destroyed by the Germans, and their owners rendered homeless and destitute. The photograph was taken at Melle, a small place some five miles from Ghent. It was occupied by German troops after a five hours' engagement with a Belgian force on September 7.—[Photo. Illustrations Bureau.]



CIGAR-BOXES AS PILLAR-BOX: A GERMAN SOLDIER POSTING A LETTER HOME.

The postal arrangements for soldiers on active service are frequently of an impromptu character, and correspondence is, of course, subject to restrictions. Our own men, for instance, if sending post-cards, use a regulation printed form. Here a German soldier is dropping a letter into a post office made of two cigar-boxes nailed to the wall of a café, near Argenteau.—[Photo. Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



MEN WHO "WILL NOT FACE OUR INFANTRY FIRE": GERMAN INFANTRY IN THE FIELD.

Our illustration shows typical German infantry, who, using close formations and hampered by a considerably heavier field-artillery than our own men, have, in spite of their vastly superior numbers, been mowed down by our troops. In an official report, General French has said: "The German troops will not face our infantry fire. . . . The shooting of the German infantry is poor, whilst the British rifle

fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself. Their superior training and intelligence have enabled the British to use open formations with effect, and thus to cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy." Sir John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service over the Germans.



THE AIR MENACE; A BELGIAN DIAGRAM TO DISTINGUISH GERMAN AEROPLANES; AND SEARCHLIGHTS IN PARIS TO DETECT AIR-CRAFT, AS IN LONDON.

Now that the British Admiralty has announced its measures for air-defence, it is interesting to compare with them this diagram (No. 1) issued by the Belgian Ministry of War to enable Belgian troops to distinguish German aeroplanes. The biplanes (on the left) have wings slightly turned backward; while the wings of the monoplanes are like those of pigeons. French monoplanes, on the other hand, are absolutely rectangular. As a precaution against possible attack by air, searchlights are being used in London as in Paris for detecting the presence of air-craft. A few nights ago for the first time a searchlight was observed playing over the Embankment, operated, apparently, from the roof of Charing Cross Station.—[Photograph (on the right) by Central Press.]



UNITS OF AN ARMY WHICH SACRIFICES MEN BY THOUSANDS: GERMAN INFANTRY; OFFICERS; AND RED CROSS MEN.

When Sir Ian Hamilton once remarked to the Kaiser, at the German Manoeuvres, that the close formation of his troops might in war lead to heavy losses, the Emperor is said to have replied that they could afford the loss. In the present war the German Generals have sacrificed their men by thousands. "Their tactics," writes the military correspondent of the "Times," "are not sparing of

life. Especially among the corps of officers will this fact tell against the German Army, the chief strength of which resides in its officer corps. It has always been likely that when many of their officers were down the efficiency of German troops would deteriorate." The photograph shows (1) Infantry; (2) Officers; and (3) Red Cross men with a Belgian Red Cross dog.—[Photographs by C.N.]



NATURAL FIGHTERS FROM NEPAL WHO ARE

One of the most applauded announcements on the historic night in the House of Lords of September 9, when the King's Message to the Empire was read, was the statement that seven battalions of Gurkhas would go to the front with the Indian Army reinforcement. There are ten regiments of Gurkhas on the Indian establishment, numbering some 20,000 men, all rifle regiments of two battalions each. King George is

MUCH LIKE THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND ARE LARGELY REPRESENTED IN

Colonel of the 1st and 2nd Gurkhas—known respectively as "King George's Own" and "King Edward's Own." The 3rd Gurkhas are known as "Queen Alexandra's Own." These three regiments will next year celebrate their centenary of service under the British flag. Earl Roberts is Colonel of the 5th Gurkhas; Earl Kitchener Colonel of the 7th; General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Colonel

ROYAL INDIA

of the 9th. "The Gurkhas" are more than 100,000 men in all, and the Japanese are not so many.



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ROYAL INDIA'S FORCES FOR THE WAR IN EUROPE: GURKHAS—SEVEN BATTALIONS OF WHOM WILL GO TO THE FRONT.

of the 9th. "There is no better example," says Sir Ian Hamilton in "A Staff Officer's Scrap-Book," "than Nepal, of the primitive State whose people are natural born fighters. . . . There can be no doubt that the Japanese and the Gurkhas are first-cousins. At intervals since 1879 I have fought alongside of Gurkhas—I have had the honour of having them under my command—I have watched

them long hours at munitry, when the heart of the soldier very much reveals itself—I know them in camp and on the march, in war and in peace." The photograph on the left shows a Gurkha sentry. The drawing in the centre illustrates Gurkhas skirmishing. The photograph on the right shows the raw material, two Gurkha recruits, and the finished article, Gurkha riflemen.



WORK FOR THE FRENCH "BLACK" TROOPS: PICK AND SHOVEL AT THE FRONT.

The French "black" troops (largely from West Africa) have proved very adaptable behind the fighting line as well as in it. Many have been employed in building field works, a task for which also it has been suggested a corps of British navvies might prove useful. Such employment would relieve the fighting men of trench-making and keep them fresher for the firing line.—[Photograph by C.N.]



COLOURED TROOPS OF FRANCE: ONE OF THE "BLACKS" ON COMMISSARIAT WORK.

Much of the routine camp work in rear of the main French armies, in connection with the commissariat and victualling services especially, is being carried out by the detachments of the West African Colonial troops from Senegal and the Gambia. Their tractable and easy-tempered disposition makes them well fitted for the auxiliary departmental duties of field service work.—[Photograph by C.N.]



AS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LAID BY THE GERMANS: A LAND-MINE EXPLODING.

"Land-mines," which the Germans retiring from Belgium are said to be laying along the roads behind them, are the military counterpart of the sea-mines of deadly notoriety in the North Sea. They consist of explosives buried where the enemy are expected to pass, and are fired either electrically by a distant observer, or automatically. All armies use them, and our illustration shows a Russian mine.



THE VOLCANIC EFFECT OF A LAND-MINE: SUDDEN DEATH FROM UNDERGROUND.

This illustration will give an idea of the destructive force of an exploding land-mine. Its terrible powers are further evidenced by a telegram from Peking describing how a party of unfortunate Chinese peasants in the neighbourhood of Tsing-tao went out to till their fields in spite of warnings, and were blown up by a German land-mine and "all killed."—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



WATCHING THE BURNING OF THEIR HOMES: PEOPLE OF TERMONDE HELPLESS WHILE THEIR TOWN WAS IN FLAMES.

Reports from every source seem to bear out the idea that the orders originally issued to the German army advancing into Belgium to terrorise the populace and make war as horrible as possible, sparing neither man, woman, nor child, have resulted in the creation of a Frankenstein which is beyond the power of the authorities to control. At Termonde, it is alleged, the Germans drank everything they

could find in the cafés, and after having insulted the civil population, and taken jewels and money by force, set fire to the town, which was almost entirely burned. Termonde, better known in Belgium as Dendermonde, was a town of nearly 12,000 people, mostly engaged in the manufacture of cotton-yarn, lace, and woollens.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



A "JOY DAY" IN ANTWERP: GERMAN PRISONERS MARCHED THROUGH THE CITY ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND.

That Antwerp should indulge in a "Joy Day" was very permissible, very intelligible, and very significant. The immediate occasion was the marching through the city of a thousand prisoners captured by the Belgians in a recent sortie, these prisoners being en route to the docks for transportation to England. They were taken by the Belgians near Aerschot, now a blackened ruin, where is the junction of the lines

to Louvain; and the "Gancion," of the Roland Live, on which they were shipped, was also a spoil of war. The prisoners were men of the Landstorm, and their appearance evoked commiseration rather than admiration. But of more importance than this haul of prisoners is its significance, for it illustrated the effective offensive the Belgians are once more taking.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE RETAKING OF THE GUNS BY CAPTAIN F. O. GRENFELL: THE 9TH LANCERS CHARGING

On his original sketch from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers has written the following notes: "Captain Grenfell, of the 9th Lancers, with a squadron of his troopers, retakes a battery of British guns captured by the enemy. All the draught horses had been killed, so he eventually dragged the guns back to the British lines." On the left a dismounted Lancer is seen running behind Captain

Grenfell, who, in spite of being wounded, pluckily led the charge. It has been suggested that his heroic conduct will probably win him the V.C. The guns which he and his men succeeded in recapturing had been taken by the Germans and were in danger of being turned against the British by German gunners. This gallant action was one of the many performed by our troops in the "glorious stand" of which General French spoke in his

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RECAPTURE BRITISH ARTILLERY WHICH WAS TEMPORARILY IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

memorable despatch of September 7, in the course of which, it will be remembered, he said that "the movement was covered with the most devoted intrepidity and determination by the Artillery, which had itself suffered severely, and the fine work done by the cavalry in the further retreat from the position assisted materially in the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation." The charge led by

Captain Grenfell for the recovery of the guns has been likened to that of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. His regiment, the 9th Lancers, covered themselves with glory in the fighting against the German right wing, and, as mentioned in Sir John French's despatch already quoted, suffered many losses.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville from a Sketch by Frederic Vallier.]



IN THE REGION OF THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT: THE STONE BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT LAGNY, DESTROYED BY THE FRENCH.

Lagny, a small town on the left bank of the Marne, near Meaux, and seventeen miles east of Paris, bears heavy marks of the great struggle to which the river has given its name. Both the bridges over the Marne at Lagny, as well as other bridges, had been dynamited by French engineers before the Germans advanced across the Marne, in order to impede their progress, and it is reported that fierce

fighting took place on the 6th along the river near Meaux. The French placed heavy guns commanding the river and did great execution among the Germans whenever they tried to construct pontoons. At one point, it is said, sixteen attempts of the Germans to build floating bridges were thus baffled. The Germans recrossed the Marne in retreat on September 10.—[Photograph by Topical.]



WHERE PART OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE WAS FOUGHT: THE IRON BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT LAGNY, BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH. The great struggle which resulted in the driving back of the German right wing by the British and French seems likely to be recorded in history as the Battle of the Marne, for the course of that river was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting, and the retreat of the Germans across it marked a decisive point in the action. "The German right wing," it was officially stated by the Press Bureau, "retreated over the Marne on September 10. . . . Since the 10th the whole of the German right wing has fallen back in considerable disorder, closely followed by the French and British troops. Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the 10th and 11th." The bridges over the Marne had been previously destroyed by French engineers.—[Photograph by Topical.]



AS AT RUINED LOUVAIN: A STATUE LEFT STANDING AMIDST THE WRECKAGE OF TERMONDE.

Although the fury of the Germans in the attack upon Termonde—since retaken by the Belgians—found expression in outrage and destruction in strange contrast to the appeals to the Almighty made by the German Emperor, for churches were not always spared during the violence which left the city on the Scheldt in ruins, their better instincts called a halt when the fine Cathedral was in question, and they

left it standing intact: a parallel to their conduct in sparing the beautiful Hotel de Ville at Louvain. In many cases, too, statues were left unharmed—again as at Louvain. In so devastating a war, even these small halts in the German career of vandalism are welcome, although they are too infrequent to count for much against the general destruction wrought by the invaders.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



IN A DESECRATED TEMPLE OF GOD: A PRIEST IN HIS RUINED CHURCH AT TERMONDE.

It is obviously little part of the German plan to show pity for humanity or care for buildings of artistic value, historic interest, or sacred purpose, but in Termonde, the quaint town on the "lazy" Scheldt, they spared the beautiful old Cathedral of Notre Dame, with its Van Dyck "Crucifixion" and "St. Francis of Assisi," and fine works by Rubens, just as in Louvain, pausing in their career of vandalism, they

spared the wonderful Hotel de Ville, one of the architectural glories of the world. But there the clemency of the Germans stopped. Whole streets of houses and many churches have been destroyed, and there is much pathos in our picture of a priest contemplating sadly the desolation which has fallen upon the sacred building which was part of his life.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



FRENCHWOMEN GIVING WATER TO THE ENEMY: AN UNEXPECTED INCIDENT OF THE GERMAN PARADE THROUGH AMIENS.

This is an incident at Amiens during the humiliating ordeal that the French inhabitants of the ancient capital of Picardy had to undergo, when, before the tide of invasion turned, the German invaders of the right wing marched through the city. Two Frenchwomen are seen standing by a pump in one of the main streets, and giving water to the hot and wearied soldiers of the enemy. Each of the nearest

Germans hastily slaked his thirst as the long column tramped its way past. "The Germans who defiled through Amiens were men of those picked troops, the "Iron" 3rd Corps of Brandenburg, so roughly handled by the British at Mons. They passed through, we are told, "with the raucous singing of the eternal 'Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland über Alles.'"—[Photograph by C.N.]

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THING OCCURRING AT THE FRONT

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PART 7.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

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The Illustrated War News.



Photo. C.N.

WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKED GERMANS HOLDING BOTH SIDES OF THE AISNE: SHATTERED BUILDINGS AND DEAD HORSES IN SOISSONS.

THE GREAT WAR.

SPEAKING in the House of Lords on the 17th inst, Lord Kitchener put the situation in the western seat of war into a nutshell when he said: "As your Lordships are aware, the tide has now turned, and for some days past we have received the gratifying intelligence of the forced retirement of the German armies. The latest news from Sir John French does not materially change the published statement describing the military situation. In his telegram Sir John French reports that the troops are all in good heart, and are ready to move forward when the moment arrives."

The courageous-hearted troops in question form rather more than six divisions and two cavalry divisions, which will be maintained at full strength by a steady flow of reinforcements; while our Expeditionary

Force—consisting, say, of 130,000 men—will almost be doubled by the accession to it of over 70,000 troops—British and native, the best in the world—from India, as well as our various Dominion contingents; and the in-drawing of certain of our oversea garrisons whose places are to be taken by Territorial battalions of which—and this was the great surprise in Lord Kitchener's speech—a whole division has already gone to Egypt, a brigade to Malta, and something like the same force to the "Rock."

Who would have thought that? How

marvellously silent and discreet have been the ways of the War Office! And how admirably well it has been played up to by the Press! Something like eighteen battalions of our gallant "Terriers," our voluntary

citizen-soldiers—one of whom is worth at least three Continental conscripts—already acting in such important areas of the Empire as Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, as substitutes for the Regular garrisons sent to the seat of war, and nobody at home a bit the wiser until "K. of K." at last took the country into his confidence!

These were some of the Territorial battalions hastily railed down to the South Coast from all parts of the Kingdom, who were mistaken for Cossacks (horseless) and other kinds of Muscovite soldiery, and crammed down the throats of a much too credulous public. "Where do you come from, my pretty men?" an old lady is said to have asked at a certain Midland station, where a train-load of those southward-hasting troops, speaking a guttural language, had halted for the engine to water. "From Ross-shire"—was the reply. "Russia! Ah, yes; just what we all thought!" But there are more credulous and unritical old women than that in the country, and many of them are to be found in Fleet Street and its newspaper purlieus.

Anyhow, by the time the buds are beginning to burst next year, Lord Kitchener assures us that we shall have four new armies—each as large as our present Expeditionary Force—in the field, since, as he says, "the

[Continued overleaf.]



"CANADA'S KITCHENER": COLONEL SAM HUGHES, MINISTER OF MILITIA (ON THE LEFT).

We regret to find that the photograph given in our last issue as one of Colonel Sam Hughes was incorrect. As there mentioned, he is organising the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He served in the South African War as a volunteer.—[Photograph by Oliver.]



CANADA'S ROYAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL INSPECTING PART OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT: THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWING ARTILLERY AT OTTAWA.

The Duke of Connaught has been very active in encouraging the formation of Canada's Expeditionary Force. He has inspected troops in many places, including Ottawa, Halifax, and Nova Scotia.



WANTONLY DESTROYED BY GERMANS WHILE FLYING THE RED CROSS FLAG: RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY OF FRANCE.

The climax of German vandalism was reached on September 19 in the shelling of the historic Cathedral of Rheims. A superb example of thirteenth-century Gothic art, the scene of the coronation of Kings of France until 1830, it is not France alone, but civilization, which suffers by this supreme outrage. Glorious carving, a wonderful rose-window of amber glass, priceless tapestries by Gobelin (a

native of Rheims) made the Cathedral unique, and its Primat world-famous: "Never I ween was a prouder seen, Rend of in boole, or dreamt of in dreams, Than the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims." At the time of its destruction, the Red Cross was floating over the Cathedral, which had been turned into a hospital for the German wounded!—[Photograph by C.N.]

struggle is bound to be a long one," so that all talk about the initiation of peace proposals at Washington must be regarded as cruelly premature and delusive. The thing has got to be fought to a finish, and the Germans know that just as well as we do—the Germans, who are adding to their other international crimes the further infamy of concealing the truth about the war from their own people and causing them to live in a fool's paradise from which it is as certain as anything can be that they will soon have a rude awakening.

Hitherto the proud boast of the apostles of Teutonic "culture" was that German scholars and philosophers have always searched for the truth and fearlessly proclaimed it; but their soldiers and statesmen form quite a different category of inquirers. The war-despatches of the Allies—the Serbians, the Russians, the French, the Belgians, the Japanese, and the British—have all borne the easily recognisable stamp of simple, honest truth. But to judge from the specimens of the bulletins supplied to the spoon-fed Berliners which have reached us, the perversion of truth on the part of the German General Staff has positively been atrocious. The illuminating spread of German "culture" has now degenerated into the industrious propagation of German lies, and the perpetration of atrocities which are vouched for, among other authorities, by our own Headquarters Staff. To their deeds of vandalism the Germans have now added the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

The official reports supplied from time to time by our Headquarters Staff are admirable in their simplicity, clearness, and transparent truthfulness. As long as we can derive our knowledge of the course of events from the Staff Officers of Sir John French, we need not grumble overmuch about the exclusion of Press correspondents from the immediate theatre of war. The battles alike of the Marne and the Aisne extended

over a frontage of something like 150 miles—the British front alone measuring fifteen—and it is physically impossible for any single correspondent, even though enjoying the locomotive advantage of a 100-h.p. motor, to present us with anything but a most fragmentary and disjected account of such a colossal combat. The correspondent does not know, and cannot be told, what the general scheme of things is. One of the enterprising fraternity rather cleverly expressed his position by saying that, unable to go to the front, he was reduced to hanging about in the "ante-room of war," and to the picking up of news from stragglers, prisoners, wounded, and camp-followers, and piecing them together into one of those picturesque narratives which tend to alarm or unduly elate the public at home. That is a pernicious practice, and consequently we must look for a much better and truer presentation of the case to the narratives which receive the imprimatur of Sir John French himself. It may tax our patience to wait for those reports, but in the long run they are by far the best.

After them must be ranked a series of "human documents" such as we have never been treated to in any previous war. These are the private letters, which find their way into the Press, of officers and men serving at the front, that describe the positive experience of their writers and present us with incidents more thrilling than any that could fall to the lot of any

non-combatant observer. Those letters have made us realise what a different man Tommy Atkins has become under the educating influence of the School Board. While not diminishing Tommy's fighting merits as a soldier, that Board has now made him something of a scholar, and he writes quite as well as he can fight. He also displays a comprehension of the conditions of warfare such as he never possessed

(Continued overleaf.)



A PEACEFUL SCENE ON THE RIVER WHICH HAS GIVEN ITS NAME TO THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR: A QUIET REACH ON THE MARNE.

The district in which the Battle of the Marne was fought is one of the most beautiful in France. The Marne flows into the Seine just outside Paris.



A SPLINTER-PROOF: GERMAN OFFICERS IN ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SHELTERS IN THEIR ELABORATE ENTRENCHMENTS.

The elaborate character of the German field-works and entrenchments has astonished the Allied troops who have captured any of the enemy's positions. The trenches, three feet deep, are constructed on a scientific system in parallel lines, flanked by others in which machine-guns are concealed. At intervals in the entrenchments are splinter-proof shelters such as that here illustrated, which are used

for storing ammunition and various other purposes. Though out, of course, impervious to actual shells, they protect the occupants from shell-splinters and shrapnel bullets. Even in the hastily constructed trenches north of the Aisne the Germans have shown their usual thoroughness. At Brasse, where they have had more time, their trenches and other works are even more elaborate.—[Photo, Record Press.]

before. It is not enough for him to fight a battle—he also wants to understand it; and he has even come to differentiate between strategy and tactics with a critical knowledge not possessed by nine out of ten "men in the street"—yes, and even newspaper writers—who continue to use the terms as if they were synonymous and interchangeable.



THE ALLEGED USE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS BY THE GERMANS: AN ORDINARY BULLET AND A GERMAN EXPLOSIVE BULLET (ON THE RIGHT) FOR COMPARISON.

Both sides have accused each other of using dum-dum bullets in the war. The correspondent who sends this photograph describes the right-hand bullet as "a German explosive bullet found in the trenches near Malines." Sir Edward Grey recently issued an official denial that the British or French Armies possessed or had issued any ammunition but that approved by the Hague Convention.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

They are gluttons for work, and are always in the thick of it, always cheerful, cool, and quick to see and seize any chance of delivering a punishing blow at any part of the enemy's lines."

Take another case. Mr. W. B. de Winton writes under date Sept. 16: "You may think the following extract from a letter from one of my brothers, formerly commanding the 1st Hampshire (37th) Regiment, and now in command of a Territorial Brigade, with reference to the behaviour of his old regiment at the front, worth publishing: 'I have heard from private sources of their splendid behaviour, and of the grand way in which the company officers saved the situation. One, P——, read 'Marmion' aloud in the trenches while subjected to a continuous Maxim fire, in order to keep up the spirits of his men.'"

"The men are splendid," said Buller of his troops at Colenso; but they have proved themselves to be even grander on the Marne and the Aisne than they were on the Tugela. And the best of them is that they always speak so admiringly of their officers. In every letter almost these are characterised as "grand." One Manchester soldier wrote: "Our officers are grand, and they cheer our men by their laughter and jokes in the trenches.

Curiously enough, Lockhart, in his Life of his father-in-law, mentions that at some siege or battle in the Peninsula—I think it was Torres Vedras—the Captain in a Scotch regiment, Fergusson by name, read aloud the recently published "Marmion" of Scott, or it might have been "The Lady of the Lake," to entertain and encourage his men; and do we not all know the story of Wolfe, who, while dropping down the St. Lawrence on the night of the capture of Quebec, recited to his companions Gray's "Elegy," remarking that he would rather have been the author of such a poem than the capturer of a fortress such as that which he was now preparing to assault.

One of the most prominent of the Pan-Germanists, Professor Delbrück, of the Chair of History at Berlin, once wrote an essay on the army of Frederick the Great in which he said that his soldiers were far more afraid of the canes and swords of their officers than of the bullets and bayonets of the Austrians. There is reason to believe that this is still pretty much the case with the rank and file of the German Army, who dread more than

(Continued overleaf.)



SIGNS OF THE HASTY GERMAN RETREAT FROM MEAUX: A HEAP OF BOOTS AND ACCOUTREMENTS LEFT BEHIND AT A CHATEAU.

Some of the German forces beat a very hurried retreat when the Allies' advance near the Marne began. At the chateau shown in the photograph, a table spread for dinner had been hastily left by German officers.



THE "RAMSHACKLE EMPIRE" THE RUSSIANS ARE "TEARING LIMB

The great war speech delivered at Queen's Hall by the Chancellor of the Exchequer positively bristled with "points": one of the sharpest, a reference to Austria-Hungary. Mr. Lloyd George said: "Russians have shed their blood for Serbia independence many a time. Serbia is a member of her family, and she cannot see Serbia maltreated. Austria knew that. Germany knew that, and Germany

FROM LIMB": AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

turned to Russia and said: 'Here, I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded whilst Austria is struggling to death your little brother.' The Russian Slav gave the only answer that becomes a man. We turned to Austria and said: 'You lay hands on that little fellow and I will tear your ramshackle Empire limb from limb.'—[Drawing by G. F. Morrell; by courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."]

love their officers: whereas the chief source of our Army's strength is, perhaps, the perfect relationship between officers and men—such as existed between Henry V. and his heroic 10,000 English yeomen at Agincourt—

For forth he goes and visits all his host,
Bids them good morrow with a modest smile,
And calls them brothers, friends, and countrymen.

That is the secret—this fine relationship between officers and men—of our recent successful fighting on the Sambre, the Marne, the Oise, and the Aisne, rivers whose entire extent have now given their names to battles, whereas these used to be called after heights, towns, and villages, like Waterloo, with its paltry three-mile front, which would now scarcely suffice for the deployment of two brigades.

The net result of the fighting along the extents of all those lengthy rivers is that "the tide has turned in our favour," to use Lord Kitchener's words, and that the Germans have been reduced to the defensive behind battered entrenchments. No longer pushing forward to Paris, to behold at last the sun's rays glinting on the gilded dome of Les Invalides—the French equivalent of our Chelsea Hospital—the overweening hordes of the "modern Attila"—though the comparison by the Kaiser himself is rather an insult to the Head of the Huns—are now reduced to the humbler rôle of holding their own against the pressure of the Allies, and seeking, like Banquo's ghost, to "push them from their stools."

The truth is that the German plan of campaign has grievously miscarried—not quite so badly as that of the Austrians, but still disastrously enough; and the offensive, which is everything in war as well as in

pugilism—which is a sort of personal war—has passed to the Allies. There are signs even—though the kaleidoscope changes with the turn of every day—that the Germans are seriously envisaging the prospect of withdrawing to the line of the Meuse, and even of the Rhine, along the course of which several important places have already been put into a state of defence. "If the German Army," wrote the old Kaiser in 1879, "is defeated in the first [great] battle [in France], then the left bank of the

Rhine is immediately lost to us, and we must withdraw across the river."

That is really what the Germans in France now seem to be contemplating—the more so, since they must be well aware that "French's contemptible little army" is about to be reinforced (among others) by 70,000 of the finest troops (British-Indian) in the world, and that their right flank on the Aisne will thus soon be in danger of being disastrously turned.

The Germans, in fact, seem to have now realised, from the colossal, crushing victories of the Russians in Galicia—victories which even surpass those of Sadowa and Sedan—that their more immediate concern is to secure themselves from the Muscovite avalanche.

Anyhow, one more bubble has already been pricked—the popular illusion as to the invincibility of the German Army, an illusion which has been the claim of the Germans to be the leading apostles of civilisation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

NOTE.—Since we went to press with our portraits of officers killed in action, we learn that there is a hope—which we sincerely trust is well founded—that Lord John Hamilton has not been killed.



A DEFENSIVE MEASURE WHICH DROVE ANGRY GERMANS INTO TREE-TOPS: LAND FLOODED ROUND ANTWERP.

When the Germans were advancing towards Antwerp on September 5 and 6, the Belgians opened the dykes and flooded large tracts of land. Many Germans, furious at being thus trapped, were taken prisoner from trees. It was reported on the 18th that the Belgians were preparing to flood more land in view of a possible renewed attack on Antwerp.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



DRIVING GERMANS INTO FISH-PONDS: HIGHLANDERS ADMINISTERING COLD STEEL AND WATER TO THE ENEMY.

This remarkable incident took place while the British were driving back the German right wing, and there was hot fighting in the forests between Compiègne and Chantilly. It happened at the ancient artificial fish-ponds near Ermenouville. Fighting desperately, a Highland regiment, driving the enemy back through the woods, hurled a number of them into the fish-ponds, and followed them into the

water, where fierce hand-to-hand work was done with bayonet and rifle. Numbers of the enemy were bayoneted, and others were shot down or drowned. The water, it is said, was soon teeming with corpses. Ermenouville has interesting associations with Rousseau, who lived his last days in a little pavilion near the Château.—[Drawn by A. C. Michard, from a Sketch by Frederic Vallée.]



A BELGIAN KRUPP FIELD-GUN IN ACTION AGAINST THE

GERMANS: FOUR STAGES OF THE ARTILLERY'S WORK.
 Photograph No. 1 shows a Belgian field-gun being placed in position for action at the battle of Hofstade during the four days' sortie from Antwerp at the time of the Battle of the Marne. The guns are the work of Krupp's, of 75 millimetres calibre (about three inches), with automatic recoil mechanism. No. 2 shows the working of the field-telephone connecting the battery with the brigade staff in rear.

GERMANS: FOUR STAGES OF THE ARTILLERY'S WORK.

No. 3 shows a gun in action. To the left, artillerymen are refilling the gun-lumber with shells brought from the reserve wagon. Note the expended cartridge-cases behind the gun. In No. 4, the gun has just fired. The empty cartridge-case, ejected, is seen flying back over the head of one of the men.—
 [Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.]



INDIFFERENT GUNNERY! GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING SHORT OF THE BELGIAN ADVANCED LINE AT HOFSTADE.

This is a battlefield scene during the fighting in the neighbourhood of Hofstade, between Antwerp and Brussels, four miles to the south-east of Malines, when the Belgian Army, issuing from Antwerp, by the fierceness of its attack, held fast two German army corps on the move from Belgium to reinforce the German main armies in France. The photograph gives a view from the Belgian advanced line. It

shows the German shells bursting short over the ground in front, while the German gunners, firing from beyond direct view, "searched"—as the technical military term is—the wooded country over which the Belgians were advancing. The Belgians' losses under the German artillery fire are not stated, but can have borne no proportion to the German expenditure of ammunition.—[Photograph by Illustrations Parisien.]



THE DEVIL'S FOUNDRY: WILL THE ALLIES DESTROY IT ON THE WAY TO BERLIN?—A SMELTING-ROOM AT KRUPP'S.

It has been suggested that as Essen, the seat of the Krupp works, lies almost in a direct line between Paris and Berlin, the Allies might take it in their march to Berlin, and destroy that "Devil's foundry" whence have issued the great guns and other war material that have contributed so much to Germany's tyrannous power. Two years ago the Kaiser attended the Krupp centenary celebrations at Essen, and

said, in his speech on that occasion: "Krupp guns have been with the Prussian lines and have thundered on the battle-fields which made ready the way to Germany's unity and won it at last. Krupp guns are still to-day carried in the German Army and the German Navy. Krupp docks build ships which fly the German war-flag." The photograph shows the making of steel for big guns.



THE DEVIL'S FOUNDRY—FOR GERMANY'S GREAT GUNS: THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN—A PRESS-ROOM.

The immense Krupp works, founded by Friedrich Krupp in 1810, employ 39,000 men at Essen alone, and nearly an equal number at other plants belonging to the company. The making of steel guns was begun by Alfred Krupp about 1850. Besides war materials, Krupp's supply rails and wheels and every kind of ironwork for railway and other purposes. During one year (1911) alone the firm consumed

about 882,000 tons of pig-iron, 1,300,000 tons of coal, and 2,318,000 tons of ore, while the use of coke, water, and electric current was on a similar huge scale. Krupp's may be said to combine in one the operations of Woolwich Arsenal, Elswick, and Birmingham. Every gun used by the German Army and Navy is made at Krupp's. Essen is connected by canal with Wilhelmshaven.



"GEFALLEN": VICTIMS OF THE KAISER'S MILITARY AMBITION—GERMAN

After the fierce excitement of battle comes the cold reaction of horror and the gruesome task of burying the dead. At the beginning of the war something was said of a special corps of grave-diggers employed to follow the German armies, but after the Battle of the Marne the retreat of the Germans was so precipitate that they left many of their dead lying where they fell. The task of burying these ill-fated

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE BEING BURIED BY FRENCH PEASANTS.

victims of the Kaiser's military ambition fell to the French peasantry. So the German soldier sleeps his last sleep in the land which he invaded, and his friends at home, if they hear aught of his fate at all, may receive back their letters to him marked in red ink with the one word "Gefallen."—
[Photograph by Neubecker Illustrations.]



BRITISH SAILORS WATCHING A GERMAN SHIP GO DOWN: THE SINKING OF THE "MAINZ," PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE ACTION OFF HELIGOLAND.

A very vivid idea of the scene at a modern naval battle can be gained from this photograph, taken by an officer on board one of the British ships engaged. The German cruiser "Mainz" is seen in a sinking condition, with two of her funnels and one mast gone, and burning furiously amidships like "a flaming inferno," as described under another photograph of the same subject given in this issue. The

"Mainz" which was sunk by the British Light-Cruiser Squadron, in company with the "Arethusa" and the "Fearless," was one of the German cruisers of the Town class. One of the officers of the "Mainz" was a son of Grand-Admiral van Tirpitz, German Minister of Marine. He was among those rescued by the British, and was taken to Edinburgh.—(Photograph by a Naval Officer.)



"A FUMING INFERNO": THE LAST OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "MAINZ" AT THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

The fate of the "Mainz" under the attack of the British Light-Cruiser Squadron was the most dramatic incident of the Heligoland fight. One of our officers describes her as "reduced to a pitious mass of unrecognisability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry gouts of fire like Vesuvius in eruption, as an unending stream of hundred-pound shells burst on board." "The last I saw of her,"

adds the officer, "absolutely wrecked slow and aloft, her whole midships a fuming inferno, she had one gun forward and one aft still spitting forth fury and defiance, like a wild cat mad with wounds." This remarkable photograph appears as a double-page in the current "Illustrated London News," with another equally fine.—(Photograph by a Naval Officer; by Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News.")



ROYAL SYMPATHY FOR THE WOUNDED: THE KING AND QUEEN AT PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG'S HOSPITAL

The sympathy of the King and Queen for wounded officers and men finds frequent expression. On September 12, for example, their Majesties visited Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital, in Hill Street, W., and chatted with the wounded officers there. The King and Queen expressed warm approval of the arrangements, which include a fully equipped operating-theatre and X-ray apparatus. The Hospital was put at the disposal of Princess Henry by Jeanne, Lady Castles, widow of the first Baronet. Their Majesties were received by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, whose interest in the hospital is such that she visits it daily. Our picture shows Princess Henry on the left; H.M. the Queen; and H.M. the King conversing with Dr. Rice-Oxley. *—Drawn by S. Hogg.*



CAPT. LORD JOHN HAMILTON.
(IRISH GUARDS)



LT COL. ST. G. LE MARCHANT
(EAST LANC'S REGIMENT)



BRIGADIER GENERAL N. D. FINDLAY.
(ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY)



LIEUT. PERCY LYULPH WYNDHAM.
(COLDSTREAM GUARDS)



LIEUT. COL. G. C. KNIGHT
(LOYAL NORTH LANC'S REGIMENT)



LT. COL. E. H. MONTRESOR.
(ROYAL SUSSEX REGT.)



COL. SIR EVELYN BRADFORD.
(SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS)



COL. A. M. N. DYKES.
(KING'S OWN LANC'S REGIMENT)

"DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR": OFFICERS WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE.

Lord (Arthur) John Hamilton was brother of the Duke of Abercorn and Deputy-Master of his Majesty's Household. Lieutenant-Colonel Louis St. G. Le Marchant wore the D.S.O. Brigadier-General Neil Douglas Findlay served with distinction in South Africa. Lieutenant Percy Lyulph Wyndham, who was married only last year to the Hon. Diana Lister, daughter of the fourth Baron Ribblesdale, was

the son of the Countess Grosvenor and the late Right Hon. George Wyndham. Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Knight was serving with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Montresor served in the Sudan Expedition, 1884-5, and in the South African War. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Evelyn Ridley Bradford, Bt., served in Egypt and in South Africa.—[Photos. by C.N., Lafayette, Gale and Pallen, and Passeno.]



WHERE THE NATIONS WHOSE QUARREL CAUSED THE GREAT WAR

After a sanguinary struggle the Serbians entered Semlin, in Hungary, early on September 20, and were joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants, who are mostly of Serbian nationality. A wounded Serbian stated that in one of the enemy's trenches Austrian troops were found fighting each other, as those of Serbian extraction wished to surrender. Belgrade, which has suffered a long bombardment, rejoiced greatly at

ARE FIGHTING: THE CENTRE OF THE AUSTRO-SERBIAN CONFLICT.

the news of the fall of Semlin: church bells were rung and crowds flocked to the park to watch the troops across the river. For an hour before Semlin surrendered the enemy had bombarded Belgrade with piercing shots. Semlin stands on a tongue of land between the Danube and the Sava. It was reported on the 18th that the Serbians had been compelled to evacuate Semlin. [Drawn by Louis Thirioner.]



"ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE WITH THEIR HORSES AT ANY PACE": PICTURESQUE SPAHIS OF FRANCE'S ARMY

The Spahis are the cavalry counterpart of the Turcos and Senegalese and the other "native" Colonial infantry of the French Army. They belong to the 10th Army Corps, territorially allotted to Algeria and Tunis. They are recruited in Algeria and Tunis, and in the Soudan as well, while Senegal supplies a contingent to the establishment. As with the "black" infantry—just as also with our Indian regiments—while

the rank and file and N.C.O.s are natives, French officers fill the higher regimental grades. The most captains and lieutenants—again, just as in our Indian regiments—are natives of higher social class. In the fighting the Spahis have taken their part satisfactorily. Our illustration shows one service they are rendering, that of escorting German prisoners. In their scarlet jackets and white turbans, as they ride along their

ESCORTING

brilliant appearance by Senegalese can be seen, are an adaptation



ESCORTING GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE—AND SENEGALESE EXAMINING LOOT CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

brilliant appearance attracts everybody. We see a party with prisoners traversing a French town, while, near by, Senegalese infantrymen are overhauling captured German loot: an altar cross and altar candlestick can be seen. The prisoner with arms bound is a spy, on his way to be tried by court-martial. The Spahis are an adaptation by the French. The original Spahis were the irregular horsemen who ravaged South-

Eastern Europe when the Turk was a name of dread. Readers of Byron will remember his passage: "Far where the Spahi's hood has trod The verdure firs the bloody sod." The French, after taking Algeria, gave the name Spahi to the native Algerian cavalry then first raised. Etymologically the word is identical with the Hindustani Sipahi, or sepoy.—*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*



GERMAN SOLDIERS AS PRISONERS IN ENGLAND: ON THE MARCH TO THE FRITH HILL DETENTION COMPOUND.

A steady stream of German prisoners is flowing through England, and the captured enemy are becoming "common objects of the country." A few days ago a batch of 1600 arrived at Aldershot and were marched to the detention compound at Frith Hill, Camberley, where there are now over 2000 German soldiers and sailors. Although surrounded by a wire entanglement and a moat, they are treated with

a consideration which may be a surprise to them, contrasting, as it does, with the Kaiser's declaration in 1890: "Those who oppose me I will dash in pieces!" The prisoners shown in our photograph may in due time fulfill Mr. Winston Churchill's aspiration that "after the war is over, people shall not only admire our victory, but they shall say: 'They fought like gentlemen.'" — [Photograph by T. Pical]



GERMAN PRISONERS PROTECTED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS FROM INDIGNANT FRENCH PEOPLE: A THREATENING CROWD RESTRAINED AT A CERTAIN STATION.

On his sketch from which this drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers mentions that these German prisoners were the first captured by the British in the fighting on the Marne, at the beginning of the German retreat. The War Office recently stated that the Government had been informed that the German Government were prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners of war who are in their

hands, in return for similar information as to German prisoners of war interned in this country. It is contemplated that such lists, which will include information as to the physical condition of the prisoners shall be interchanged periodically. Relatives of British prisoners whose names appear in such lists are to be at once notified of the fact. (Drawn by Frederic De Horman from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers.)



A COURTESY OF WAR.—FROM THE PAINTING BY

It cannot be said that the Germans have shown many signs of their boasted culture in Belgium and in France, but it is good to note even one act of chivalry, an incident officially described as follows:
"A small party of French under a non-commissioned officer was cut off and surrounded. After a desperate resistance it was decided to go on fighting to the end. Finally, the N.C.O. and one man

only were left,
for permission to



AR.—FROM THE PAINTING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

as follows: only were left, both being wounded. The Germans came up and shouted to them to lay down their arms. The German commander, however, signed to them to keep their arms, and then asked for permission to shake hands with the wounded non-commissioned officer, who was carried off on his stretcher with his rifle by his side." The painting is not intended to show the actual scene.



SUGGESTING THE CHALK MARKS OF THE FORTY THIEVES! GERMAN DOOR-INSRIPTIONS AND INCENDIARY METHODS AT TERMONDE.

The Belgian forces defending Termonde and its forts, after a brave resistance, had to withdraw, and the Germans, after bombarding it for several days, entered it on September 4. They systematically burnt it down, sparing only the Hotel de Ville, the Church of Notre Dame, and the Museum. The soldiers sprayed the first floor of each house with combustible liquid, hacking holes in the shutters where the

doors were not open. Some houses bore German inscriptions in chalk on the doors. That is Photograph No. 1 reads: "Spare this! good people." No. 2: "Don't set fire! A.G.R.P.K. Inhabited." No. 3: "Houses at back are to be protected. Only defenceless women. Von Buster, Oberst (Commander)." Photograph No. 3 shows a hole broken in shutters.—[Photographs by C.N.]



TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH NAVY ALMOST IMMEDIATELY: H.M.S. "ERIN" FORMERLY THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP "RESHADIEH").

"In the next twelve months," declared Mr. Churchill at the great Opera House meeting to support London's call to arms, "the number of great ships which will be completed for this country is more than double the number that will be completed for Germany." Some of the ships will be in service shortly. One of the first will be the very powerful battle-ship "Erin," shown in the illustration above.

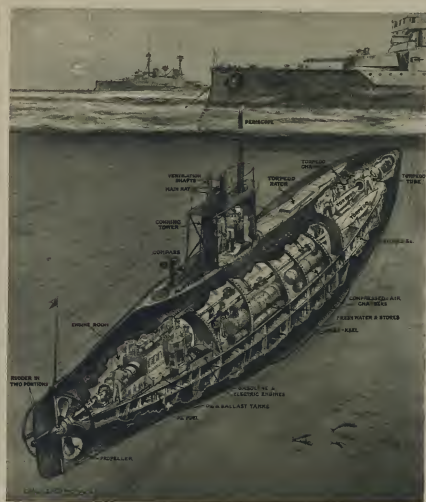
one of the vessels taken over by us on the outbreak of the war from Turkey, for whom she had been built at Barrow. In general design like the "Iron Duke," the "Erin" mounts ten 13.5 guns in double turrets, and for secondary armament sixteen 6-inch and smaller guns. She is also very completely armoured with 12-inch armour on belt and turrets.—(Photograph by Cribb.)



THE FIRST BRITISH SUBMARINE TO SINK A GERMAN WAR-SHIP BY TORPEDO: THE "Eg," HER COMMANDER, AND HER VICTIM.

The Admiralty announced on the 17th that "Submarine 'Eg,' Lieutenant-Commander Max Kennedy Horton, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser, believed to be the 'Hela,' six miles south of Heligoland." The "Eg," it has been pointed out, is thus "the first vessel of her kind to score a victory with her torpedoes." One torpedo, it is said, struck the "Hela's" bow and another

amidships. Most of her crew were rescued by German merchantmen. Lieutenant-Commander Horton received a medal for saving life at the wreck of the "Dafu." The photographs show (1) Submarine "Eg"; (2) Lieutenant-Commander Horton; (3) "Eg," between "E4" (left) and "D5" (right); (4) The "Hela."—Photographs by F. A. Juler, Illustrations Bureau, and Cobb.



A SUBMARINE IN SECTION: A BRITISH UNDER-WATER CRAFT IN DETAIL.

This is how a submarine attacks. Running with only the periscope showing, some eighteen inches above the surface, the officer in charge steers towards the enemy by means of the mirrors at the base of the long tube. Then he either submerges the periscope entirely and acts according to his calculations, or else goes on with the periscope exposed, until the moment comes to fire the torpedo.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE 'HELA' - A SUBMARINE OF THE TYPE THAT DID THE FEAT.

Submarine "E8" is a sister-vessel of "E6," which torpedoed the German cruiser "Hein" off Heligoland on September 13. The "E" class are our latest boats. They are, as far as is publicly known, of about 80 tons, with a surface speed of sixteen knots, and carry four torpedo-tubes and two quirk-firers on disappearing mountings, with a crew of some twenty-five. (Photograph by *the right*.)



WITH CROSS OF MESS-TIN HANDLES: A FRENCH SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

On the battlefield of the Marne stands the grave of a gallant French soldier, who was buried where he fell. From such rough material as the handles of mess-tins, some of those with whom he had fought side by side fashioned a cross, and with reverent hands placed upon the brave man's grave his cap and scarf.—[Photograph by Central Press.]



"HE WAS A GOOD PAL": A HIGHLANDER'S GRAVE IN FRANCE.

Even in the blood-stained chronicle of war there is here and there a page upon which humanity manifests itself in its finer form. A Highlander is buried on a hill outside La Ferté. His comrade made a rough cross and placed it at his grave, with the inscription: "Here lies Private ———, No. ———, ——— Highlanders. Killed in action. He was a good pal."—[Photograph by C.N.]



"EN AVANT!" FRENCH TROOPS AT A MOMENT WHEN THEIR SPLENDID FIGHTING QUALITIES ARE SHOWN AT THEIR BEST—IN THE ADVANCE.

French soldiers have always been famous for their magnificent dash in advancing against the enemy, when, it is generally agreed, they show themselves at their best. The idea that they are less excellent when on the defensive, or when executing a strategic retirement, must, however, be abandoned since their splendid achievements in that form of fighting also during the present war. Many well-deserved

tributes have been paid to the bravery shown by the men of the French forces now in the field. In his speech in the House of Lords on the 17th, Lord Kitchener said: "The gallant French armies, with whom we are so proud to be co-operating, will receive every support from our troops in their desire effectually to clear their country of the invading foe."—(Photograph by C.N.)



ON THE LINE OF THE GREAT GERMAN RETREAT: A ROAD LITTERED WITH DÉBRIS; AND TREES SMASHED BY SHELL-FIRE.

The disastrous retreat of the Germans in the great Battle of the Marne began on September 7. "The Germans on this day," it was stated in the Press Bureau's summary of information sent by Sir John French, "commenced to retire towards the north-east. This was the first time that these troops had turned back since their attack at Mons a fortnight before, and from reports received, the order to

retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment. From letters found on the dead there is no doubt that there was a general impression amongst the enemy's troops that they were about to enter Paris . . . On Wednesday, the 9th . . . the British Corps . . . crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who were now hastily retreating northwards."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



ONE OF LONDON'S SEARCHLIGHT STATIONS AGAINST ZEPPELIN BOMB-ATTACK: SETTING UP THE APPARATUS AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

Our illustration should convince the most sceptical Londoners of their security. It represents the erection, at Hyde Park Corner, of one of the searchlights for sweeping the sky at night in quest of any Zeppelin air-ship seeking to drop a bomb upon London. Our citizens may sleep with a feeling of security, as no such giant air-craft could possibly manoeuvre within bomb-dropping distance without detection. And,

when detected, specially built high-angle guns, erected on various points of vantage, would afford further protection. The authorities have also wisely ordered the partial blacking-out of London landmarks by the extinction or reduction of lights. Meantime, many Londoners congregate in open spaces and rather enjoy the unusual spectacle of the luminous midnight sky.—*Photograph by Central Press.*



LEADERS OF "THE NOBLE ALLIED NATION" AND HER ALLY: THE TSAR WITH GENERAL JOFFRE AND HIS OWN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

In view of subsequent events, this photograph taken at Russian manoeuvres is of great interest, inasmuch as the group contains not only the Emperor (himself seen holding the standard), but the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch (the tall figure to the left of the Emperor), now Generalissimo of the Russian armies in the field, and General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief (in dark uniform next to the Emperor to the right in the foreground). To the right of General Joffe is General Suchkinnoff, who rescripted the Russian Army. He has been called "the Russian Kitchener." After the Battle of the Marne the Tsar sent a congratulatory telegram to President Poincaré, who replied: "France . . . sends the noble allied nation the expression of all her admiration."—[*Photograph by Ballal.*]



CONSTANTLY UNDER FIRE: THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN THE DANGER ZONE AT THE FRONT.

The Great War has already made reputations for all time, among them that of Albert, King of the Belgians, one of the coolest and most courageous soldiers in the field. Young and vigorous—he is still on the sunny side of forty—his Majesty is always to be found wherever danger threatens *les braves Belges*. This splendid example has inspired the Belgian soldiers both in attack and in the more trying

duty of rallying after a reverse. H.M. the Emperor of Russia has recognised this by conferring upon the King of the Belgians the Cross of Knight of the Military Order of St. George. In our illustration King Albert is shown standing coolly in a gateway, close to a spot on which shells are falling.
[Photograph by Illustrations Du can.]

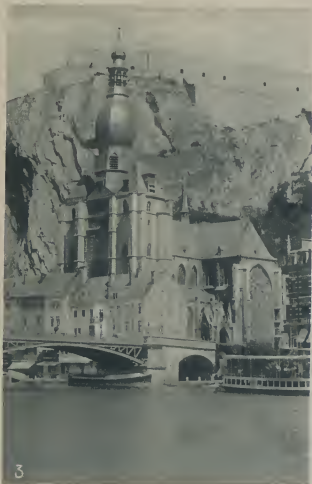
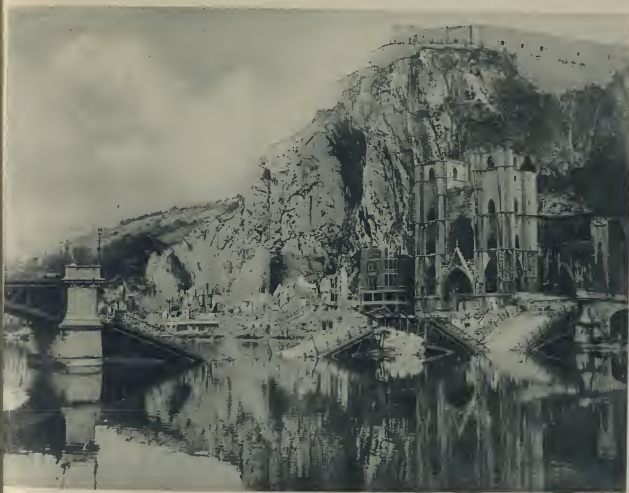


ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL OLD BELGIAN TOWN LAID IN RUINS BY THE GERMAN VANDALS: DINANT, ON THE MEUSE,

No more damning evidence of the incredible vandalism committed by the Germans on the unoffending architecture of Belgium could be discovered than that which is afforded by these photographs. In them, side by side, we see the principal buildings of Dinant as they used to be and the remains of them as they now are. Photograph No. 1, taken from the citadel, shows the end of the bridge and the hotel, whose ruins

now are. Photograph No. 2, shows the whole bridge and the buildings at either end after their destruction by the Germans. Photograph No. 3 shows the ancient Church of Notre Dame as it used to be. By closely comparing Nos. 2 and 3, it will be seen that the tall central tower, which was 200 feet high, and the roofs of the church have completely disappeared,

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SHOWING THE CHURCH OF NÔTRE DAME AND OTHER BUILDINGS BEFORE AND AFTER THE GERMAN CRIME.

and that the surrounding houses have been utterly destroyed. In the first brief report of the destruction of Dinant, it was stated that the Germans, besides burning the buildings, shot 100 prominent citizens, as well as many other men. The son of a former Senator, it was said, was shot in the presence of his six children, and a bank manager was shot for refusing to open the safe, along with his two sons. The pretext

for the destruction of this beautiful old town and the slaughter of its citizens is reported to have been that shells had been fired from the heights above, though admittedly without result. The Church of Nôtre Dame dates from the thirteenth century. In that and the two centuries following Dinant was famous for "disanderies"—chased copper and brass ware.—[Photographs by Debenham, Newspaper Illustrations, and Goodman.]

MEUSE,
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GERMANY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS ATTACKED AND TAKEN BY GREAT BRITAIN: IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA AND THE PACIFIC.

Germany's Colonial possessions are being rapidly brought under British rule. The latest to be attacked is German South-West Africa, against which forces from the Cape are operating. Photograph No. 1 shows a sergeant of the German mounted police in S.W. Africa. No. 2 is a view of Windhoek, the German capital of the colony, near which was a wireless station in touch with Berlin. No. 3 is a view of the headquarters of the mounted police at Walvisch Bay, for years a British Colonial outpost. We also give views in one of the most recently conquered German colonies, New Pommern, the chief island of the Bismarck Archipelago. No. 4 shows the modern German quarter of Herbertshöhe, the capital; No. 5 a native village; No. 6 the principal colonial church.



WHERE THE GERMANS MADE "AN OBSTINATE DEFENCE" AGAINST THEIR BRITISH PURSUERS: THE WRECKED BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE AT LA FERTÉ.

The little town of La Ferté-sous-Jouras figured prominently in the battle of the Marne. In the summary of information received from Sir John French, issued by the Press Bureau on the 13th, it was stated: "On Wednesday, the 9th . . . the British Corps, overcoming some resistance on the River Petit Morin, crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who were now hastily retreating

northwards. One of our corps was delayed by an obstinate defence made by a strong rear-guard with machine-guns at La Ferté-sous-Jouras, where the bridge had been destroyed." Another account stated that the British crossed the Marne by a pontoon-bridge which they constructed in two hours, and attacked the enemy in flank. The stone bridge had been blown up by the Germans.—(Photo. by C.N.)



A BLOW OVER THE HEART FOR GERMANY: ONE OF THE

The world has never before seen anything like the sudden strangulation of the German mercantile marine all the seas over immediately on the opening of the Great War. When hostilities began with Germany, there were afloat some 2000 German steam-ships, aggregating 5,000,000 tons, besides some 2700 sailing-ships. Numbers of ships of both classes were waylaid at sea, off the British coasts, or in Colonial

ENEMY'S FOUR-MASTERS HELD UP BY BRITISH DESTROYERS.

waters. Others, German liners among them, warned by wireless on the outbreak of the war, turned aside and hurriedly sought shelter in neutral ports. The sailings of others then in foreign ports were abruptly cancelled, the ships being laid up, and, in some cases, offered for sale: "The heart of the German mercantile navy suddenly stopped beating."—[Drawn by H. B. Frost.]



A GERMAN SHELL BURSTING OVER SOISSONS: THE SCENE OF A GREAT ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

At Soissons, a cathedral city on the Aisne some twenty miles east of Compiègne, there has been some of the heaviest artillery fighting of the war. To quote the Press Bureau's statement published on the 18th: "The enemy held both sides of the river. . . . Our Third Army Corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne overlooking the Aisne valley east of Soissons. Here a long-range artillery duel . . .

continued during the greater part of the day." The Germans had posted heavy guns on the heights above Soissons, and the city and its neighbourhood suffered severely from the bombardment. One of the spires of the fine church of St. Jean des Vignes was carried away, while a side chapel of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was also destroyed, as also were many houses.—[Photograph by C.N.]



CHIVRES, ON EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY RUNNING NORTH
6000* FROM POINT OF VIEW

PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE SHELLS WERE BURSTING ON THE HEIGHTS: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE "A" PORTION OF THE

After their precipitate retreat from the Marne and across the Aisne, the Germans took up a very strong position on the heights to the north of the latter river, between Compiègne (where the Aisne joins the Oise) and Soissons, and in the direction of Rheims. Although the Allies in pursuit allowed them but little time for preparation, the Germans were able to bring down heavy artillery from the north to various points, and

they managed to entrench themselves very strongly. They dug themselves in all along the line, and cleverly concealed their big guns. These guns dominated the river Aisne, which the Germans had crossed, breaking down the bridges behind them. The Allies in pursuit had to construct pontoons, and while this work was being effected a terrific artillery duel was fought across the river. It began early on Sunday, the 13th,

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Then came the

MISSY, ON NORTH BANK OF RIVER
5000* FROM POINT OF VIEW

CELLES
CONDE BOTH ON NORTH BANK



STRONGLY ENTRENCHED GERMAN POSITION ON THE HILLS NORTH OF THE RIVER DURING THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

and lasted the greater part of that day, the great guns answering each other from height to height across the valley. The British artillery did excellent service, while the engineers performed heroic work in building positions under heavy fire. The crossing of the Aisne by the Allies on that Sunday was a great achievement. Then came the gradual advance up the hills against the strong German entrenchments. Many shells were

bursting on the hills opposite when the above photograph was taken, though, owing to the time exposure, they do not appear in it. It was taken by the Staff officer who compiled the fine official report of the operations on the Aisne recently published.—[Photograph issued by John Swain and Son, Ltd., under Authority of the Official Press Bureau.]



THE ROYAL NAVY IN ACTION: BRITISH AND GERMAN SUCCESSES AND CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

The fortune of war has been obvious in the Navy. H.M.S. "Pegasus" (Commander John A. Inglis, (No. 1), a light cruiser, was surprised and completely disabled by the "Königsberg" (No. 4), while carrying out repairs in Zanzibar Harbour; 25 men were killed and 50 wounded. The Australian Submarine "A.E. 1" (No. 2), under Lieutenant-Commander Besant, has disappeared with 35 officers and

men. The loss is attributed to accident. The British auxiliary cruiser "Carmona" (No. 3), Captain Noel Grant, Royal Navy, went into action, off the east coast of South America, with a German armed merchant-cruiser, supposed to be the "Cap Trafalgar" or "Berlin," and, after a stiff fight, the German ship sank. The First Lord sent a congratulatory telegram.—[Photographs by *Abraham and C.N.*]



MEN THE GERMANS HAVE NOT BEEN WISE IN "IGNORING": BRITISH INFANTRY AT EASE IN A FRENCH VILLAGE.

We see here, halting for a brief interval of rest in a village street in Northern France, one of the reinforcing bodies of British troops whose timely arrival enabled Sir John French finally to take the offensive and strike promptly at the close of the great retreat. Their coming not only was a welcome reinforcement in numbers, but helped to inspire—if, indeed, that was needed—their wearied comrades. Officers and

men alike have told in letters how many during the retreat had to go *six days* without more than three or four hours' sleep. Refreshed by the short breathing space, and reinforced by the fresh troops in the nick of time, Sir John French was able to take the offensive promptly, and aid in making the vigorous counter-thrust which forced the Germans across the Marne, and turned the tide.—[Photograph by G.N.]



"GENERAL STARVATION" IN COMMAND! A GERMAN TRENCH WITH MANGOLD-WURZELS (EVIDENTLY EMERGENCY RATIONS) IN IT.

Of all the soldiers in a prolonged war, few do more grim service than General Starvation, and already he seems to be threatening the German Army, which suffered from lack of food during earlier stages of the war, having failed in certain cases in their plans for obtaining supplies in towns and villages through which they passed. Evidently they calculated further on reprovioning on a large scale in

Paris; but they have had to sever from Paris—and leave its provisions untouched. In a deserted German trench near Villers-Cotterets, there were no traces of tins or of any foodstuffs, save mangold-wurzels! The German trenches are invariably well made, and, if there is time, exceedingly strong. Those for the new defences at Brussels and Louvain are all of reinforced concrete.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations.]



SHOWING THE WICKER CASES FOR SHELLS: GERMAN ARTILLERY LIMBER-WAGONS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The Germans lost a number of guns during their great retreat from the Marne. Our troops took 1500 prisoners, four guns, six machine-guns, and fifty transport-wagons. Still more German guns were captured by the French, as well as a large quantity of heavy shrapnel shells and wicker paniers for carrying them. An interesting description of these was given by a "Times" correspondent, who quotes

them as an "instance of how magnificently equipped is our enemy in the matter of war material."
 "They are in wicker, most skilfully worked, and hold three shells in separate tubes, the shells fitting exactly so that there is no movement. A lid of sheet-iron fastened down by leather straps keeps them in position, and there is a handle in the fabric so that the basket may be easily carried."—[Photo. by C.N.]



CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS FOR ENGLAND: BRITISH TROPHIES ON THE WAY TO THIS COUNTRY BY TRAIN.

We have ocular and tangible proof of the way that the course of the war in Northern France is shaping itself in this illustration of trucks laden with some captured German field-guns leaving the front for conveyance to England. They form the first fruits of the spoil from the battlefields to reach England. It has not been officially announced exactly how many German guns altogether have fallen into our own army's hands. Ten, we know from a French War Office message, were taken on September 1 in a brilliant British cavalry action near the forest of Compiègne, forty-five miles from Paris, and others, as well as machine-guns, are known to have been taken by British infantry at the point of the bayonet at various places. The guns in our photograph were taken by the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment.—(Photograph by C.N.)

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THING OCCURRING AT THE FRONT

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PART 8.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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THE CROWNING ACT OF GERMAN VANDALISM: RHEIMS CATHEDRAL—A DAMAGED DOORWAY AND A WINDOW WITH ALL ITS GLASS DESTROYED.

Photo. G.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

"HAVING repulsed repeated and violent counter-attacks made by the enemy, we have the feeling that we have been victorious." That was how a French commander addressed his Corps after three days' fighting on the Aisne; and Sir John French also adopted those words to summarise his own operations for the same period—operations which he otherwise described as consisting mainly "in bombardment, in gaining ground by degrees, and in beating back severe counter-attacks with heavy slaughter."

Differing in many respects from all its predecessors, the present war has been variously characterised as a "fortress war," a "war of positions," a "war of machines,"—especially of machine-guns—a "war of petrol," a "war of moles," and, above all, an artillery war. Formerly it was the infantry arm which formed the backbone of a battle—the cavalry and artillery being subsidiary and ancillary to it; but now these rôles would seem to have been reversed, and the foot-folk only move forward to complete the work of the guns in demoralising and demolishing the enemy.

The war has also been called a "petrol" one. "Everything," said a Staff officer, in writing home, "is done by machinery, and victory is to the man who has most petrol." In this respect it is really the first of its kind. The French were the first to recognise the military value of the automobile, and we were quick to follow suit, if somewhat cautiously; but the Germans have outstripped us both in the application of motor-power to mass-murder. Not only is their mechanical transport most elaborate, but they also have an enormous number of machine-guns mounted on armoured motor-cars; while

lorries or brakes are employed to hurry forward advance-parties of new troops to occupy strategic points. It was in this way that Luxembourg was seized and Liège summoned to surrender. But we are quickly learning our lesson. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

And then as to the war being one of "positions" and of "moles," it is practically the same thing. This results from the fact that the spade has now become a much more potent weapon of war than the spear, and an equivalent in military value almost to a rifle. The pen has always been pronounced mightier than the sword, and now the same may almost be said of the pick. The fighting

round Mons and on the Marne was of the usual kind, but on the Aisne it came to be of the nature of siege warfare—one side entrenching itself against the other and refusing, like badgers, to be drawn. The Germans have paid us the compliment of admiring our skill in this respect, and comparing our "Tommys" in their trenches to troglodytes, or cave-dwellers.

"The English," wrote a Hanoverian officer to his parents, though he was captured before he could send off his letter, which now serves as a human document of a most interesting and illuminating kind, "are marvellously trained in making use of the ground. One never sees them, and is constantly under fire." Another German soldier wrote: "With the English troops we have great difficulties. They have a queer way of causing losses to the enemy. They make good trenches, in which they wait patiently. They carefully measure the ranges for their rifle fire, and they then open a truly hellish fire on the unsuspecting cavalry. This was the reason that we had such

heavy losses. . . . According to our officers, the English striking forces are exhausted"—which is quite wrong; while "the English people never

[Continued overleaf.]



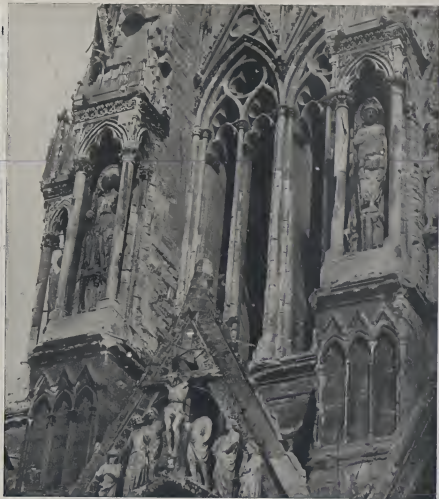
LEADER OF THE GERMAN RIGHT WING WHICH TRIED TO ANNIHILATE THE BRITISH: GENERAL VON KLUCK.

General von Kluck has been Sir John French's special antagonist from the first. The assumption that he could "ignore" Sir John's army made him risk a flank march across the British front, which caused the German retreat from the Marne.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



COMMANDING THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL FORCES WHICH OCCUPIED GERMAN NEW GUINEA: VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE PATEY.

The Admiralty announced on the 25th a telegram from Sir George Patey that the capital of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (German New Guinea) had been occupied by the Australian forces, and that the German forces there had been annihilated at Herbertshöhe.—[Photograph by Russell, Southern.]



DAMAGED RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: A DOORWAY; AND A WINDOW WITH SHATTERED GLASS.

Numbers of the beautiful carved stone figures on the exterior of Rheims Cathedral were irreparably damaged by the German shells, some having their heads knocked off, as in the case of the figure next to that of Christ in the right-hand photograph. This photograph shows a portion of the walls immediately above the doorway seen in the left-hand photograph. Describing (in the "Telegraph") the damage

GERMAN DESECRATION OF RHEIMS: A CHRISTUS DAMAGED BY SHELLS.

done to Rheims Cathedral, Mr. E. Ashmole-Bartlett writes: "Of the wondrous medley of carved figures, covering almost to their summits the exterior of the north-west towers, the greater number are destroyed altogether or charred beyond hope of repair. Of those on the south-west tower some remain intact, whilst others are badly damaged and have crumbled away."—[Photographs by C.N.]

really wanted war"—which is quite right, this people being animated by the spirit of Polonius when he said to his departing son, Laertes—

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.

Hitherto we have borne ourselves so in this present quarrel that our opponents have come to respect and even admire us. The Kaiser's dream of "French's contemptible little army" has already been supplanted by a much more sober and a truer estimate of the British soldier. We have already seen how one German officer complained that the chief difficulties of his people were "with the English"; while another was candid enough to accord us priority of place in respect of oppugnancy, saying that "if we first beat the British, the French resistance will soon be broken"—while as for Russia, bah, a mere bagatelle! "The English are very brave, and fight to the last man," wrote another. Yes; and in spite of all their terrible trials and privations, the incessant attacks on them by day and night, their cheerless vigils in the rain-sodden, shell-suffused trenches, they were never for an instant so downhearted as their opponents, one of whom confessed to his wife (in a captured letter) that "our moral was absolutely broken. In spite of unheard-of sacrifices, we have achieved nothing."

The Germans have been reduced to the use of their military bands as a means of keeping up their spirits and inspiring them with martial ardour before advancing to the

fray, after hurling towards our trenches a terrific hurricane of truly horrible shells. But our indomitable soldiers continue to smile, and smoke their pipes, and sing their songs, and sit tight, and remain unappalled by all the Sodom-and-Gomorrah artillery fire which is intended to shatter their nerves with high explosives before the infantry attack is launched. "They seem," says the official narrative-writer at our head-

quarters—and a first-rate one he is, a sort of Napier, in fact, in his way, worth half-a-dozen war correspondents—"they seem to have relied on doing this with us; but they have not done so, though it has taken them several costly experiments to discover this fact. From the statements of prisoners, indeed, it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the colossal expenditure of ammunition, that has really been wasted. By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good. It is more than good; it is excellent. But the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with high explosive which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are 8 in. to 9 in. in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'Coal-boxes,' 'Black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers. Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on loss of moral so carefully framed by



LEADERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY: FOUR GENERALS WHO HAVE MADE THEIR MARK.

From left to right the four officers are: General Michel, General Joffre, General Gallieni, and General Pau. General Michel is the second in command of the Paris garrison, an assistant to General Gallieni, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Paris. General Joffre is, of course, the supreme head, or Generalissimo, of the Allied Forces in France; and the one-armed General Pau—he lost his arm in the War of 1870—is the universally popular Army Corps commander who, after a series of brilliant operations in Alsace, led the new corps from Paris which exerted such influence on the German right wing at the Battle of the Marne.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

[Continued overleaf]



THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY OF FRANCE DESECRATED BY GERMAN GUNS: RHEIMS CATHEDRAL; AND RUINS OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

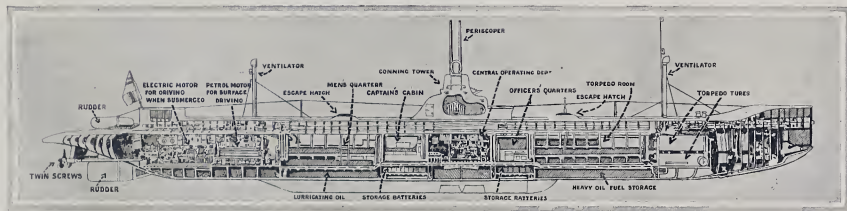
The towers and the main structure of Rheims Cathedral still stand, but the exquisite architectural detail, the windows, and the roof have suffered grievously from the German shells and the fire they caused. The Germans alleged as an excuse for their egregious vandalism that the French had used the towers for military observation. This was denied by the priests of the Cathedral, who state that the French

did place a searchlight in the belfry, on September 12, but removed it after an agreement with the German staff, and that no French officer had since used the building. The German bombardment of September 17-19 was thus quite unpardonable, more especially as the Red Cross flag flew on the towers. The Archbishop's Palace adjoining the Cathedral was completely destroyed.—[Photograph by C.N.]

the German military philosophers." The above passage should be framed in gold, or at least surrounded by laurel leaves. No wonder that Sir John French, after about a week's fighting on the Aisne, should have addressed to his heroic army a special Order of the Day in which he said that he once more had to express his "deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour" of all ranks under his command, and that "I am unable to find adequate words in which to express the admiration I feel for their magnificent conduct." It is safe to say that a compliment of this kind has never before been paid to any British army in the field; but, anyhow, no British army ever did more to deserve it. That is Sir John French's retort to the Kaiser's sneer at his "contemptible little army."

at anything in order to gain victory. A large number of the tales of their misbehaviour are exaggerations, and some of the stringent precautions they have taken to guard themselves against the inhabitants of the areas traversed are possibly justifiable measures of war. But at the same time it has been definitely established that they have committed atrocities on many occasions, and been guilty of brutal conduct."

What other language could be employed to describe their Hun-like behaviour in Belgium, their burning down of some of its most famous cities, including Louvain, their wanton bombardment and partial destruction of Rheims Cathedral, their barbarities vouched for by an official Belgian Commission, their gross misuse of the Red Cross and the white



THE HIDDEN DEATH OF NORTH SEA WARFARE: A GERMAN SUBMARINE—IN SECTION.

A remarkably interesting section of a German submarine is illustrated on a double-page of this issue. The above is a key to it.

Not only, however, has this army distinguished itself by its bravery, but also by its humanity, and in this latter respect proved itself to be far superior to its antagonists. There is an overwhelming body of evidence that the Germans, while not denied the exercise of kindness in many cases to our wounded, are waging this war, on the whole, by methods practised only by barbarians. On this head the statement of Sir John French, or at least of his official "Napier," is irrefutable and conclusive.

"The Germans," he says, "are a formidable enemy. Well trained, long prepared, and brave, their soldiers are carrying on the contest with skill and valour. Nevertheless they are fighting to win anyhow, regardless of all the rules of fair play, and there is evidence that they do not hesitate

flag, their advancing to the attack behind a shield of French prisoners, the holding up of their hands as a sign of surrender to entrenched British troops and then their sudden opening fire at point-blank range, their dropping of bombs on cities, their looting and merciless exactions which have already run into many millions sterling—and, in general, the terrible measures of severity by which they seek to inspire the communities under their mailed fists with the fear of death?

Such truculent terrorism was never heard of; but in this respect, perhaps, the cake was taken by the commandant of a region near Liège, who, among other despotic things, ordained (with a savage curse and a crunching grind of his teeth) that all the people should show respect to

(Continued overleaf.)



THE WRECK OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL: INTERIOR MASONRY SHATTERED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

Although the main structure of Rheims Cathedral is intact, grievous damage has been done to the historic shrine which was the ancient crowning-place of the French Kings. This damage is, of course, irreparable, for, though new work may be substituted for the old, the beautiful medieval carvings and the priceless glass of the shattered windows can never be brought back to existence. The famous

SHATTERED BY GERMAN BULLETS: A WINDOW OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

stained-glass windows nearly the whole length of the transept on the north and south sides have been destroyed, including some that dated from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Part of the famous rose window was also broken. The left-hand photograph shows fallen masonry and other damage inside the Cathedral; that on the right-hand a window riddled with shot.—[Photograph by C.N.]

German officers by taking off their hats and bringing their hands to their heads in a military salute. "In case of doubt whether an officer is in question," it was added, "any German soldier should be saluted. Anyone failing in this must expect a German soldier to exact respect from him by any method." So that the Germans, boasting themselves to be highest apostles of "culture," would appear to have gone back to the days of Gessler and William Tell—who could at least shoot straight, whereas this military virtue, by common consent of all our gallant "Tommys," must be denied to the "modern Huns."

Our casualties on land have been very heavy, the loss in officers alone being 1100 killed, wounded, and missing during the first month's fighting, or two in five; but, on the other hand, during a fortnight's desperate warfare between the Aisne and the Oise it has mainly been due to our dogged resistance that the enemy has not only been unable to advance, but gradually forced to fall back; and with the arrival on the scene of our Indian contingent, whose partial dis-



RUMOURED TO HAVE BEEN SHELLED BY GUNS PLACED ON SITES PURCHASED BY GERMANS YEARS BEFORE: MAUBEUGE—THE BARRACKS AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

It was reported recently that the sites used for the German heavy guns which shelled Maubeuge had been purchased by Germans years before, ostensibly for building factories. One such site, it is said, was bought by Frederick Krupp.—[Photograph by C.N.]

embarkation at Marseilles was announced at Dublin by Mr. Asquith, we may reasonably hope that it will play a flanking rôle on the Somme similar to that of Blücher at Waterloo and of the Crown Prince's army at Königgrätz.

Small wonder that the German cruiser *Emden* was able to run riot in the Bay of Bengal, seeing that all our available war-ships on the Indian Station must have been needed to escort our troop-transports from Bombay to Marseilles. But the most significant aspect of the *Emden's* bombardment of Madras was that it knew exactly where to train its guns on our oil-tanks—a proof that it had been preparing in peace for all the eventualities of war, just as our own daring airmen also knew where to drop their bombs on the Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf.

The loss of three of our cruisers in the North Sea—now no longer the German Ocean, just as St. Petersburg has been changed to Petrograd—was a cruel blow, not on account of the ships themselves, but the gallant lives involved in their destruction; and it is comforting to be told by the First Lord of the Admiralty that "our submarines are now blockading the very throat of the Elbe." Our hand is also on the throat of Germany's colonial empire, squeezing the life out of it, and soon it will be a thing of the past—this edifice which took its architects thirty long years to build. Austria, too, is gradually crumbling away before the Russian assaults, while Italy seems nearer than ever to co-operation with the Allies; and, on the whole, the present situation must be pronounced to be distinctly unfavourable to the *hostes humani generis*, or German foes of the human race.



MORE MOBILE THAN OTHER ARTILLERY: A CANADIAN SIDE-CAR MOTOR-CYCLE CARRYING A MAXIM.

The motor-cycle here shown, with a Maxim-gun mounted on a side-car chassis, was designed by Quartermaster-Sergeant H. R. Northover, of the 90th Canadian Militia Regiment. It can travel over forty miles an hour, or, if desired, at 4 m.p.h., the pace of infantry.

Photograph by Rodger.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.



WITH VERY CLEAR-CUT SMOKE-CLOUD: BELGIAN HEAVY FORTRESS-DEFENCE GUNS IN ACTION

Our photograph shows a battery of Belgian heavy fortress-guns in action, mounted on the permanent works of a fort such as those which form the outer defences of Antwerp. Most of the artillery of the Belgian Army, both field and fortress, is of the Krupp type. It will be remembered that after the German occupation of Brussels, when the bombardment of Antwerp was expected, the statement was

made that some of the Antwerp forts were without their guns, which were to have been of exceptional power and of a new type, in consequence of Krupp's having purposely delayed the delivery of their armaments, although the order had been given in ample time for the guns to have been forthcoming. The deficiency has since been made good.—[Photograph by Spai and General.]



Our cavalry regiments at the front have taken full advantage of every opportunity for distinguishing themselves that has come their way. Sir John French, also, for his part, has repeatedly drawn attention in his despatches to the brilliant work that they have done. One of his earlier references to the British cavalry, it will be remembered, spoke of how, from the very outset of the operations on the Belgian frontier, our

TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: NO. IV. CAVALRY—WHEEL

horsemen had established an "individual ascendancy" over the German cavalry, proving themselves on every occasion the better man for man. And letters from the battlefield bear Sir John French's commendation out in detail, in addition to the narratives and descriptions from eye-witnesses that have reached home of specific exploits by the British cavalry; the taking of ten guns at St. Quentin, the charge in the street at

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INTO LINE FOR A CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

Mess of our Hussars on the German Cuirassiers, the heroic courage of the 12th Lancers in more than one battle. Sir Philip Chetwode, of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, it was who spoke of his troopers going through the enemy "like brown paper." Our illustration shows one of our cavalry regiments in the act of wheeling into line under fire, preliminary to charging. Cavalry invariably charge in line, formed up two-deep, with

the officers in advance. Four "troops," each of an officer and thirty-two men, comprise a squadron, and three squadrons make a regiment. A squadron when formed up and ready to charge extends over a line about 64 yards long. A regiment in attack formation has a front of over 200 yards long, allowing for intervals between the squadrons.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



NAVAL ACTION: A SUNKEN GERMAN COMMERCE-RAIDER; AND BRITISH CRUISERS TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINES.

The German commerce-raider "Cap Trafalgar" (No. 1), which was engaged off the East Coast of South America and sent to the bottom, after a sharp action lasting an hour and three-quarters, by the "Carmanah," a British Cunard liner, of practically the same tonnage, speed, and gun-power, similarly converted and armed as an auxiliary-cruiser—belonged to the German Cap Line of steamers. She was

a brand-new vessel, launched only last year, and was the finest, largest, and most luxuriously fitted of her fleet. The "Hogue" (No. 2), "Cressy" (No. 3), and "Aboukir" (No. 4), the victims of a German submarine attack in the North Sea on September 22, were sister-ships. They were armoured-cruisers of the earliest type, from fourteen to sixteen years old.—[Photographs by Cribb and Swends.]



THE INVISIBILITY OF SUBMERGED SUBMARINES: THE SLIGHT SIGNS WHICH BETRAY UNDER-WATER CRAFT IN CALM WEATHER

Appropos to the torpedoing by German submarines of the "Aboukir," "Hogue," and "Creasy," these photographs will help to illustrate the difficulty of discovering under-water craft running submerged. No. 1 shows all that is visible at a short distance of a submarine approaching with only some eighteen inches of her periscope above water (the normal depth of submersion in such circumstances). Merely a

slight streak of spray in the wake of the periscope, like a breaking wave-cupple, is all that is visible from a ship's deck. Submarines as in Nos. 2 and 3 would appear, at a distance, like a half-covered reel overcast; in the case of No. 3, a reel with a beam-pole on it. No. 2 shows a submarine moving on the surface in a heavy swell; No. 3, one with its periscope half-exposed. — {Photograph by (trib)



CREDITED BY GERMANY—WITH HAVING SUNK THE "ABOUKIR," "HOGUE," AND "CRESSY" SINGLE-HANDED: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 9."

A recent Amsterdam telegram stated that the attack upon the three British cruisers, "Aboukir," "Hogue," and "Cressy," according to unofficial reports from Berlin, was made by the "U 9" acting alone, and added that the story that five German submarines were in action, and that three were sunk, is declared to be false. This is opposed to the statement of survivors from the British cruisers, who

believe that at least three, and possibly four, five, or more submarines were concerned. The "U 9" belongs to the third class of German submarines, dating from the earliest. These boats are understood to be of about 900 tons, with a surface speed of 15 knots, and to be armed with three or four torpedoes. In our illustration the "U 9" leads the way.



SWEEPING THE NORTH SEA UP TO AND INTO THE HELIGOLAND BIGHT: THE BRITISH DASH TO A PLACE WITHIN THE ENEMY'S WATER.

An officer writes: "I beg to forward a sketch of the last dash to a certain place, which proved the truth of the claim made by the Admiralty later, that there were no enemy's squadrons in the North Sea. At an early hour of the morning, led by a light cruiser, we proceeded at 23 knots to take up certain positions well within the enemy's water. It was a most impressive sight. We soon ran into

tropical rain, which entirely hid us, but made it most uncomfortable. The sight of the leading division's silhouettes, with their white bow waves and wakes in vivid contrast, made the sight a fine one. The fact that we might at any moment 'bump up' against the enemy's torpedo-craft certainly added to the excitement somewhat."—[Facsimile Sketch by a Naval Officer.]



OBSTACLES THE GERMANS WOULD MEET IF INVADING RUSSIA: A FORMIDABLE RUSSIAN SEMI-PERMANENT REDOUBT ON A LEVEL PLAIN.

Although at present there seems to be more likelihood of the Germans having to act on the defensive against the Russian invasion than of such a state of affairs being reversed, yet it is interesting to examine the type of fortifications, here illustrated, which are employed by the Russians in a position on a level plain. It will be observed that they make a very extensive use of man-trap-spiked pits

dug in the earth—in conjunction with barbed-wire entanglements. That the Russian troops are as good in attacking as in defending fortifications has been well shown in the war. On the 22nd they captured the important Galician stronghold of Jaroslav, and it was expected that the fortress of Przemyśl would soon after be isolated, thus enabling the Russian forces to advance on Cracow.



VERY LIKE A SERIES OF GROUSE-BUTTS! GERMAN BUSH-SCREENED SHELTER-TRENCHES AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

Our illustration will help in giving one the reason for the protracted nature of the fighting along the Aisne and why the Germans have been able to offer so tenacious a resistance. The way in which they literally dug themselves in everywhere, we see here: making elaborate shelter-trenches deep enough to cover men to their arm-pits, and enable them to fire on a level with the ground, with emergency

protection, further, against enfilade fire. To conceal the trenches leafy branches were planted in front so as to look like ordinary clumps of bushes, between the stems of which the men fired, the smokeless powder used materially aiding the concealment. The visual effect of the bush cover at a little way off is well shown by the two trenches towards the centre of the picture, which are so screened.



KILLED DURING THE DESPERATE FIGHTING IN FRANCE: DEAD ARTILLERY HORSES AND MEN ON A ROAD.

This is, of course, merely a corner in one part of the vast battlefield over which the tremendous conflict of the Aisne has been raging without intermission for over a fortnight. Imagine our own fields and roads over a space equal in size, the distance between London and Bristol, strewn everywhere with dead and wounded! That may give some idea of the wide expanse over which the titanic battle has

been going on. In places the dead are lying in twos or threes, or singly, men struck down by stray shells or random musketry at long range; at others, where detachments have come in collision, in twentys or thirties; elsewhere again, where assaults in force or counter-attacks were delivered, in rows and heaps of slain, by hundreds.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



AFTER A MOTOR-RAID ON THE TOWN : GERMAN DEAD NEAR THE BRIDGE OVER THE AISNE AT SOISSONS.

Terrible as the death-roll among our officers and men at the front has been, it will prove, there is excellent reason to believe, much less than the fearful casualty list that is daily accumulating on the German side, according to details disclosed in the official narrative sent from Sir John French's headquarters and published by the Press Bureau. In that of September 25, for example, the German

regiments are described as being "decimated by our rifle fire." Adds the official announcement of the losses among German officers, after the battle of Montmirail, "one regiment lost 55 out of 63 officers." Some of the heaviest fighting at the commencement of the battle of the Aisne took place at Soissons, where the British crossed the river.—(Photograph by C.N.)



THE NEAREST POINT TO PARIS OF THE GERMAN INVASION : HAVOC AT SENLIS ; AND TRACES OF THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Senlis, only twenty-seven miles from Paris, after first being visited by an armed German motor-car, whose occupants shot a sentry, was entered by the Germans in force on September 5. It is alleged that they shot a tobacconist, who had struck a German soldier, it is reported, and that thereupon some Germans were fired on from windows. As a penalty, the Germans shot the Mayor,

their hostages, and turned their guns on the town. While the work of destruction was proceeding, the Turcos arrived and drove them out. The photographs show (1) a mansion at Senlis burnt out ; (2) a looted piano abandoned by the Germans after the fight ; (3) French Zouaves burying German dead ; and (4) the blown-up bridge of St. Maxence over the Oise.—[Phot. Ital. and Underwood and Underwood.]



A MORBID TASTE PUNISHED BY GRAVE-DIGGING: SOUVENIR-HUNTERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD; AND A RED CROSS TRAIN WRECKED BY GERMANS.

The French military authorities are repressing the collection of souvenirs on the stricken field. People who have motored out from Paris—some of them women—to see what a modern battlefield looks like before the dead are buried, have been made to dig graves. Souvenir-hunters are seen at work in Photograph No. 1 at Senlis (2) at Nanteuil; and (3) at an abandoned German motor-car. Photograph 2

also shows the type of German trenches in small separate sections, each rather like a grouse-butt. That shown here is shallower than the one illustrated on another page. Photograph 4 shows the wreck of a French Red Cross train carrying wounded at a bridge which, the photographer says, was blown up by Germans as the train crossed.—[Photos C.N. Newspaper Illus., and Underwood and Underwood.]



FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT COLLET'S DARING: THE BOMB-DROPPER'S WEAPON; AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BRITISH AERIAL RAID INTO GERMANY.

The Admiralty announced on the 24th that "yesterday the British aeroplanes of the Naval Wing delivered an attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf. Conditions were rendered very difficult by the misty weather, but Flight-Lieutenant C. H. Collet dropped three bombs on the Zeppelins shed, approaching within 400 ft. The extent of the damage done is not known. Flight-Lieutenant Collet's machine was

struck by one projectile, but all the machines returned safely." One report stated that five British airmen dropped bombs on the Bickendorf Zeppelin shed near Cologne. The photographs show (1) The Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf; (2) The Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf; (3) An air-bomb; (4) The method of dropping bombs from aeroplanes; and (5) Flight-Lieutenant Collet.—[C.N., L.N.A., Record, and Birkett.]



SUGGESTING A PICTURE BY VERESHTCHAGIN! GERMANS MARCHING OFF FROM BURNING SENLIS.

On Senlis, near Chantilly, the band of the German invader fell with devastating fury. Part of the German army, while retreating after the Battle of the Marne, halted there on September 5 and occupied the old cathedral city for a few hours. Infuriated at the conduct of the soldiery, some of the people fired a few shots at Germans in the streets. In revenge—so a report says—the Mayor and other

citizens, held as hostages, were brought out and shot, after which the Germans marched off, and, halting a short distance away, bombarded the houses, pitiless of the fate of the women and children in them. Our illustration shows German infantry marching off in the half-light of early morning darkly silhouetted against the lurid sky of the burning city.



THE HOUGOMONT OF THE GREAT WAR: THE END OF THE FOUR DAYS' "DING-DONG" STRUGGLE FOR THE

The Chateau of Mondement will live in history in connection with the great Battle of the Marne just as Hougomont has been immortalised in the story of Waterloo. Attack and counter-attack raged in and around Mondement, which occupied an important strategic position, throughout four days of the great conflict. The French occupied the chateau first, and after a fierce assault, the Germans drove them out. The French then brought up their .75 guns, which breached the walls: their infantry rushed through, and recaptured the chateau. Next day the

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Germans attacked
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THE CHATEAU OF MONDEMENT, AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE—THE FINAL AND VICTORIOUS FRENCH ASSAULT.

Germans attacked again, and (to quote the "Times") "a French retirement, after a lull, was turned into a French success. The enemy was not yet broken, and back he came along the ridges and in swarms from the valley, to gain possession of the coveted position for the third time. . . . But the French . . . in a furious ware on the fourth day of continuous battle, swept away the Teuton hordes." The French regiments engaged were the 32nd of the Line and the 231st Territorials, against regiments of Prussian Guards.—[Drawn by H. W. Kookhosh from a sketch by Frédéric Villiers.]



SHELLED BY THE ERRANT "EMDEN": MADRAS HARBOUR, WHERE FOUR WERE KILLED AND OIL-TANKS BURNT.

The German cruiser "Emden" appeared off Madras at about 9 p.m. on September 22, and fired several shells into the harbour and the town. Two Indians and a boy in the harbour were killed, and two watchmen at the petroleum works were wounded, one fatally. The batteries replied to the fire of the "Emden," which promptly steamed away. The whole affair lasted about a quarter of an hour. The

chief object of the Germans was, apparently, to destroy the oil-tanks, which are in an exposed position on the open roadstead. Two tanks belonging to the Burmah Oil Company were set on fire and burnt out, with a loss of 4,500,000 gallons. Petroleum works and tanks may be seen in the photograph towards the right, close to the shore and the breakwater.



THE ELUSIVE "EMDEN," SHELLER OF MADRAS: THE MYSTERIOUSLY-MOVING GERMAN CRUISER OF RAID NOTORIETY.

The German light-cruiser "Emden," whose exploits in the Bay of Bengal culminated recently in the dropping of a few shells into Madras, deserves the epithet "elusive" as much as the notorious "Goeben." On September 10 the "Emden" suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, after not being heard of for several weeks, and between the 10th and the 15th she captured seven British merchantmen, sinking

six of them and sending their crews to Calcutta in the seventh, the "Kabinga." Among the vessels sunk were the "Indus," "Lava," "Killa," "Trishock," and "Diplomat." A view of Madras Harbour, bombarded by the "Emden" on the 22nd, is given on another page. The "Emden" carries ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine-guns, and two torpedo-tubes. [Photograph by Shon.]



SURVIVORS IN STRANGE GARB: SAILORS OF THE LOST CRUISERS IN DUTCH MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS AND OTHER IMPROMPTU CLOTHING.

A number of British sailors rescued by the Dutch vessel "Floer" after the sinking of the "Aboukir," "Hague," and "Cressy," were taken to Ymuiden, in Holland, where they were treated with great kindness, and were provided with clothing. On landing at Ymuiden they received military uniforms and various other garments. Next morning Dutch naval uniforms and cloth caps were served out to

them. The photographs show: (1) Dutch officers at Ymuiden serving out military tunics and other clothes to British sailors; (2) British Marines in Dutch infantry uniform (on the left is one in a Dutch naval jersey and on the right one with British sailor's trousers); (3) Survivors landed in England; (4) and (5) British sailors in Dutch naval uniform. —[Photos by Newspaper Illustrations and G.P.U. (No. 3)]



HOW THREE BRITISH CRUISERS MET THEIR END IN THE NORTH SEA: CHARGING A TORPEDO-TUBE IN A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Most German submarines carry three torpedo-tubes; some later vessels have four. The tubes (as in the bows of all navies) are built into the structure of the vessel, which has, therefore, to be headed exactly in the direction the torpedo is to take—"laid" on the enemy, just as a gun is pointed. A torpedo-tube is simply a metal tube into which the torpedo fits closely, with hinged door-flaps at each end. The torpedo is slid in, the inner door closed and the outer opened. A valve in the tube is opened by electricity and the torpedo shot out by means of compressed air. A guiding bar holds it until clear of the vessel and starts the propelling mechanism of the torpedo, releasing also the safety-catch of the detonator of the explosive charge.



THE HIDDEN DEATH

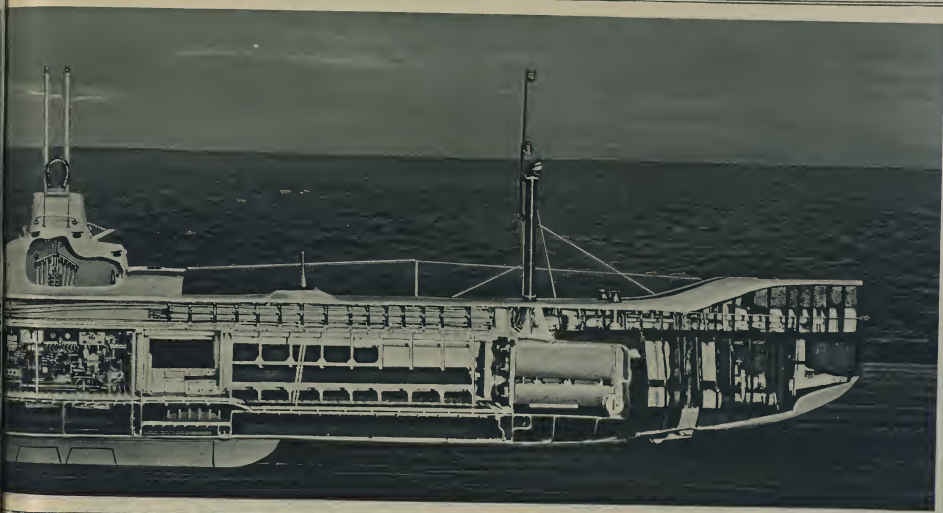
In spite of the official reticence observed in Germany for months before the war in regard to the strength of the German submarine flotilla, it is generally estimated that at the end of July some thirty of that class of craft were ready for sea, or practically ready—old boats and new. In addition, upwards of twenty-five submarines are understood to have been in hand, in various stages of construction. The German submarine

OF NORTH SEA WARFARE: THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS AND STRUCTURAL

establishment comprises vessels of varying sizes and types and capabilities, ranging from early boats suitable only for coast or port defence—craft of from 150 to 200 tons and 9 knots surface speed, armed with two torpedo-tubes and carrying crews of 11 men—to powerful distant-cruising submarines of the most modern design—vessels of 500 tons, with a surface speed of 18 knots and 12 knots submerged, four torpedo-tubes

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FITTINGS OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE EMPLOYED AGAINST OUR FLEET A SECTION.

two at the bows and two at the stern), and manned by 30 officers and men. These new boats all carry guns, two 24-pounder quick-firers, and a light piece on high-angle mountings for defence against aerial attack. There are at least nine of these vessels in service. Our illustration shows the internal arrangement of a German submarine of an earlier type. Constructional details of the latest classes are preserved in

Germany as a jealously guarded secret. It may be added for any who may not know it, that the conventional distinguishing letter "U" on notices in the papers before the flotilla-numbers of German submarines simply means "submarine". Unterseeboot. A Key giving the fullest possible details of this sectional model will be found on one of our type pages



"BLACK MARIA" ARRIVES! A GERMAN HOWITZER SHELL BURSTING, FORMING A GREAT CRATER, AND GIVING OUT MUCH BLACK SMOKE.

"The British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with high explosive which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal-boxes,' 'Black

Marías,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers." That testimony comes from an officer of Sir John French's staff, whose narrative has been officially published by the Press Bureau. Our drawing vividly shows the immense craters made by the German howitzer shells and the dense mass of black smoke they make on bursting as they pitch.—[Drawn by H. W. Kockock.]



CAPTURED BY "GENERAL WATER": BELGIANS SALVING A GERMAN GUN ABANDONED IN PURPOSELY FLOODED LAND NEAR TERMONDE

It was reported from Antwerp on the 5th that a German force from Brussels had, on the previous day, tried to cut communications with the coast. When the Germans had passed Malines the Belgians opened the dykes, thereby flooding the country; and the enemy, taken by surprise, had to abandon a large quantity of artillery. Belgian forts also opened fire upon them and inflicted heavy losses. The

Germans then attacked Termonde, whereupon the Belgian forts destroyed the river banks, and thus flooded the swampy lands in the neighbourhood of the town. Overtaken by the rising water, the Germans were compelled to climb trees and the roofs of houses. In this undignified position many were taken prisoners. Here, too, of course, they had to abandon guns. [Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]



A SIGN OF THE GREAT RETREAT: REMAINS OF GERMAN MOTOR TRANSPORT-CARS THAT WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY SHELL FIRE.

Motor-cars of various types have played a very prominent part in the Great War. They have been used by both sides in large numbers, and for many different purposes—for hauling guns, for the transport of provisions and ammunition, for the conveyance of troops (in which case the Germans use large cars fitted with platforms, for bringing back the wounded, and, in the case of armoured cars, for patrol and

scouting work. At an earlier stage in the war a fleet of British transport lorries performed a remarkable feat by charging through a body of German troops when attacked and summoned to surrender. Most of them got through safely. The German transport-cars whose shattered remains are seen in our photograph were not so fortunate, being completely destroyed by French shells.—[Photograph by Topical.]



A SIGN OF THE GREAT RETREAT: ANOTHER FLEET OF GERMAN MOTOR TRANSPORT-CARS WRECKED BY SHELLS FROM FRENCH GUNS.

Many instances of the use of motor-cars in the war have been mentioned in recent reports of the fighting in France and Belgium. When defending Soissons, for example, the Germans placed in front of the town four machine-guns mounted on armoured cars. Other cars were used there for a very different purpose—to carry wounded from the battlefield. The armoured motor-car has been employed

with great effect by the Allies. Only the other day Commander Samson, the famous British Naval airman, performed a brilliant exploit with a small armoured-car force against a patrol of Uhlans near Amiens. A number of young Belgian noblemen, and other adventurous motorists, Belgian, French, and British, have done excellent service in cars armed with Maxim guns.—[Photograph by Topical.]



WHERE THE BRITISH TROOPS HAVE

Sir John French, in his message of September 17, spoke of "the great battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress since the evening of the 13th inst." Of the troops under his command, he said: "I am unable to find adequate words to express the admiration I feel for their magnificent conduct." At the same time appeared a descriptive account, by an officer of Sir John's staff, who wrote: "So far as we are concerned

SHOWN "MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT . . . SELF-SACRIFICING DEVOTION AND SPLENDID

the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne, for we are fighting just across that river along the whole of our front." Soissons was the centre of a very severe engagement, and was much damaged by shells from German heavy artillery posted on the heights above. "On Saturday, the 12th," it was stated in an Official Press Bureau report, "the enemy were found to be occupying a very formidable

SPIRIT" IN THE

position opposite to our entrenched line on some high ground. . . . artillery-duel . . .



"SPIRIT" IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SCENE OF THE TITANIC CONFLICT.

position opposite to us on the north of the Aisne. At Soissons they held both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north. . . . Working from west to east, our Third Army Corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne overlooking the Aisne valley east of Soissons. Here a long-range artillery-duel . . . continued during the greater part of the day." The Aisne was crossed by the Allies

on the 13th and 14th. The French crossed at Vic and Fonteney, the British at Soissons, and above it. The Allies then fought their way gradually up the rocky slopes towards the plateaux of Nouvron and Austriches, where the German position was very strong. Further east the British artillery did excellent work, and on the 18th nine German guns were taken.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



SHOWING BURSTING GERMAN SHRAPNEL AND FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE: SOISSONS, WHERE THE BRITISH FORCE CROSSED THE AISNE.

It was at Soissons, where they crossed the Aisne, that the British troops met the most determined resistance from the Germans, who had previously held both sides of the river there. The French Sixth Army, on the British left, gained the southern half of Soissons in the night. German heavy guns posted on neighbouring heights did great damage. An account by a Dutch journalist states that before

it was taken by the Allies, Soissons was held by a regiment of German infantry and ten mitrailleuse batteries. The town, it is said, formed a natural barricade between the two armies, and after the struggle, was in ruins. In the middle of the photograph is seen smoke from exploding German shrapnel: all along at the back is that of the replying French artillery.—[Photograph by Topical.]



THE HOUGOMONT OF THE GREAT WAR: IN THE CHÂTEAU OF MONDEMENT AFTER IT HAD BEEN TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

The ancient château of Mondement, to the east of Sézanne, was a scene of terrific hand-to-hand fighting during the Battle of the Marne. The French occupied it first, but had to leave it, after a fierce resistance, being overpowered by numbers. Bringing up artillery, the French then breached the walls and retook Mondement with the bayonet. Fresh Germans then arrived, and the half-destroyed château

was retaken. After that the German officers, fancying themselves securely in possession, turned to banqueting amid the ruins. They were surprised just as they sat down by yet another French attack. Again the French stormed Mondement, and this time they expelled the Germans finally, holding the château thenceforth.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



"THEY DO NOT HESITATE AT ANYTHING IN ORDER TO GAIN VICTORY": GERMAN SOLDIERS (AND A RED CROSS MAN) AT EASE.

A recent Press Bureau message said: "The Germans are a formidable enemy. Well trained, long prepared, and brave, their soldiers are carrying on the contest with skill and valour. Nevertheless, they are fighting to win anyhow, regardless of all the rules of fair play, and there is evidence that they do not hesitate at anything in order to gain victory. A large number of the tales of their misbehaviour

are exaggerations. . . . But at the same time it has been definitely established that they have committed atrocities on many occasions, and they have been guilty of brutal conduct." The German Red Cross Brigade, by the way, are armed. This is unusual, but is allowed by the Geneva Convention of 1906. The weapons are for the protection of the wounded. — Photograph by Illustrations Euresu.



A DISASTER PARTLY DUE TO "PROMPTINGS OF HUMANITY": THE "ABOUKIR" SINKING AFTER SHE HAD BEEN TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE.

While all honour is due to the officers and men of the "Hogue" and "Cressy" for their heroism in going to the help of the "Aboukir," the event showed that such rescue work may increase the disaster. The Admiralty statement on the subject says: "The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses. . . . It has been necessary to point out for the future guidance of his Majesty's

ships that the conditions which prevail when one vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine-field or is exposed to submarine attack are analogous to those which occur in an action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson from a sketch by a survivor.]



HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE GERMAN HEAVY SIEGE-GUNS AT LIÈGE: THE RUINS OF FORT LONCIN AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

This photograph gives a vivid idea of the deadly effect of the heavy siege-guns which the Germans eventually brought up against Liège, and which also enabled them to take Namur. The Liège forts were subjected to a terrific bombardment for three days and nights. According to an interesting account of the siege given by the British Vice-Consul at Liège, Mr. J. B. Dolphin, the Germans took possession

of the forts on August 7, the Belgians evacuating them as soon as the Germans succeeded in penetrating into the town. The bombardment, it is said, had rendered the forts practically useless. After taking possession of the forts the Germans set to work to repair them as far as possible in view of a counter-attack by the Allies.—[Photograph by Allen.]



A FORTRESS WHOSE FALL WAS POSSIBLY DUE TO TREACHERY: WALLS AND A DITCH AT A NAMUR FORT AFTER CAPTURE.

It has been suggested that the early fall of Namur, whose forts had been expected to hold out for weeks against the Germans, may possibly have been due to treachery. Another view is that the Belgian forces, by awaiting the German attack for a week, instead of taking the offensive themselves, under the impression that every day's delay was in their own favour, gave the Germans time to bring up

their heavy siege-guns. The Germans, on their part, having profited by their experience at Liège, did not sacrifice their infantry against the Namur forts, but waited for the siege-guns. Some thirty-two of these, it is said, concentrated their fire on one section of the defences. They outranged the Belgian guns, wrecked the forts, and did terrible work among the troops.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrators.]



HOW HE WON THE V.C.: THE LATE CAPTAIN JOHN NORWOOD OUTSIDE LADYSMITH. Conspicuous in the Roll of Honour of the war will be the name of Captain John Norwood, V.C., of the 5th Dragoon Guards, killed on September 5. Captain Norwood, whose home was The Chestnuts, Hayward's Heath, was the first wearer of the Victoria Cross killed in the present war. He won his decoration for gallantry at Ladysmith, where, while in charge of a small patrol, Lieutenant Norwood,

THE FIRST V.C. TO BE KILLED IN THE GREAT WAR: CAPTAIN JOHN NORWOOD, V.C. as he then was, with his party, drew a heavy fire from a large body of the enemy in a strong position. At a distance of 600 yards from the Boers, the patrol retired precipitately. One man fell, and Lieutenant Norwood galloped back 300 yards, at extreme risk, and carried the wounded trooper on his back out of the zone of the fierce fusillade.—[Sketch by the late Melton Prior. Photograph by Vandyk.]



PRISONERS OF WAR BEING MADE TO WORK IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD: HOW BOTH SIDES USE "MISSING."

On both sides, the prisoners of war are being utilised by their captors, although, as our photographs make clear, the methods adopted on the side of the Allies differ from those of the Germans. Photograph No. 1 shows a party of German soldiers from the prisoners at Camberley camp of detention, near Aldershot, digging trenches just outside their own camp. No. 2 shows Austrian prisoners taken by the

Serbian engaged in harvest-field work near Nisch. Nos. 3 and 4 show, the one, Belgian prisoners being used by the Germans in excavating battlefield shelter-trenches to fortify Brussels against their own countrymen; the other, British prisoners employed on German army commissariat work, in carting forage for the German troops. —[Photos by Topical, C.N., Newspaper Illustrations, and Alfieri.]



FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG AND IN TURKISH WATERS :

Our illustration goes far towards solving an international mystery. It shows the "Goeben" and "Breslau" in Turkish waters under the Turkish flag. The "Breslau," under her Turkish name of "Midilli" is the four-funnelled ship on the left; the two-funnelled "Goeben" ("Yavuz" is her Turkish name) lies astern towards the centre of the photograph. Everybody has heard the picturesque story

THE MYSTERIOUS "GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU" LOCATED.

of how the two German ships, after bombarding some small French Algerian ports and coaling in Sicily, put to sea with every show of giving battle, only to turn tail and run for the Dardanelles, chased by a small British cruiser, the "Gloucester." They were sold to Turkey on arrival, and have since remained inactive except for passing in review before the Sultan with the Turkish fleet.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



LAND AND AIR WARFARE: "K. OF K."; RECRUITS; AND

Lord Kitchener loses no opportunity of showing his appreciation of his new army of recruits, and on Saturday, in addition to attending the King and Queen during the inspection of 140,000 recruits at Aldershot, reviewed recruits in the Durham, Yorks, Cornwall, and Somerset regiments, at the Inkerman Barracks, Woking. (i) These recruits are already alert and eager for work, and elicited commendation

COMMANDER SAMSON, R.N., AND HIS ARMOURD MOTOR-CAR.

from the Secretary for War. A British R.N. armoured-motor (2) is not a thing of beauty, but its ugliness is redeemed by its work. The motor is that in which Commander Samson made his famous dash among a party of Uhlans. Commander Samson (bearded, in the centre of No. 3) was photographed in France with a group of Irish airmen and officers.—[Photographs by Sport and General, and C.N.]



"ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE WITH THEIR HORSES": SPAHIS OF FRANCE'S ARMY—FRATERNISING WITH ALLIES.

The French 19th Army Corps ordinarily garrisons Algeria and Tunis, where certain of its regiments are recruited from the native races. The Zouaves (Frenchmen enlisted in France) have their quarters there, as have the Turcos (natives), the Chasseurs d'Afrique (the mounted counterpart of the Zouaves), and the Spahis, of whom our photographs show typical officers and men. The Spahis are light cavalry,

officered by Frenchmen, as we officer our Indian cavalry. Photograph No. 1 shows a Spahi dismounted engaged in a street skirmish; No. 2 is a mounted Spahi. In No. 3 we see British soldiers fraternising with Spahis; and in No. 4 a British Naval Lieutenant and bluejacket shaking hands with a French Lieutenant of Spahis and another cavalry officer.—[Photographs by C.N., and International Illustrations.]

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Photo. C.N.
HOMES FOR THE "LION'S WHELPS": THE KHAKI-CLAD KING AND
THE QUEEN INSPECTING ONE OF THE IRON BUILDINGS WHICH WILL
HOUSE COLONIAL TROOPS IN ENGLAND FOR A WHILE.
FROM "THE SKETCH" OF THIS WEEK.

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The Illustrated War News.



Photo. G.N.

AN ALGERIAN FIGHTING FOR FRANCE ON FRENCH SOIL: A SPAHI (LIGHT ALGERIAN CAVALRY) IN ACTION AT THE FRONT.

THE GREAT WAR.

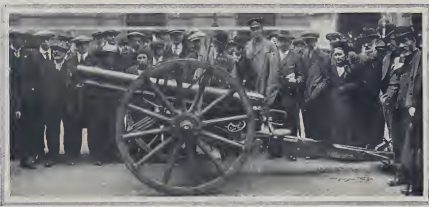
ALL the war-omens, on the whole, continue to be in favour of the Allies, rather more so even than last week. But with regard to signs, augurs, and omens, attention may be drawn to a most remarkable prophecy—the second of its kind which has marked the course of this wonderful world-war.

The first of these prophecies was by the well-known writer, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who, in a magazine-article published more than two years ago, predicted that a German attack on France would take the form of a preliminary assault on Liège, and a march through Belgium—just as now happened strictly according to programme. In fact, Mr. Belloc's article might simply be changed from the future to the past tense to give it all the value of an historical record. There are some of the Hebrew prophets, even, whose vaticinations have not come so true, even now.

Mr. Belloc's forecast was all the more remarkable since it ran counter to the weight of military opinion on the subject theretofore held. The late General Frederick Maurice, for example, one of our best soldier-sages, in his "Balance of Military Power in Europe," wrote, after an exhaustive consideration of the question: "It will, perhaps, now be apparent why we do not believe that Germany will make her great attempt on France by violating Belgian territory. . . . The balance of advantage to Germany in moving by that line is so nice a one that a conviction that Belgium and England would act together to resist such an attempt would be amply sufficient to turn the scale." But, as it turned out,



CHALKED WITH THE NAME (PARTLY OBLITERATED) OF ITS CAPTORS: THE GERMAN GUN TAKEN BY THE 1ST BATTALION, LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT, AT THE WAR OFFICE.



THE FIRST CAPTURED GERMAN GUN BROUGHT TO LONDON: A TROPHY IN THE COURTYARD OF THE WAR OFFICE.

In the courtyard of the War Office is the first German gun—a Krupp—brought to London as a trophy. A chalk inscription on the screen told that it was captured by the 1st Battalion of the Lincolns, but the regiment's name was afterwards rubbed out.—[Photographs by International Publishing Bureau.]

General Maurice was all wrong, and Mr. Belloc wonderfully right.

That was one of the prophecies I referred to; and the other emanated from the thinking brain of the late Augustus Bebel, leader of the Socialist party in Germany, and editor of the *Vorwärts*, which was suspended for daring to tell its readers unpleasant truths about the war. Beginning life as a joiner, Bebel ended by surpassing Jeremiah with the truth of his prophecies. In a pamphlet published as long ago as 1900, he asked what would happen to Germany if she found Britain among her opponents. Answer: Germany's Navy would be destroyed (as it certainly will be before long); she would be despoiled of her colonies, and her markets captured by England.

A war with France and Russia, with England as their ally, would also mean the complete destruction of Germany's power. France would recover Alsace-Lorraine, and Russia would realise

her long-cherished dream of a restored Poland.

"Victories in the war of the future," said Bebel, "will not come to German arms as easily as the newspapers and school-rooms would lead us to believe. The superiority over the enemy which the Germans possessed in 1870 is absolutely impossible nowadays.

"The number of soldiers and the armament are nearly equal in Germany and in France. The war of the future will resemble more a wrestling contest than a war, and first one combatant and then the other will appear to be victorious. It will be a blood-sucking process—*saigner à blanc*," in the words of Bismarck—in addition to all which there would be a complete *débâcle* of German trade."

[Continued overleaf.]



DESPATCH-BEARERS IN A BASKET: CARRIER-PIGEONS BORNE TO THE FRONT BY BELGIAN GUIDES.

It is one of the many ironies of war that birds should be enlisted in its service, but from time out of mind the dove, the symbol of peace, has been turned to account in the form of a pigeon-messenger. An illustration, on another page, of thousands of the birds listened in the Brussels market, by order of the German military authorities, is evidence of the importance attached to the organisation, and we

illustrate here the mode in which a Belgian Guide carries a small basket of these winged messengers on active service. The pigeons' home is at Antwerp, so that by their means the Belgians, who, in time of peace, have always been great pigeon-fanciers, are enabled to send despatches over the German lines. The picture we give was taken at Alost.—[Photograph by C.N.]

That was a wonderful prophecy for a journeyman joiner, and every day is proving its truth. Half of it is already fulfilled, and the other half also certainly will be. Take his prediction as to the nature of the next great war, for example, which would not be in the nature of a walk-over, as in 1870, but—well, just what it has proved to be: what the Scots call a "rugging and riving" on both sides, a tugging and tearing to and fro; no knock-out blows (except, perhaps, in the case of Austria), but simply a gradual bleeding to death (*saigner à blanc*), as in the case of veal, which is rendered white by hanging and the consequent draining away of all its blood.

The war has now lasted more than two calendar months, and the Germans are further away than ever from their object, which was the crushing, extinction—"extermination," as the Kaiser called it—of the Western Allies in the field, and the capture of Paris. The greatest of all

the botherations which vex the Germans and upset all their calculations is that, however much they may batter and bombard their opponents, they cannot get them to go back. The British, in particular, are sad thorns in their flesh. "Here we are, and here we shall remain," say the British troops, in the words of Macmahon after he had fought his way into the Malakoff; "and if you want to turn us out of our trenches you must come and do it."

The Kaiser never made a greater mistake than when, in his now notorious Army Order of Aug. 10, he commanded his Generals to concentrate all their efforts in one tremendous blow against "the treacherous English," and trample their "contemptible little army" clean out of existence as one would squash a beetle with a hobnailed boot. But the beetle continues to exist all the same, happy, among other things, in the consciousness that it is a much shorter way to Potsdam than to Tipperary.

In the Reichstag, once, Prince Bülow, quoting Frederick the Great,

said that whoever tried to bite at the Prussian Army would find that he was exercising his teeth upon granite; and it is surprising that the Kaiser—who, with all his crying defects, must be credited with a considerable knowledge of our military history—did not warn his overweening legions that, in trying conclusions with British soldiers—and these the finest of their kind that ever took the field—they were tackling a job such as never before had fallen to their lot.

Three days after the outbreak of the war a leading Berlin journal wrote that, "whether the English land or not, their army is negligible"; while now the same oracle is candid enough to make the rueful admission that "the influence of the British reinforcements is being felt more and more. They are working through by force of their masses, and they don't stop. They are effective to impede us. Why not admit it?" Why indeed, considering that facts, like British fighters, are "chiefs that winna ding, and daurna be disputed"!

One of our Royal Engineers has forwarded a letter found on the person of a captured German officer. And what did he say? This: "The English soldier is the best-trained soldier in the world. The English soldier's fire is ten thousand times worse than hell. If we could



THE FIRST PREMIER TO LEAD A BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD: GENERAL BOTHA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

The announcement that General Botha, Premier of South Africa, would lead the Dominion forces against German South-West Africa, was received with great enthusiasm. He became Premier in 1910, and two years later an honorary General in the British Army.—[Photo. Langley.]



CAPTURER OF NINE GERMAN LINERS AND A GUN-BOAT: CAPTAIN CYRIL FULLER, OF H.M.S. "CUMBERLAND."

The cruiser "Cumberland" commanded by Captain Cyril Fuller, recently captured off the Cameroons eight vessels of the Woermann Line, Hamburg, one Hamburg-America liner, and the German gun-boat "Soden." Another steamer and a floating-dock were sunk.

Photograph by Symonds.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE REMARKABLE FEEDING OF THE FIRING LINE: THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS DISTRIBUTING BULLY-BEEF TO THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

When in due course the names are published of those of our heroic soldiers who have been awarded the V.C., it is to be hoped that the Army Service Corps will receive adequate recognition. Our illustration offers one reason why. The calm self-devotion of the A.S.C. men running to and fro along the trenches, regardless of personal risk from bursting shrapnel and machine-gun bullets, with arduous

of bully-beef tins and bread, to fling the provisions to our "hungry but never tired" linesmen as they passed along, can never be surpassed. The A.S.C. lorries day after day hurry backwards and forwards to the supply-park in rear of the battlefield, fill up there, and race forward again, as our illustration shows, right into the firing line.—[Drawing by A. C. Michaud.]

only beat the English it would be well for us, but I am afraid I shall never be able to beat these English devils." No, they never will. We are all agreed about that.

Such are the facts which have obtruded themselves on the recognition of the Germans as a result of the protracted field-fortress warfare in what might be called the Mesopotamia of Northern France—or the region watered by the rivers Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Somme; and while the spirit of our gallant, much-enduring soldiers has never been higher and gayer, in spite of all their cruel losses, there are ever-multiplying signs that their German opponents are suffering more and more from demoralisation, discouragement, and even disintegration.

Never deficient in courage—even higher than the kind that is fostered by the canes, swords, revolvers, and even fists of their officers—the Germans are now seeking to eke out this military virtue by the exercise of remarkable forms of cunning. Frederick the Great laid it down that in war one must alternately assume the skin of the lion and the fox, and that is what is now being done by the jaded, bootless, famished warriors of General von Kluck, better known to Tommy Atkins as General von "Four o'Clock," from his favourite hour for commencing the serious business of the day with his "Black Marias" and his "Jack Johnsons," which our light-hearted Tommies are now beginning to treat with the proverbial contempt begotten of familiarity.

Ruses de guerre are legitimate enough, but, somehow or other, we have never slone in this direction, with the result that our troops have often fallen victims to the absurd British notion of fair play and a square fight. The British character—especially that of the British officer—revolts against the idea of trickery, treachery, and espionage even in war. But the Germans have shown themselves to be in their native

element in these respects. Their spies assume all sorts of disguises—plodding peasants, priests, and even women, while they shrink not from donning the uniforms of dead opponents, and even semaphore with the hands of village clocks from the lines of the Allies to their friends over the way. They imitate our bugle-calls in order to bamboozle our men and lure them to destruction, and, when challenged by our sentries, they answer "Friend!" in good English and then shoot our confiding soldiers.

"When Marshal Soubise," said Frederick the Great, "goes to war, he is followed by a hundred cooks. When I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies." In fact, their cunning towards our soldiers, and their cruel abuse alike of the white flag and the Red Cross, are only equalled by their barbarous treatment of harmless civilians of both sexes in the seat of war—a savagery resulting from baffled plans and the bitter consciousness that, after all, they have not been able, in the words of Bethmann-Hollweg, to "hack their way through."

The Germans are not the first who have found it impossible to "hack their way through" a British army of 150,000 determined men, and the task will now become more difficult than ever after this army has been reinforced by the magnificent contingent from India, which is now on the soil of France, and whose landing at Marseilles marked a new era in the history of the world—the meeting of East and West as they have never met before. The Orient has often been met by the Occident, but this is the first time that the East has returned the compliment by coming to join hands and make common cause with the West as the common champions of international law and civilisation.

What a marvelous and moving scene it must have been—the landing at Marseilles of the warrior-representatives of a civilisation older, and in some respects better, than the boasted

[Continued overleaf.]



DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF HONOUR, DESPITE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION: A STATUE IN BRUSSELS REPRESENTING THE CITY OF LIÈGE.

It will be recalled that the French Government conferred the Legion of Honour on the city of Liège for its heroic defence against the Germans. On the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian Independence celebrated recently in Brussels, a dummy Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was accordingly placed on the statue representing Liège in the Cinquantenaire Park.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A DEATH'S HEAD HUSSAR AND A DRAGOON: THE KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER AND THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS.

That woman should inspire brave deeds is as old as war, but it is given only to Imperial and Royal ladies actually to hold commissions in crack regiments. That German Princesses should do this accords with the traditions of that country. A recent telegram from Berlin to the Hague stated that the German Crown Princess, with her two elder sons, had left for the headquarters of the Crown Prince in

France, where she intends to bestow decorations on certain of the officers of her regiment of Dragoons, who are fighting in the Crown Prince's army. The Crown Princess is seen on the right of our picture. The only daughter of the Kaiser, Princess Victoria Louise, Duchess of Brunswick, is seen on the left, in the uniform of her eldest brother's regiment, the Death's Head Hussars.—[Photograph by C.N.]

"Kultur" of the "modern Huns," so that it will be impossible for the latter to cry out against the placing of our Asiatic fellow-subjects in the field against them as an outrage on all international and racial decency.

But the presence of those splendid Indian troops in our theatre of war has a significance which will only later, perhaps, impress itself on the slow-moving, if receptive enough, German mind. In 1870 the war was the means of unifying all Germany by a final application of the principle of "blood and iron"; and similarly, now, the federation of our own Empire will be completed by the presence in a common area of struggle of contingents from all our Oversea dependencies and dominions. People may think and say what they like about the Bismarckian policy of "blood



A HOSPITAL WRECKED BY GERMAN SHELLS AT LIERRE, NEAR ANTWERP: A SHATTERED WARD IN WHICH, IT IS SAID, SIX WOUNDED SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN THEIR BEDS.

Whether they have been acting wantonly or not, it is evident that the Germans have sent shells into several hospitals. In this case, the correspondent says, three shells struck the hospital, and one, penetrating the roof, created the damage shown and cost the lives of six wounded soldiers, and then, penetrating the floor, killed two soldiers in a lower ward.—[Photo by Underwood and Underwood.]

and iron"; but, after all, it is the only policy which can cement as nothing else can the loosely constructed edifice of a world-embracing

Empire. A "stricken field," in the words of Lord Salisbury after Omdurman, makes all the difference in the world in respect of our political engagements. For example, if anything had been wanted to drive the last rivet into our South African Union it would be the enthusiasm evoked all over our sub-continent there by the news that

General Botha, our doughtiest antagonist during the Boer War, had leaped into the saddle (on a £150 charger subscribed for him in an hour's time by shilling contributions on the Rand alone) as commander of the forces which shall end by incorporating all German South-West Africa in the territory waved over by the Union Jack. The spilling of diverse blood in a common cause is the very best and most effective of mutually forgiving and federative agencies.

In the meantime, while our Navy is biding its time—blocking up its adversaries like rats in a hole which have got to be "dug out"—suffering minor reverses which are the inevitable concomitants of every sea-war, and snapping up, *per contra*, nine German merchantmen at one haul (worth half a million of money), our Army is superbly profiting by its opportunities, and opposing a "Thus far and no farther!" to the German forces opposed to it.

The situation in Northern France at the time of writing is not without its obscurities and its puzzles, especially with regard to Antwerp and the German intentions thereanent; but it will clear when the decisive blow now impending shall have been struck in the eastern portion of the theatre of war.



SAID TO HAVE BEEN MALTREATED BY THE GERMAN INVADERS: BELGIAN PEASANT WOMEN IN HOSPITAL AT ALOST.

The correspondent who furnished us with this photograph informs us that these peasant women were maltreated and injured by Germans and that a doctor's certificate confirming the statement is now in London.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.



"CASUALTIES" FROM THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE: WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY FROM RHEIMS.

It has been stated in all the French official reports that the moral of the troops remains excellent, and the difficulty has been to hold the men back when their impetuosity might carry them too far. The wounded, too, have borne their sufferings with cheerfulness and fortitude. In a recent account of hospital work at Versailles, where hundreds of cases had come from the Battle of the Aisne, it was

said that one of the most remarkable features of the war was the comparative rarity of bullet-wounds. This may go to prove the inefficiency of German rifle-fire. Most of the men treated at Versailles had been hit by shrapnel, which causes a more serious wound and generally carries with it portions of the soldier's clothing.— *Photograph by Sport and General.*



WEARING HIS STOLE OVER HIS MILITARY UNIFORM: A FRENCH PRIEST ON ACTIVE SERVICE CONDUCTING A COMRADE'S FUNERAL.

Many French priests were called to the Colours when war broke out, and are serving as soldiers at the front. On occasion they are required to lay aside weapons of war and perform the functions which belong to them in times of peace. In this instance a soldier-priest is seen conducting the funeral of a comrade who has died of his wounds in an ambulance while on the way to hospital. Very strange it

is to see the stole of the priest worn over the uniform of a French infantryman. The priests of France and Belgium, besides those serving in the Army, have shown great heroism in tending the wounded and alleviating distress. The priests of Rheims Cathedral, for example, saved most of the German wounded from the fire.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrators.]



THE WOMAN'S "IRON CROSS": GERMANS EXCHANGING THEIR GOLD WEDDING-RINGS FOR IRON TO HELP THE WAR FUND.

An inevitable virtue of war is the sacrifice of superfluities. In the good old days, our Cavaliers gave up wonderful silver treasure to help fill the war-chest of the White King. To-day, in Berlin, a somewhat similar voluntary tax is being paid by women and men, who are seen in our picture exchanging their gold wedding-rings for rings of iron, the proceeds of their own jewellery going to swell the War Fund.

The iron rings will be, in a sense, a decoration somewhat akin to the Iron Cross, for they bear the stamp "Wilhelm II." It may be added that it is the custom in Germany for men to wear wedding-rings as well as women, and men, too, are seen giving them up in exchange for the war token.—
[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrators.]



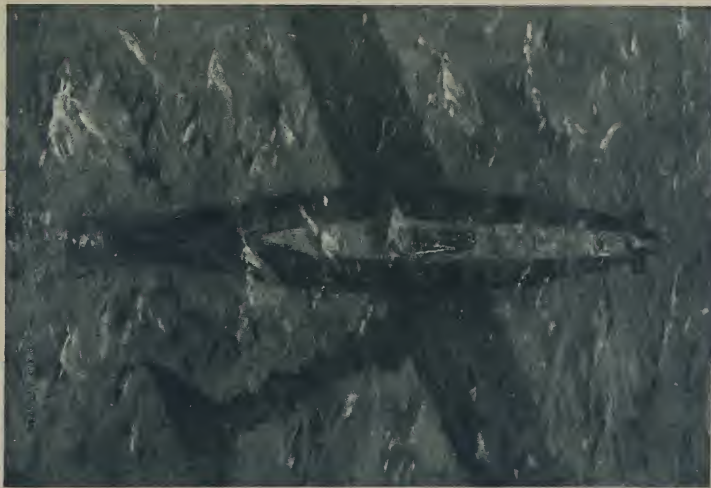
HOW WAR-SHIPS MOVE IN FOG: KEEPING STATION BY THE BUOY.

During fog the ships of a fleet moving in line each tow astern a large red can called a "fog-buoy," the length of cable being equal to the distance to be kept between one ship and another. Each vessel keeps her bows close to the splash of the fog-buoy towed by the ship in front, and thus station is kept throughout the fleet.—*Drawn by C. M. Padden.*



HOW WAR-SHIPS MOVE AT NIGHT: "LIGHTS OUT" AND "FOLLOW THE GLEAM."

In changing positions at night war-ships following each other in line each have a shaded electric-lamp suspended over the water, low down at the stern. The next ship keeps her relative position by watching the patch of light thrown on the white foam made by the propellers of the ship ahead, but nothing can be seen at any distance on either side.—*Drawn by Vernon W. Hildison.*



WHAT THE AERIAL LOOK-OUTS OF THE GRAND FLEET MAY SEE: A SUBMARINE REVEALED TO AN AEROPLANE.

That air-craft can on occasion detect submarines when submerged was known before the war from experiments at naval manoeuvres. Certain conditions affect the observer's powers of vision—the submarine must be over a bottom the nature of which enables it to reflect light, and the water must be fairly smooth and clear. One fact with bearing on the naval situation is this. In the southern part

of the North Sea, where chiefly small squadrons or single ships are on patrol duty, the water is thick and turbid. In the northern portion of the North Sea, where the Main Fleet is understood to be concentrated, the water is normally clear, and the approach of submarines should be detected in good time by the aeroplanes on look-out.—*Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.*



TYPICAL OF THE NATURAL OBSTACLES IMPEDING THE RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA: LAKE MISPELSEE, THE SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING. East Prussia, as a glance at the map shows, is a country of many lakes and marshes, which greatly impede an invading army. Lake Mispelsee is near Soldau, a town in the south-west corner of East Prussia, just over the border from Russian Poland, and some thirty miles south of Osterode, near which the Russians suffered a reverse at the beginning of September. This check—practically the only one—to their victorious advance, was due in part, no doubt, to the difficulty of the country, and partly to the fact that the Russians, with splendid loyalty to their allies, advanced with hesitating rapidity further than they would otherwise have gone, in order to create a diversion and relieve the German pressure on the French and British in the west.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



PIGEONS AS PRISONERS OF WAR: BASKETS OF FEATHERED BELGIAN "DESPATCH-BEARERS" INTERNED IN BRUSSELS BY GERMANY.

Among other ideals, the war has destroyed the phrase, "Harmless as doves." The deadly "Taube" and the dainty pigeon are used as messengers of death and destruction. The carrier-pigeon has been familiar in war from an early period, and has been enlisted in the present conflict, despite the perfection to which signaling and telegraphy have attained. "The danger of pigeons in the hands of aliens was

promptly recognised by our authorities, and the National Pigeon-Flying Club received notice that racing was prohibited. Pigeon-post is an organized detail of the German espionage system. Their birds have a broad iron ring on the leg stamped with a "K." Our illustration shows Brussels market with baskets containing pigeons, interned by the German military authorities.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE FRENCH DEVOTION TO THE FLAG: A FORM OF PATRIOTISM THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS CANNOT NOW EXERCISE.

His flag has ever been the soldier's pride, and countless deeds of heroism have been performed to save this patriotic symbol from falling into the hands of the enemy. In the present war this feeling has been often shown, and the gallantry of a French regiment was recently rewarded by its colours being decorated with the Legion of Honour. We reproduce two famous pictures illustrating the French soldier's

love of the flag, namely, on the left, "Le Drapeau," by Moreau de Tours, and, on the right, "La Patrie," by G. J. Bertrand. The British Army has ceased taking its colours into action, partly because in modern warfare the flag is not needed as a rallying-point, and partly because its presence tended to the sacrifice of valuable lives for purely sentimental reasons.—*Photographs by Augustin Rischet.*



MEN OF "A DISTANT ALIEN RACE" FIGHTING FOR THE "MIGHTY MOTHER": SIKHS, OF THE INDIAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

The Indian troops were received with intense enthusiasm when they landed recently at Marseilles. Prominent among them were the stalwart Sikhs, recognizable by the little steel quon on their turbans, emblem of their old-time national weapon. The photograph shows some of the Sikhs resting after their arrival in France. The pack-horses grazing beside them recall the fact that the Indian force

arrived fully equipped. The spirit in which they have come found eloquent expression in a poem in the "Times," entitled "India to England," by a distinguished Indian Judge, Mawla Muzammat Jung, of the High Court of Hyderabad. Addressing England as the "mighty Mother," he says: "Thine equal justice, mercy, grace, have made a distant alien race A part of thee."—(Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.)



TO UPHOLD THE IZZAT OF THE BRITISH RAJ AGAINST A RUTHLESS ENEMY: INDIAN TROOPS ENCAMPED IN FRANCE.

Indian troops who will fight for the King-Emperor in the Great War have arrived in France. His Majesty sent a stirring message of greeting to them, written in Urdu: "I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the Izzat of the British Raj against an aggressive and ruthless enemy. I know with what readiness my brave and loyal Indian soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust on the field

of battle shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire. Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you to go forward and add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army, whose honour and fame are in your hands."—(Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.)



"AND THE SONS OF IND BEAR WITNESS": KHAKI-CLAD INDIAN WARRIORS IN FRANCE, READY TO "SHARE OUR RIGHTEOUS WAR."

The arrival in France of the splendid force from India was a wonderful tribute to British rule. In the words of Mr. Harold Begbie: "And the sons of Ind bear witness—We have grumbled, but now no more; We have shared your plentiful righteous Peace, we will share your righteous War." The force brought with it everything required for war—rifles, artillery, entrenching implements, tents, and

sleeping-cugs. The photographs show (1) Sikhs marching to the rest-camp near Marseilles; (2) Sikhs resting, with a French interpreter; (3) Men of the Indian force carrying trench-digging implements; and (4) Men filling belts with cartridges for machine-guns. The tall, black-bearded Sikhs received a great ovation at Marseilles as they marched to camp at the head of the force.—[Photos by Illustrations Bureau.]



INEFFECTIVE GERMAN SHELLS WHICH BURST

In his note accompanying the sketch from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes :
 "The German shell-fire at first is almost demoralising to our men, but they soon get accustomed to it, for practically little damage is done. An artillery officer told me that he counted 160 shells thrown at his battery from dawn to sunset, and not a man or horse was killed or wounded. The shells on striking the

STRAIGHT UPWARD ON IMPACT WITH THE GROUND : BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN

ground immediately shoot upward, and there is no lateral-spreading of the debris. Unless a man, or horse, or gun is hit, there is no damage done. In fact, after the first few shells were fired by the enemy our gunners served their guns with absolute indifference to the strenuous endeavours of the Germans to dislodge them." The German shells here described and illustrated are not, of course, the "coal-boxes," "Black

WORKING

Marries," shells from reports, report so



WORKING THEIR GUNS UNCONCERNEDLY AMID A HAIL OF PROJECTILES THAT DO COMPARATIVELY LITTLE DAMAGE.

Marias," or "Jack Johnsons," as our men call them, fired from the heavy German siege-guns, but are shells from a lighter form of German field artillery. Even the "coal-boxes," as we know from Headquarters reports, have not succeeded in frightening our men. "From the statements of prisoners," one such official report said, "it appears that they [the Germans] have been greatly disappointed by the most effect produced

by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the colossal expenditure of ammunition, which has really been wasted." But justice must be done, even to the enemy, and at the same time it was pointed out the German artillery fire is very accurate. (Threat by H. W. Knobloch, from a Sheet by Frederic V. Dier.)



HOW ANTWERP CAN USE FLOODING TO IMPEDE THE GERMANS: A PICTORIAL MAP SHOWING THE AREAS WHICH CAN BE INUNDATED.

It was stated on the 3rd that the Germans attacking Antwerp's outer defences had failed to break through the Belgian lines, or to silence any of the forts. Were these to be reduced, an attack upon the city would have to be made along two or three high roads and a railway, which it was thought should be capable of being successfully held. It was also reported that the Belgians were flooding

the surrounding country. There are three areas that can, if necessary, be inundated from the Scheldt and the canals, one of some 60 to 70 square miles, and the other two of 15 to 20 square miles each. The water can be easily turned on, when the decisive moment arrives, by merely turning a handle to open the sluices.—[Drawn by W. H. Robinson.]



ACCLAIMING THE GREAT WAR OF LIBERATION WHICH HAS "UNITED

just as Germany counted on Irish disaffection, so she made a similar mistake about Russia, expecting that war would cause a revolution. "On the contrary," to quote the distinguished Russian politician and writer, Professor Peter Struve, editor of "Russian Thought," "German aggression united the whole population of Russia. . . . elemental forces united in one impulse and spirit both the Russian Radicals and the extreme

THE WHOLE POPULATION OF RUSSIA": PATRIOTISM IN PETROGRAD.

Nationalist Conservatives. . . . All alike feel that this war is a great, popular, liberating work, which starts a new epoch in the history of the world." At the demonstration here illustrated prayers were offered for a Russian victory. One man is holding up a portrait of the Tsar, while the banner raised by the woman on the right is inscribed "The Victory of Russia and Slavdom."—[Photo, Illus. Bureau.]



PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE: IRISH GUARDS MAKING SUPPLICATION BEFORE

To die with a prayer on the lips, and faith in the justice of the cause for which life is being laid down, is an ideal death for a soldier. Even in the storm and stress of battle, the *mens conscia recti* is not merely a matter of sentiment, but of principle and practical value. But there is also a solemn beauty in such an act of piety as that which is recorded of some of the Irish Guards in connection with a recent action at the front. At a moment of imminent danger, when they had to take a position which could only be captured by risking

A DESPERATE

almost certain death, they dashed forward and succeeded.



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A DESPERATE BAYONET-CHARGE.—FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

almost certain death, the brave fellows dropped upon their knees for a few moments in prayer. Then, with the light of battle in their eyes and a shout of confidence upon their lips, they dashed, with bayonets fixed, across country exposed to the machine-guns of the Germans. The casualties were very many, but "all that was left of them" pressed the attack and succeeded in taking the position. Something of the spirit of the Crusaders must have inspired so heroic an action, and it will not be forgotten while the British honour the brave.



HORSEMEN WHO "CAN PERFORM FEATS WHICH WOULD TURN A COW-BOY GREEN WITH ENVY": COSSACKS

In previous issues we have illustrated the wonderful horsemanship of the Cossacks, as shown, for example, in the discomfiture of a body of German cavalry by the trick of leaning low down on one side of their horses, which the enemy consequently thought were riderless, and then rising up in the saddle to take the Germans by surprise. The drawing here reproduced shows the perfect understanding that exists between

the Cossack and his horse. As the author of an interesting little book called "The Russian Army from Within," Mr. W. B. Stevens, says, "the men seem to live on horseback, and to be a part of the animals that carry them, like the labeled Centaurs of the Greeks," while they "can perform feats which would turn a cow-boy green with envy." The same writer mentions that the Cossacks are divided into two main classes, the

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USING THEIR STEEDS AS BREAST-WORKS WHILE THEY FIRE UPON MEN OF THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY.

Stanovian and the Caucasian. "The latter are . . . armed with small-bore magazine rifles, weighing nine pounds (Russian), a curved sword, and a double-edged dagger. All other Cossacks are . . . armed with a similar rifle, a curved sword, and a long lance." The Cossacks have for some years been converted into mounted infantry. Other Russian cavalry regiments include Hussars and Dragons. The cavalry of the Russian European

field army comprises 15 line divisions, 2 guard divisions, and 1 guard brigade, 2 divisions consisting half of dragons and half of Cossacks, a division of Don Cossacks, and 3 independent brigades. The Cossacks are generally employed in scouting, foraging, protecting the flanks of an army, and keeping up lines of communication.—[Drawn by Frédéric De Haeven.]



THE SPY AT WORK: AN APPARENTLY INNOCENT LANDSCAPE

The illustration on the first of these two pages (that on the left) shows an apparently innocent drawing of a landscape made by a spy. Were he caught with it in his possession, he might pose with comparative safety as an artist who had been sketching for his own amusement and was entirely unconnected with any naval harbour or coast fortifications. In point of fact, however, his sketch would

THAT IS REALLY A PLAN OF A HARBOUR AND ITS FORTS.

have been made in accordance with a secret pictorial code known to the Government in whose interest he was spying. In this code a windmill, for example, would represent a lighthouse; a plantation of trees, a fort; a single farmhouse or cottage, a group of buildings; a group of houses, a town; a church, Admiralty offices or a Town Hall; double lines (ostensibly roads), railway tracks, and so on.

(Continued on page 29.)



(Continued.)

THE SPY AT WORK: THE INNOCENT LANDSCAPE AS "DECODED" BY THE ENEMY FOR WHOM THE DRAWING WAS MADE.

Moreover, dark shading would become light, and *vice versa*, so that the portion of the landscape shaded dark would be "decoded" as representing water. The landscape, received by the spy's Government, is read in accordance with the code, and the result is a plan, as shown on the right-hand page, of the harbour and forts. The letters, which are merely inserted to help our readers, and would not, of course,

appear on the plan, signify the following:—A. Lighthouse. BB. Forts. C. Town, or approximate area covered by buildings. D. Railways. E. Admiralty buildings or Town Hall. Such is one of the many insidious devices of the spy which, if successful, may cause the deaths of many brave defenders of their country, and spies have been very active!



THE USELESSNESS OF THE MODERN FORT AGAINST HEAVY SIEGE-GUNS: ARMOUR AND CONCRETE WORKS AT NAMUR SHATTERED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

The fact that Namur, which was regarded as stronger than Liège, and had been expected to hold out for weeks, fell almost at the first assault, demonstrated the comparative uselessness of the modern fort, at any rate against such heavy siege-guns as those employed there by the Germans. It is said that over thirty of these big guns were brought up and placed in position at two points whence they concentrated their fire on a single section of the defences of Namur. They were all not less than three miles from the Belgian trenches, and were thus beyond the range of the Belgian guns. A survivor from the fall of Namur stated that the Germans first directed a terrific fire against the Belgian trenches, where the men were unable to fire a shot in return against a foe they could not see. The

Continued opposite.



Continued. MORE EVIDENCE OF THE USELESSNESS OF ARMOUR AND CONCRETE
losses were terrible, especially among the officers, and the troops became demoralised. After standing the ordeal for ten hours, there was a sudden and general *'surrender'*. Meantime many of the German guns had been turned on the forts, especially two named Marchevette and Maigret, which were armed with old-fashioned guns of much smaller calibre than those of the enemy. Only about

FORTIFICATIONS: ANOTHER NAMUR FORT AFTER GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

ten shots, it is said, were fired from Fort Maigret, while the German guns, firing at the rate of twenty a minute, sent into it no fewer than 1200 shells. Seventy-five men were killed in the batteries at Fort Marchevette, and both these two forts soon surrendered. The others were still holding out when the Belgian army retired.—[Photographs by International Illustrations.]



HOW THE CLERGY GO TO BATTLE: A PRIEST WITH THE BELGIANS.

The priest in this photograph is the Rev. J. Chanderlon, of Antwerp, who accompanies the Belgian Cavalry, and has been often under fire. He wears a sword, but it is not stated whether he is serving as a soldier or a chaplain. Some French priests are in the ranks, such as one shown on another page wearing a stole over his uniform and conducting a funeral.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A SOLDIER OF THE RED CROSS: A PRIEST WITH THE BELGIAN FORCES.

This photograph shows a Belgian priest, whose name is not mentioned by our correspondent, riding with the troops on the road between Witteren and Alout. As the Red Cross armband he is wearing indicates, he is engaged in the work of tending the wounded and administering religious consolation to the dying. There have been many examples of heroism shown by priests during the war.—[Photograph by Albutt.]



THE POWER OF THE TORPEDO: THE EFFECT OF A TEST SHOT AGAINST THE ROCKS OF THE CORNISH COAST.

The disaster to the three British cruisers torpedoed by German submarines has once more drawn attention to the torpedo's terrible destructive power, a power many have asked us to illustrate. Some idea of its force may be gained from this photograph of the explosion caused by firing a torpedo charged with 200 lb. of gun-cotton against rocky Cornish cliffs. The experiment was carried out by Torpedo

School officers, and the torpedo was discharged from a torpedo-boat running at high speed. In the attack on the cruisers the power of the modern torpedo was shown by the rapidity with which the ships went down. The "Aboukir," it is said, sank in about six minutes, and though the "Hague" floated rather longer, both she and the "Cressy" disappeared quickly.—*Photograph by a Naval Officer.*



A GIANT FORT-WRECKER WHOSE BURSTING PROJECTILES TOMMY ATKINS CALLS "JACK JOHNSONS," "BLACK MARIAS," AND "COAL-

The giant siege-guns whose tremendous projectiles "smothered" the steel-cupola forts of Namur and enforced the premature yielding of Mauberg, were Austrian weapons. They are stated to have been specially lent to the German Army for the operations in Belgium and France. A number of these monster guns have been employed to strengthen the German defence-works at the battle of the Aisne, where our soldiers first

made acquaintance with them. As is described by Sir John French's "eye-witness" in one of his summaries of events issued by the Press Bureau, the effect on British nerves of the bombardment by the big shells was rather to make Tommy Atkins joke, our men calling them, in allusion to the dense, dark smoke sent up by their explosion, "Black Marias" and "Jack Johnsons." According to the British staff officer, the

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BOXES": ONE OF THE 100-TON SIEGE-GUNS WHICH HAVE TO BE DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS FOR TRANSPORT—A GUN-TEAM COMPLETE.

shells when bursting in the open made tremendous excavations in the ground, deep enough to bury five horses in. The guns themselves are of enormous weight. They weigh, it is reported, about a hundred tons, and have to be taken to pieces for the march and transported in sections in order to pass safely over ordinary road bridges. Our illustration shows a gun-team complete. The motor-wagon carrying the

artillerymen is in front (to the right). In the centre is the gun-carriage used in action, with its very powerful recoil-apparatus. In rear (to the left), follows the huge gun, of immense calibre and short and squat, looking something like an elongated mortar. Its Krupp sliding-breech, which opens sideways, is distinctly visible. Two of these guns are said to have been bombarding Antwerp.—[Photo Newspaper Lines]



A SEARCHLIGHT USED BY THE ENEMY ON THE BATTLEFIELD: A GREAT ELECTRIC PROJECTOR TOWED BY A MOTOR.

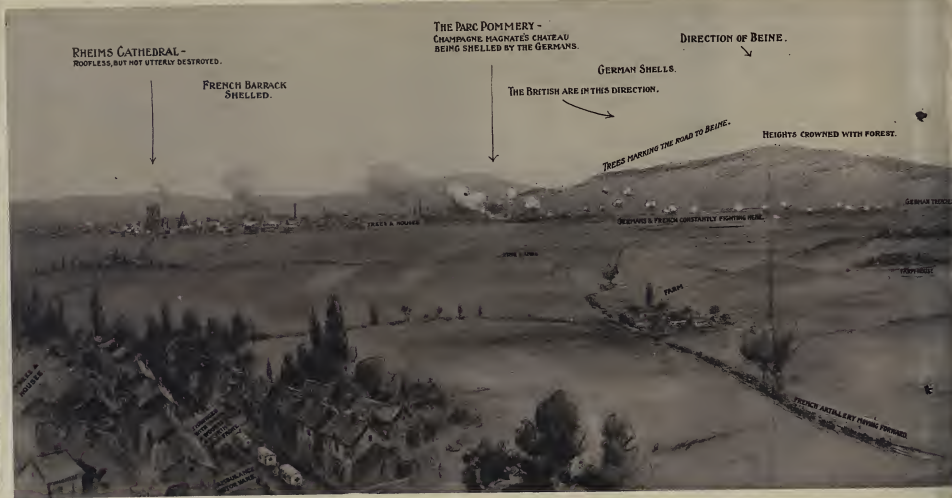
It is particularly as an auxiliary to the heavy artillery that the Germans have been using the searchlight on the battlefield. As letters from the front describe, as soon as it is dark the searchlights get to work, their long, dazzling shafts of strong white light carefully exploring the battlefield until the beams disclose the position of our trenches. The searchlight's glare fixes on the object, and immediately shells

begin to burst all round. Our photograph shows a heavy-gun detachment with the battery searchlight-projector starting out. The officers in the motor-car and the men on the knife-board motor wagon, comprising the actual gun team, are Austrian artillerymen. It is now known that certain of the huge guns which battered Namur and Maubeuge were lent to Germany by Austria for the war.—(Photograph by *Newspaper Illus.*)



A BRITISH MOTOR SEARCHLIGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD: THE ENEMY DISCLOSED WHILE MOVING UNDER COVER OF THE NIGHT. The searchlight is playing a very noteworthy part on the battlefields in Northern France—on both sides. The Germans made deadly use of their searchlights night after night while pressing the retreating British hard during the falling-back of the Allies from the Belgian frontier towards Paris. One terribly dramatic night-battle scene under the German searchlights near Mons formed the subject of a drawing in the

"Illustrated London News" of September 22. Our own troops are efficiently supplied with a powerful searchlight equipment, mounted on motor-vehicles. The illustration above of an enemy's battery being disclosed in the open by a British searchlight while moving by night, shows what invaluable assistance in action can be rendered. The car has a khaki hood to aid invisibility by day.—[Drawn by H. W. Kitchin.]



THE GREATEST CONFLICT IN HISTORY: AN IMPORTANT SECTION

The country near Rheims has been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the great Battle of the Aisne, which began with the crossing of that river by the Allied forces on Sunday, September 12. It was stated on the 26th that the enemy's attacks in this particular part of the vast battlefield had been renewed with great violence but without success, and that two battalions of the Prussian Guard had been annihilated.

OF THE VAST BATTLEFIELD (THE COUNTRY NEAR RHEIMS) ON THE TWELFTH

The fierce onslaughts of the Germans were repulsed by the British and French troops with astonishing resolution, and the Germans suffered heavy losses. Our drawing illustrates the position of the opposing forces on September 26. The news as to the military situation at that time was to the effect that the battle had become more like a siege than a general action, both sides being strongly entrenched. The

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THE TOWN OF SILLERY BURNING.
(FAMOUS CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT)

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
THE 12TH DAY OF THE FIGHT. THE GERMANS
HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO THE BASE OF
THE HILLS.

DIRECTION OF ARGONNE.

*With the village of Sillery in the field
Frederic Villiers*



DAY OF THE SIEGE-BATTLE OF THE AISNE—A PANORAMA BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, THE FAMOUS "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" WAR-ARTIST.

German entrenchments were very extensive and elaborate. From the fort at Nogent, shown near the middle of this drawing, were fired the German shells that did such irreparable damage to the cathedral at Rheims. The village of Sillery, further to the right, is noted for the excellent champagne produced there. It lies about seven miles south-east of Rheims, on the river Vesle. The Aisne itself passes some twelve miles

north of Rheims. On the 9th the French authorities made known the general outline of the Allied front, from east to west. The section partly covered by this drawing ran near Varennes, passing north of Soissons, to Rheims. It then followed the big road to Berry-au-Bac, and along the Aisne to Soissons.—[Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News," in which a four page reproduction of the drawing was given.]



SOME OF THE FIRST TERRITORIALS TO GO ON ACTIVE SERVICE: MEN OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH IN FRANCE.

The war has proved the great value and efficiency of the Territorial Force, which has not only prepared for home defence, but has provided numbers of men for active and other foreign service. It was announced by the Press Bureau as early as August 12, just a week after the declaration of war: "The mobilisation of the Territorial Force is now on the point of completion. A gratifying feature has been

the entire absence of confusion or flurry at the headquarters of units. . . . As is known, certain units of the Territorial Force have for some time accepted a liability to serve overseas if required, and further volunteers are now being asked to follow their example." The photograph shows men of the London Scottish assisting the Royal Engineers in telegraph repair work in France.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



WHEN THE FRENCH SOLDIER IS ALWAYS AT HIS BEST—AND THE GERMAN NOT: THE IRRESISTIBLE COLD STEEL—A CHARGE À LA BAIONNETTE.

"Every battle," said an officer recently, "is won by the bayonet in the last issue." It has been frequently observed in the course of the war that the Germans, whose strength lies chiefly in their artillery, dislike cold steel and shrink from bayonet attacks. On the other hand, the French soldier is always at his best in a dashing bayonet charge, and has proved his valour in this form of fighting on many occasions since the war began. The long battle of the Ancre has been described as being, in the first weeks of the struggle, mainly a siege-battle between two strongly entrenched forces, and there were comparatively few opportunities of hand-to-hand encounters. Whenever there has been a chance the French bayonet-charges have proved irresistible.—[Drawn by Georges Scott.]



A PAINFUL MILITARY CEREMONY FORTUNATELY RARE IN FRANCE: THE DEGRADATION OF A FRENCH CORPORAL FOR ATTEMPTED TREACHERY.

A French corporal was recently caught trying to sell to the enemy documents relating to the wireless installation on the Eiffel Tower. He was sentenced to be discharged from the Army with ignominy and to be imprisoned for life. The first part of the sentence was carried out with the ceremony of public degradation, in which, in the presence of his regiment, drawn up in the barrack square, he was

stripped of all his buttons and his military decorations. Such a sentence and such a ceremony, which must be the most terrible experience that can befall a soldier, far worse than wounds or death, are fortunately very rare in the French Army. Wireless telegraphy, with whose secrets the misguided man had attempted to traffic, is playing a very important part in the great struggle.—[Photo. by Taptal.]



A TRAITOR PUNISHED: THE DEGRADED FRENCH CORPORAL MARCHED OUT OF BARRACKS.
On the opposite page we illustrate the ceremony of public degradation of a French corporal found guilty of attempting to sell to the Germans certain information regarding the wireless installation on the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Here the traitor is seen being marched out of the barracks; after his uniform has been stripped of buttons and decorations, to enter upon the sentence of imprisonment for life.—[Photo. by Topical.]



A "PARIS EXPRESS" THAT NEVER ARRIVED: GERMAN RESERVISTS LEAVING POESDAM.
Soldiers leaving for the front are fond of marking their train with the name of the enemy's capital. Here we see reservists of the 4th Regiment of Prussian Guards starting from Poesdam in a train marked "Express to Paris," while their amateur caricaturist is writing the name under his portrait of General Joffre. It is to be feared this Paris express has been indefinitely delayed.—[Photo. by C.N.]



FROM THE WESTERN AND THE EASTERN "THEATRES": GUNS

Evidence of the enormous extent of the area of war in Europe is to be found in these photographs, which show (1) Belgian guns captured by the Germans at Liège; (2) Russian war material collected by the Germans on the battlefield of Łódź and displayed in a public square of that town; (3) A general view of Neidenburg, in East Prussia, after the fighting; and (4) The announcement of war news

FROM LIÈGE, AND WAR SCENES IN EAST PRUSSIA AND VIENNA.

from the War Office in Vienna. Łódź is a town of East Prussia, some forty miles south of Gumbau, where the Russians defeated the Germans on August 23. Neidenburg, in the south-west corner of East Prussia, on the line of another Russian advance, was set on fire by the retreating German garrison, and the inhabitants fled.—[Photographs by Newspaper Illustrations.]



WEAPONS WHICH HAVE SERVED THE ENEMY WELL AND IN UNUSUAL MANNER: GERMAN MACHINE-GUNS IN A BRUSSELS SUBURB.

During the great war the Germans have been using machine-guns on a wholesale scale, as an integral part of the advanced firing line, in a manner never before known in war. Every German infantry regiment—three battalions—has attached to it some ten or twelve machine-guns, horsed as a light mobile battery and kept close up with the troops with the advanced regimental transports until the scene of

action is reached. The machine-guns are then rushed forward by hand to the verge almost of the skirmishing line to smash the enemy with a persistent sweeping tornado of lead, thus clearing a gap for the massed columns to crowd through in a final charge. In spite of the preponderance of the German machine-guns, our men have stood up to them.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



SURVIVORS FROM "THE LATE CITY OF LOUVAIN": BELGIAN CIVILIAN PRISONERS MARCHED INTO BRUSSELS UNDER A GERMAN GUARD.

After the sack of Louvain, many of the men were removed from the town by the Germans. It was stated by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry that "several thousand male inhabitants of Louvain, who had escaped the shooting and the fire, were sent to Germany for a purpose which is still unknown to us." Evidently, also, some were taken to Brussels. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, when invited not long

ago to give certain public readings in New York, replied in a cablegram: "I am unable to accept this offer, as I am at present engaged on somewhat urgent work in connection with the late city of Louvain, in Belgium, and in doing what I can to assist my countrymen to prevent a similar fate from overtaking our own university towns."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



GERMAN SAILORS IN BRUSSELS: A NAVAL BAND PRACTISING IN A STREET OF THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.

Brussels, in the weeks that the German occupation has lasted since the triumphal entry of the invaders in August, has seen various samples of the nationalities and corps that constitute the German Army. Prussians belonging to the Kaiser's "Iron Corps" of Brandenburg (the Third Army Corps) first paraded through the city, and various Bavarian and Saxon regiments have been mentioned as being quartered

in Brussels for brief periods from time to time. Austrian infantry and Austrians with their big siege-guns have also been seen in Brussels. Landwehr battalions have, with detachments of the Landsturm, temporarily garrisoned the capital. Our illustration shows yet another section of the armed forces of the invading Germans in Brussels—men belonging to a Marine Infantry regiment.—[Photo. *Near. Illus.*]



A BELGIAN TRAP FOR GERMAN MILITARY MOTORISTS: DÉBRIS TO IMPEDE QUICK-FIRER CARS ON THE WAY TO ALOST.

In order to hamper the progress of German armoured cars carrying quick-firing machine-guns, the Belgians have in certain places littered the roadway with bricks, broken tiles and bottles, and other débris likely to cause serious tyre-trouble. On September 16 it was stated that the Germans had occupied Alost, and appeared to be making it a base of operations against the right wing of the Antwerp

defences. Alost is a town of East Flanders on a tributary of the Scheldt, some twenty miles north-west of Brussels. It was reported on October 5 that Alost had been shelled and captured by the Germans after being constantly the scene of heavy fighting, and occupied first by the Belgians and then by the enemy. The inhabitants were said to have left the town.—[Photograph by C.N.]

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Photo. News, Illus.

WITH A BRITISH BLUEJACKET WORKING A NAVAL GUN: A BRITISH NAVAL ARMoured TRAIN DEFENDING ANTWERP.

THE GREAT WAR.

"THE fog of war" is a happy phrase, which was first used by an English military writer several years ago, and it never was more applicable than during the past week, when operations all over the theatre of hostilities were enveloped in a dense mist of secrecy. Now and again the fog would lift for a little, just to reveal to us such isolated incidents as the sinking of a German destroyer by one of our submarines; the daring bomb-destruction by one of our airmen of a Zeppelin air-ship in its shed at Düsseldorf; the appropriation of another portion of Germany's colonial empire—whereof there will soon be nothing left; the capture of some German trenches on the Aisne, or the bombardment of Antwerp. But, on the whole, a general picture of the progress of events was denied us.

It said much for the effectiveness of our Censorship and our methods of secrecy that momentous events hap-

pening little more than fifty to a hundred miles from our shores were mere matters of conjecture. But it was on the eastern portion of the area of conflict that the "fog of war" was densest. We knew that several millions of men were massing and manœuvring against each other from Königsberg to Cracow and Lemberg, but that was all. We also knew that the Tsar himself had been passing along the front of his troops "quite close to the fighting line"—according to the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief—and inspiring



THE VICTOR OF LEMBERG
GENERAL RUZSKY.

"With extreme joy, and thanking God," wrote the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Tsar on Sept. 3, "I announce to your Majesty that the victorious army under General Ruzsky captured Lemberg at 11 o'clock this morning."—(Photo. News Illus., Ltd.)



LEADER OF ONE OF THE VICTORIOUS
RUSSIAN ARMIES: GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

General Brusiloff took an important part in the operations that led to the capture of Lemberg. His army captured Halicz, a town on the Danister, some 60 miles in the south-east. The Grand Duke Nicholas asked the Tsar to confer on General Brusiloff, for his services in all the fighting, the Fourth Class of the Order of St. George.—[Photograph by News, Illus., Ltd.]

them with further courage; but, the movements of his fellow-Sovereign, the Kaiser, were less definite.

It is safe, however, to assume that, wherever disaster to the German arms has been reported, the War Lord cannot have been far off. "William the Meddler"—is his latest title. He has thus come to be one of our best allies. Nicholas II., conscious of his own limitations—the highest form of human wisdom—is content to leave the conduct of the war in the hands of his Generals. The author of the Peace Conference of 1899 does not pretend to be a soldier in the sense that the Kaiser claims, but falsely claims, to be th'; but he is the revered, the adored head and "Little Father" of the Russian people, and his presence in the field is a source of immense moral strength and enthusiasm to his enormous armies.

Since the time of Peter the Great few Emperors of Russia have taken the field at the head of their troops. Our anti-Napoleon ally, Alexander I., did so, though he never exercised command; but

Nicholas I.—who looked the impersonation of autocratic and military power—never went to the Crimea, leaving Prince Gortchakoff to command in his stead. Similarly Alexander II. delegated the

command of his forces in the Turkish War of 1877 to his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, though his Imperial Majesty did spend some little time with his army in front of Plevna *pour encourager les autres*—to put heart in his troops by the mere presence of what Archibald Forbes, in one of his charming essays, called "The Divine Figure



THE RUSSIAN KITCHENER: GENERAL SUKHOM-
LINOFF, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

General Sukhomlinoff has taken a leading part, since the war with Japan, in the reorganisation of the Russian Army. The fine equipment of the Russian forces in the field is said to be chiefly due to him.

Photograph by Record Press.

(Continued overleaf.)



BRITISH SAILORS DEFENDING ANTIWERP: IN THE TRENCHES AT LIERRE.

The first of the British force sent to assist in the defence of Antwerp—a body of Royal Marines—arrived there on Sunday, October 4, and occupied the trenches at Lierre, which was the hottest corner of the outer defences, because there was least water to delay the German big guns. The River Nethe, to hold which was the object of the defenders, is very narrow at Lierre. It was held throughout the



BRITISH MARINES DEFENDING ANTIWERP: A MAXIM IN THE LIERRE TRENCHES.

Monday, when British reinforcements arrived. That night, however, a Belgian regiment was surprised by a German trick, and half destroyed. The Lierre position was outflanked and had to be abandoned. Our men had borne the brunt of the attack, while German spies revealed to their gunners the position of the British trenches and Maxim guns.—[Photographs by Newspaper Illustration: Ltd.]

from the North." His function at the front was thus defined by the American historian of the war: "Finally the Emperor was present with the Minister of War and a large staff. The Emperor came merely as a spectator, to encourage his troops by his presence, and in the hope of witnessing their victory. But the Emperor of Russia is regarded by every Russian soldier, from the highest to the lowest grade, with a feeling which it is difficult to explain in other countries; at all times his will is law, and his wish a command, and it is not possible for him to be a mere spectator."

So it also is with his grandson, Nicholas II., who is "the Little Father," the idol of his colossal armies—the more so as he is known to cherish a deep personal dislike of the "blasphemous bully of Potsdam." The Tsaritsa, who is the Kaiser's first cousin—their mothers having been daughters of Queen Victoria—shares to the full her illustrious consort's feelings in this respect.

The German War Lord certainly flashed across to his eastern frontier to inspire his troops, and also, if possible, surround his fallow brows with the halo of a hoped-for victory. But this was denied him, and the confusion of his affairs was further illustrated by a shuffling of his official cards—a change of persons in the higher army commands, indicating failure, fluster, and flurry. Several Generals have thus had to pay the penalty of their incompetence, though the list does not yet seem to include the Crown Prince, who, it has been said, has been trying to

make up for his futility in the field by pillaging the château of one of his hostesses, who has supplied to a leading Paris journal a detailed account of his pillerings and "appropriations"—"convey," the wise it call."

Frederick the Great committed robbery on a large and dignified scale—he stole provinces. But, if we are to believe his alleged victim, the Kaiser's heir descends to the common pilfering of "arms, jewels, medals, looms, and the portraits of the Tsar vases," in addition to slashing with his sword and Tsaritsa.

For much lesser offences of the same kind German prisoners of war have been court-martialled and sentenced to penal servitude or death. Altogether, the Kaiser has been singularly unfortunate in his sons, for one of them is laid up with heart-complaint, another with a bullet wound through his thigh, and a third from a fall with his horse; while the Crown Prince himself, escaping the perils that lead to a hospital, has been publicly accused of conduct which, in the case of ordinary persons, would have landed them in prison.

The Kaiser's heir, in fact, seems to be suffering from the demoralisation which has seized on the whole German Army, especially that portion of it confronting the Allies on the Aisne, the Oise, and the Somme. For "demoralisation" is the only word that will account for the increasing tendency of the German troops to surrender. According to one of our battalion-commanders, quoted by that wonderfully interesting "Eye-witness present at General

(Continued overleaf.)



THE FRENCH PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY TO VISIT THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT: M. POINCARÉ'S CAR IN CHÂTEAU THIERRY.

President Poincaré, with the French Premier and the Minister of War, recently visited the troops at the front, and the French and British Headquarters. After his interview with Sir John French he sent a congratulatory telegram to the King. It was stated on the 9th that the Germans had again shelled M. Poincaré's property at Champigny.

Photograph by News Illustrations Co.



THE FALL OF ANTWERP: A STREET BY THE CATHEDRAL BLOCKED WITH MOTORS LADEN WITH PANIC-STRICKEN REFUGEES.

Even in mid-seventeenth century times, Antwerp was something more than a busy seaport. John Evelyn, the diarist, visited it in 1641 and recorded that "this city," which "ravaged" him with its "delicious shades and walks of stately trees," was a more "quiet, close, elegantly built, and civil place" than he had ever observed. He visited "the shop of Plantine," where he "bought some bookes for the

namesake onely of that famous printer." Happily, the Musée Plantin, the Cathedral, and the Town Hall seem not to have suffered at the hands of the invaders. Our illustration shows the rush of refugees in a street near the Cathedral. Thousands of panic-stricken civilians—men, women, and children—have sought safety in Holland and elsewhere.—[*Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.*]

Headquarters"—who combines the picturesque simplicity of Xenophon with the conciseness of Caesar and the colour of Napier—German "prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to the ground, and this is certainly borne out by their action. When the Germans are not heavily entrenched no great losses are incurred in advancing against them by the methods in which the British Army has been instructed.

"For instance, in one attack over fairly open ground against about

an equal force of infantry sheltered in a sunken road and in ditches, we lost only ten killed and sixty wounded, while over 400 of the enemy surrendered after about fifty had been killed.

"... When the Germans were wavering some of them put up the white flag; but others went on firing, and our men continued to do the same. Eventually a large number of white flags, improvised from handkerchiefs, pieces of shirt, white biscuit bags, etc., were exhibited all along the line; and many men hoisted their helmets on their rifles."

That doesn't sound as if the moral of the German troops was equal to that of their British opponents, who continue to move the admiration of their French observers by their cheerfulness, their chivalry, their cleanliness and passion for morning "tubs," the way they shave themselves before going into a battle like "ants" before repairing to a ball-room, their mania for football and other games in the intervals of their duty in the trenches, and their everlasting answer to the question, as shouted out every now and again in jest from the ranks, as to whether they are down hearted, "No—a thousand times no!" in tones loud enough almost to have carried encouragement to the beleaguered garrison of Antwerp.

Foiled in their endeavour to carry Paris by a *coup de main*, the Germans directed their attention to the commercial capital of Belgium, which

also happens to be what is, perhaps, the strongest place in Europe—as fortified by the late General Brialmont, the Vauban of present times. "Under all circumstances," said the Germans to themselves, "Antwerp must be taken, seeing that, apart altogether from its maritime importance, this important *place d'armes* forms a shelter for the Belgian Army, which can sally out at will and threaten our lines of communication, so that we never can feel quite secure as long as this terrible thorn is in our side." Besides,

did not Napoleon once characterise Antwerp as a pistol presented at the heart of England—a pistol which might come in handy later on, if things went favourably for the German cause?

Therefore Antwerp had to be taken before all things, and there were many who construed

von Kluck's defensive strategy as a simple means, not so much of thrust-

ing the Allies back towards Paris—like Macbeth and his fellow feasters,

who were threatened with being "pushed from their stools" by

the Ghost of Banquo—but of covering and protecting the siege

of the formidable city on the Scheldt, which bears about the

same relation to Holland as the Dardanelles to Turkey. How few

realise that Antwerp, the commercial capital of Belgium, must

be approached from the sea through Dutch territory, just as

Sebastopol, for example, can only be

reached through Ottoman waters!

That is why we could not offer help to the defenders of Antwerp except by way of Ostend,

for otherwise we should have played into the hands of the Germans by sending guns and

men up the Scheldt, thus infringing the neutrality of Holland which the Germans would have

gladly welcomed as releasing them from their own obligations with respect to the Batavian kingdom, that they would only be too delighted

to have a pretext for invading and converting to their purposes. "Help by way of Ostend,"

did I say? Yes, for after the agony of

[Continued overleaf.]



ONE OF THE MEASURES BY WHICH THE BELGIANS ATTEMPTED TO SAVE ANTWERP: UNDERMINING RAILWAY LINES TO FACILITATE THEIR DISLOCATION IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN ADVANCE.

The Belgians made every possible effort to impede the advance of the Germans on Antwerp, by dislocating railway tracks, destroying bridges, and other similar measures.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]



BRITISH BLUEJACKETS WHO MADE A HEROIC ATTEMPT TO SAVE ANTWERP: MEN OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE ROOFING THEIR TRENCH-SHELTERS.

When the news reached Antwerp that British help was arriving, in response to the Belgian appeal, it put heart into the defenders. But, as the "Morning Post" correspondent wrote, "a sector of the forts was already silenced, and the Germans had been able to bring up and establish extraordinarily strong artillery forces. . . . Our men were shelled savagely and constantly. . . . They had the hardest of

all tasks for a force—to stand gruelling punishment without being able to see your enemy. After their lesson of Sunday the German infantry did not dare to come out towards the British trenches. They left the work to the artillery. Fagged out, tormented, our men might have been excused if they had lost spirit. But they stuck it out with a courage worthy of all praise."—[Photo by Illustrations Bureau.]

Antwerp was over the public at large learned, to their great surprise, what was already known to some of the initiated in Fleet Street, that, in response to an appeal from the Belgian Government—and *not* "with a whip in our hand at its back," as asserted by a Berlin journal—we had sent a force of some 8000 Bluejackets and Marines, three brigades in all, with some heavy naval guns, to help in the defence of the great ring-fortressed city on the Scheldt.

As far as our forces were concerned, this desperate defence lasted till Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., when the enforced retirement, under heavy fire, of the Belgian forces on our right necessitated a corresponding withdrawal of our naval brigades, just in the same way as the going back of our French allies at Mons had imposed on us a strategic movement of a similar kind, if we were not to be isolated and destroyed. It was, therefore, agreed upon by the allied commanders in Antwerp that the city should be evacuated to save it, among other things, from complete destruction by the colossal siege-guns of the enemy; and though we gallantly offered to cover the retreat, General de Guise, with equal chivalry, insisted that we should leave before the last division of the Belgian Army, all of which got away safely, as well as our own force with all its guns, yet minus a brigade of

2000 men, who somehow missed their way and stumbled across into Holland, where, of course, by the law of neutrality, it had to lay down its arms and be "interned" till the end of the war—unless, as is not at all unlikely, Germany now seeks to add to her original crime the further violation of Dutch soil, in which case our "handymen" would come in very handy indeed.

But the redeeming feature about the fall of Antwerp is that the Belgian Army has not been included in its capture, and that it will now, therefore, be free to align itself with the Allies in the open field and help in the work of turning the German left. The Germans already talk of their immediate intention to use Antwerp as a Sallyport for the invasion of England; but that is an empty boast in view of the fact that not a single battle-ship of theirs can show itself in the North Sea, and that, as long as Britannia continues to rule the waves, the great commercial city on the Scheldt can be of no use to them except as a refuge and resting-place for their field forces. Its capture is decidedly of the nature of an "untoward event," like the naval battle of Navarino, as thus characterised by the deciding influence on the

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1914.



AN OLD FRENCH FORTRESS THAT MADE A HEROIC DEFENCE AGAINST THE GERMANS: THE RUINS OF LONGWY.

In the French official *communiqué* of August 28 it was stated: "Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, has been bombarded since August 3; it surrendered to-day, after holding out for twenty-four days. More than half of the garrison have been killed or wounded." *Lieut-Colonel d'Arche*, the Governor of Longwy, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour for his heroic defence.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

Duke of Wellington, but it will not exercise a course of the war.



THE GERMAN ATTACK ON ANTWERP: A SHARPSHOOTER'S SHELTER ON THE WAELEH ROAD

In support of the extremely formidable fortifications and general defence works of Antwerp, the Belgian Army is now concentrated there. Everywhere the intervening ground between the forts has been either flooded or very strongly entrenched, to be held by troops of the field army. Our illustration gives a glimpse at a spot near the outworks in the neighbourhood of Fort Waelhem, one of the outlying forts

on the south-east of the city. On that fort and another fort near by, Waver-St.-Catherine, the Germans made their opening attack on September 30; but the bombardment, although very severe for some hours, failed to shake the defenders, who within a few hours took a prominent part in a successful sortie of Belgian troops in the open on one of the German advanced posts.—*Photograph by Photopress.*



A FLEET OF MOBILE FORTS: ARMOURD BELGIAN MOTOR-CARS READY FOR DUTY.

From the outset of the war the Belgians have made free use of armoured motor-cars on the level roads with which their country is intersected. No terrain in Europe is better suited for such operations. Hardly a day has passed since the Germans first crossed the frontier without a skirmish between Urban patrols and Belgian soldiers in motor-cars, the vehicles being mostly protected by thin sheet-steel plates,

and each carrying four or five soldiers with a machine-gun. In this semi-guerilla warfare the motor-car has proved eminently useful. In spite of the German attack on Antwerp, Belgian motor-car skirmishers from Ostend and elsewhere are ceaselessly harrying the enemy's lines of communications, going out every morning for a day's "sniping" as a regular part of their programme.—[Photograph by G.N.]



THE TERROR OF THE RAIDING UHLAN: A ROYAL FLYING CORPS ARMOURD MOTOR-CAR.

This is one of the British armoured motor-cars which are attached to the Flying Corps of the Expeditionary Force, and also for independently working across the Belgian frontier. Under Flight-Commander Samson, R.M., the Naval Flying Corps cars have done brilliant work all along the front in scouring the roads and clearing the country of German foraging raiders in places. One of their smartest exploits

was the assassination, without the loss of a single man to themselves, of a reconnoitering party of Uhlans. It formed the subject of an Admiralty statement in the papers. Our illustration will give an idea of the complete protection of the wheels and body of the car, which carries its Maxim on top of the little conning-tower.—[Photograph by Photo Press.]



A ZEPPELIN DIFFICULTY SOLVED BY GERMANY: THE NECESSARY SHED FOR A ZEPPELIN IN COLLAPSIBLE AND MOBILE FORM.

It has been rumoured that the Germans are hurriedly building many new Zeppelins, and will soon have 100 to 150 available. Giving some reassuring statistics in the "Telegraph" recently, Mr. Archibald Hurd pointed out, among other things, that an air-ship takes about nine months to build, and that it cannot exist without a shed, the construction of which is also a considerable undertaking. We illustrate

here a portable air-ship shed invented by a German engineer. The framework is of light iron or aluminium, made in sections, and covered with tarpaulin or canvas by means of pulleys. We show: 1) Part of framework; 2) Structure in course of erection; 3) Part of canvas cover of a section being drawn up; 4) One section covered with canvas. Photographs by Newspaper Illustrations and Record Press.



NOT A SERIOUS MENACE: A NON-RIGID DIRIGIBLE INFLATING THE ENVELOPE.

At the outset of the war, according to the most trustworthy calculations, Germany possessed twenty-one air-ships—naval, military, and passenger-carrying—sixteen of which were of "rigid" or metal-framed types. Five or six have been destroyed during the war. As to reaching England, autumn and winter gales will impede their passage, and Zeppelins are very vulnerable to aeroplane attack.



RIGID AND SO USABLE AGAINST BRITAIN: CONSTRUCTING A GERMAN DIRIGIBLE.

Having regard to certain alarmist stories about, especially since the Home Office has taken common-sense precautions in regard to reducing the lights in the London streets at night, it may be stated that the only German air-ships available for operations against England are those of the "rigid" frame type about ten or a dozen. Only three are built for use at sea.



THE HEROIC RESISTANCE OF THE BELGIANS TO THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON ANTWERP: BELGIAN ARTILLERY AT BERLAERE SHELLING AUDEGHEM.

The gallant little Belgian Army disputed with the advancing German hosts every inch of the ground leading to the defences of Antwerp, and before the German attack on the outer forts there were many preliminary engagements at various points in the surrounding country. On October 1 it was stated that Belgian volunteers had blown up railway tracks in ten places behind and in the enemy's lines, and had

also destroyed viaducts and bridges. At the same time a successful sortie was made from the fort of Wavre St. Catherine, and several German guns were captured. Then followed news of a violent German attack on Termonde, which is about fourteen miles south-west of Antwerp. On the 4th it was reported that the Germans tried to cross the reconstructed bridge over the Scheldt at Termonde connecting that place

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THE STRUGGLE FOR THE APPROACHES TO ANTWERP: A PANORAMA

SHOWING THREE SEPARATE ACTIONS IN PROGRESS NEAR TERMONDE.

near Grevenbergen, but after three attempts were beaten back with great loss by Belgian artillery, who blew up the bridge. The illustration on the left-hand page shows Belgian artillery at Belfacre (three miles west of Termonde) shelling Audeghem, which was held by Germans. The smoke from the burning town can be seen through the trees on the left. When the right-hand photograph was taken three

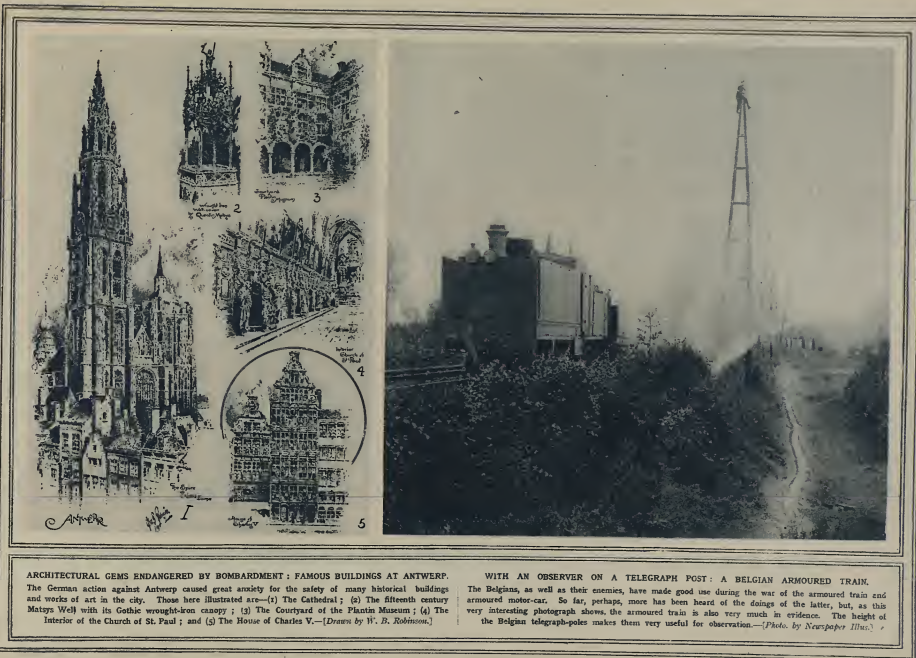
separate actions were in progress in the distance. In the centre is Audeghem, being shelled by the Belgians and on fire. On the left is Termonde, from which the Germans were shelling Grevenbergen. On the right is Belfacre, where the cross-river action was then taking place. Audeghem is a little south-west of Termonde.—[Photographs by C.N.]



BELGIUM'S TEMPORARY CAPITAL, WHICH RESOLVED TO RESIST "TO THE LAST EXTREMITY": ANTWERP BEFORE THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

The first really definite news of the position at Antwerp was made known in London on the 7th, in the shape of an official communication, issued at Antwerp the previous night. This stated that the situation was grave, and that the Military Governor, General Deguise, had warned the inhabitants that a bombardment was imminent, and had requested those who wished to escape to leave the city "as

quickly as possible in a northerly and north-easterly direction. He added that resistance would be carried on to the last extremity. Our photographs show: (1) The Avenue de Keyser, with the fine Central Station at the farther end; (2) The disembarkation quay and the Stern, originally part of the ancient Castle of Antwerp; (3) The water front and the Cathedral; (4) The Museum of Fine Arts.



ARCHITECTURAL GEMS ENDANGERED BY BOMBARDMENT : FAMOUS BUILDINGS AT ANTWERP.

The German action against Antwerp caused great anxiety for the safety of many historical buildings and works of art in the city. Those here illustrated are—(1) The Cathedral ; (2) The fifteenth century Matysse Wel with its Gothic wrought-iron canopy ; (3) The Courtyard of the Plantin Museum ; (4) The Interior of the Church of St. Paul ; and (5) The House of Charles V.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]

WITH AN OBSERVER ON A TELEGRAPH POST : A BELGIAN ARMOURD TRAIN.

The Belgians, as well as their enemies, have made good use during the war of the armoured train and armoured motor-car. So far, perhaps, more has been heard of the doings of the latter, but, as this very interesting photograph shows, the armoured train is also very much in evidence. The height of the Belgian telegraph-poles makes them very useful for observation.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustr.]



DESIGNED FROM A LEAF: AN ETRICH MONOPLANE, ANCESTOR OF THE TAUBE.

The famous Taube monoplane was evolved from a machine designed by an Austrian millionaire named Etrich. He modelled the shape of the wings, it is said, from the leaf of an Indian tree called the Zenonia, having observed that its leaves were particularly buoyant and drifted on the wind for miles without coming to earth. Etrich's machine was patented almost everywhere but in Germany, and



A DOVE OF STEEL: A TAUBE, GERMANY'S STANDARD MILITARY MONOPLANE.

there its design was adopted by the Government as the standard type for all military monoplanes. The name "Taube" (German for "dove") is taken from the fact that in the air the machine resembles a pigeon with outspread wings. On another page we give some diagrams issued by the French and Belgian military authorities to enable their men to recognise them.



PICKING OUT EQUIPMENTS OF THE DEAD FOR SECOND USE: SOLDIERS SORTING THE DÉBRIS OF A BATTLEFIELD.

After the tide of battle has rolled on and the last of the wounded has been carried off the field, while the dead are being buried by gangs of peasants from neighbouring villages, or by their comrades in the fight, parties of men go over the ground to pick up the arms and accoutrements of the fallen—rifles and swords, knapsacks, belts, water-bottles, ammunition-pouches, helmets, and what not—in order

that they may be used on other occasions. Everything capable of further service or repair is loaded up on wagons, as it is gleaned, and conveyed to one of the collecting depots in the rear, where soldiers sort the heaps out, choosing those things which are to be taken away by rail and subsequently returned to the regiments to which they belong or redistributed to fresh units.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



THE LAST REFUGEE-TUG FROM ANTWERP: HANDING A BABY ON BOARD.

The scenes of wild panic along the riverside quays at Antwerp as soon as the bombardment began are beyond all attempts at description. Frantic crowds of women and children and old men swarmed down to the Scheldt struggling madly along every approach, all clamouring to be taken off in whatever vessels there were available. Every sort of river-craft was made use of either to get out to sea or to find



THE LAST REFUGEE-TUG FROM ANTWERP: SCRAMBLING A CHILD ABOARD.

refuge beyond the frontier lower down the Scheldt in Dutch territory. Tugs and open row-boats, lighters and barges, were instantly crammed with fugitives and put off, some of the steamers towing strings of barges and lighters, others starting, with all it was possible to find space for on board, direct for England.—[Photographs by Illustrations: Bureau.]



THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP, EVACUATED ON OCTOBER 9: PEOPLE CROWDING TO THE QUAYS TO GET AWAY FROM THE CITY.

Our illustration will help to give some idea of the fearful conditions of life among the people of Antwerp, and the seething turmoil and frenzied confusion which prevailed in the streets of the ill-fated city from the time that it was first officially announced that the bombardment was imminent. Overcome by panic at the warning, practically the whole civil population left their homes and fled for their lives. Every

thoroughfare was blocked to the uttermost, rich and poor struggling to get away at once ^{en masse}, dense throngs of scared women and children and old people making their way, some for what railway stations still remained open, others, and the greater number, for the river quays, others again hurrying away towards the open country to the north to seek safety in Holland. — (Photo, Illustrations Durieux.)



CARING FOR THE WOUNDED SAILORS: HOW A P. AND O. LINER IS TRANSFORMED INTO A NAVAL HOSPITAL-SHIP.

The great P. and O. liner "China" has been transformed from a luxurious passenger-vessel into a ship in which men wounded in naval fighting during the war find a fully equipped hospital in which they can rest and receive medical attention on their voyage home. Such ships are vividly lighted at night, to show up the red Geneva cross which claims immunity from attack. The illumination is

effected by electric lamps, so sited as to concentrate the light upon the red cross and its white ground. Illustration No. 1 shows the ward set apart for officers; No. 2 the method of lowering a wounded man into the wards. Our drawing, No. 3, shows a ship on its errand of mercy, bearing wounded men to shore hospitals at dawn.—Photographs by Illustrations Bureau; Drawing by Frank H. Mason, N.R.A.



OF THE TYPE SUNK BY SUBMARINE "E 9": A GERMAN DESTROYER

Lieutenant-Commander Max K. Horton, in command of Submarine "E 9," has now two daring exploits to his credit, and flies two death's-head pennants from his periscope. It was his vessel which, on September 13, sank the German cruiser "Hela" close to Heligoland. A few days ago, on October 6, the "E 9" repeated her success by torpedoing and sinking the German torpedo-boat destroyer "S 126."



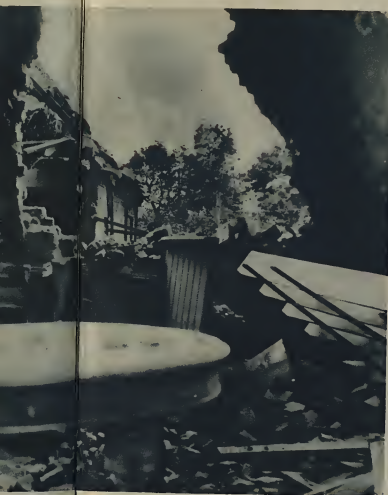
HERO OF A SECOND SUBMARINE EXPLOIT: LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER MAX. K. HORTON. off the mouth of the Ems River, some seven miles north-east of the island of Schiermonnikoog, and not far from Borkum, where there is a German torpedo station. The German destroyer "S 126" belonged to a class launched between 1899 and 1905. Lieutenant-Commander Horton has a medal for saving life at the wreck of the "Delhi."—*Photograph of Lieut.-Commander Horton by West.*



EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT THAT PRECEDED THE FALL OF ANTWERP: SMOKE FROM BURNING OIL-TANKS

The bombardment which ended in the fall of Antwerp on Oct. 9 caused great damage to property and incalculable misery to the population. It was reported on the 8th that all the oil-tanks along the banks of the Scheldt were blazing, and that the burning oil flowing down stream was threatening a pontoon bridge, which then afforded the only means of communication to the west, and across which a continuous stream of fugitives was passing. The Germans, it was said, were striving to destroy the pontoon in order to cut off the troops defending the south-

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OIL-TANKS AND A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF INNUMERABLE BELGIAN HOMES BY THE GERMAN SHELLS.

at all the oil-communication to the south-
 eastern district. Photograph No. 1 is described by the photographer as showing a large German factory with quantities of petrol, benzine, and other combustible products set on fire by the Belgians. No. 2 shows a wrecked cottage. In this case the photographer, finding himself a mark for German riflemen, took refuge in the cottage, but was hardly inside when it was struck by a shell. Another shell is seen bursting in the distance. Photograph No. 3 shows a huge column of smoke rising from the oil near the pontoon bridge.—[1 by Photopress; 2 and 3 by G.P.U.]



THE PROBLEM OF THE PRISONERS: GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH ON THEIR WAY TO PARIS UNDER AN ESCORT OF CAVALRY.

Every day one reads in the papers of the capture of German prisoners of war, in greater or less numbers, by the French and British troops. By degrees the total number of German soldiers captured since the beginning of the war has attained a very considerable figure, and the question of dealing with them has become a serious problem. The force required to guard them has to be drawn from the fighting

strength of the army, and then there is the cost of their keep and the provision of sufficient accommodation. At the beginning of the war, it is said, the German soldiers feared to fall into the hands of the French, expecting to be shot, and were agreeably surprised to find that they were treated with kindness.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



KNOCKED OUT BY ITS GREAT RIVAL, THE FAMOUS FRENCH 75 MM.: A GERMAN 77-MM. FIELD-GUN.

The wrecked German field-gun here shown is one of the universal service pattern, usually described as the 77-mm. gun, from its calibre. It is a 15-pounder, and it is mounted on a shield-protected carriage with long recoil and quick-firing breech action—details the photograph plainly brings out. The gun in question fell a victim to a shell from its French rival, "our incomparable 75 mm." as French

artillery officers speak of their corresponding weapon, which put it out of action on the spot, during the retreat from the Marne. The photograph was taken at Azy, near Nanteuil, just as the German gun was left with one of its wheels half-blown away and its steel-work blistered over by the gases of the burning French shell.—[Photograph by Quastel.]



A NIGHT SEARCH FOR WOUNDED IN A WOOD BY THE LIGHT OF ACETYLENE MOTOR-CAR LAMPS AND ELECTRIC

Some idea may be gathered from this drawing of the conditions under which, during the conflict in France, the Army Medical Corps has to work after a battle in finding and bringing back the wounded. Our artist shows the scene by night in a wood where there had been heavy fighting all day between British troops and Germans. Two British battalions had advanced through the wood, partly along the grass rides, and partly

through thickly tangled undergrowth, and all the time under heavy fire from German charges, which caused heavy losses. All round, too, the trunks and branches of trees were shattered. After penetrating the wood and repulsing several German charges, the British retired at dark, after having forced the enemy back. The wood was full of wounded men, both British and German, and owing to the darkness and the thickness of the

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HAND-TORCHES: HOW THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS PERFORMS ITS DEVOTED WORK UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

brushwood in which many of them were lying, the task of locating and attending to them was one of the utmost difficulty. One non-commissioned officer who was not discovered till the early morning was found to have died from exposure. The ambulance men showed their accustomed energy and resource. Obtaining strong acetylene lamps from motor-cars, and also taking electric hand-torches, they searched the wood,

flashing the lights from side to side as they went, and moving towards any point whence came answering calls for help. The German wounded received the same care as the British. The organization of the Army Medical Corps in war is, of course, very complete, and everything possible is done to alleviate the inevitable suffering.—[Drawn by H. W. Kaskhock.]



GIVEN THE IRON CROSS: THE UHLAN WHO GOT "NEAREST TO ENGLAND"!

This German Lancer has received the Iron Cross, the story goes, for having ridden nearer England during the war than anyone else in the Kaiser's army. He was on patrol near Ostend, and, being sent ahead by himself to scout, got quite close to the town and seashore. At any rate, the man took some risks in making his way alone so near the Belgian lines. [Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



GIVEN THE IRON CROSS: THE FIRST GERMAN ACROSS THE MEUSE

"Iron Crosses" are comparatively cheap. Upwards of 40,000 of them are said to have been awarded by the Kaiser since the war began. Yet some, at least, have been well earned. The German linesman whose portrait we give won his for being the first man across the Meuse at Visé, clambering over a shattered pontoon-bridge as it sank under fire from the Liège forts.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE PREMIER WHO HAS TAKEN THE FIELD FOR BRITAIN: GENERAL BOTHA; AND HIS SONS.

General Louis Botha, Premier of South Africa, who is in command of the operations against German South-West Africa, has been an honorary General of the British Army since 1912. As Commandant-General of the Transvaal he was the spirit of the resistance in the South African War, proving himself a born soldier. In 1910 he became Premier of the Union of South Africa. General Botha is in the

centre of the photograph. Standing on the left is his eldest son, Captain Louis Botha, on the Headquarters Staff of the Union's permanent forces. Standing on the right is John Botha, the second son. Though below the age-limit, he volunteered, and is now in the Cape Town Highlanders. Seated in front is Philip Botha, the General's youngest son. — Photograph by Elliott.



A PRELIMINARY TO THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP: AN ARTILLERY DUEL BETWEEN THE BELGIANS AND THE ENEMY AT MALINES.

The first German bombardment of Malines took place on August 30, the population having left the town three days before. It was reported that King Albert was present with his troops on that occasion, and was indignant at this attack on an open and unprotected town, declaring that he would fight the Germans to the last. On September 3 it was stated that on the previous day Malines had been again

bombarded for two hours, and nearly one hundred shrapnel shells exploded in the town. Much damage was done to the cathedral. The drawing shows Belgian guns (on the left) replying to German artillery on the other side of the town. One of the big German shells nicknamed "Jack Johnson" is seen bursting near the Belgian guns.—(Fairville Sketch by H. C. Seppings Wright.)



WHERE GERMANY'S GREAT "COAL-BOX" SIEGE-GUNS ARE MADE: ONE OF THE CHIEF GUN-FINISHING SHOPS AT KRUPP'S.

Nine immense workshops, each a factory in itself and covering a wide area, are set apart at the Krupp Works, Essen, for the construction of cannon only. Guns of every size are turned out there, from giant 16 or 17 inch siege-howitzers, the dreaded weapons of so much mystery in the war, and 15-inch naval guns for the German super-Dreadnought due to appear at sea next spring, down to field artillery

guns, and the new type of light anti-aeroplane motor-car quickfiring, in such evidence now in Northern France. Our illustration shows the interior of "Cannon-Workshop No. 5," where artillery of every kind is finished off. It is stated that upwards of sixty thousand cannon of all kinds have been turned out at Krupp's—mostly for Germany.—Photograph by Courtesy of "The World's Work."



IN THE AISNE TRENCHES: OFFICERS IN A SPLINTER-PROOF SHELTER

At intervals along the British trenches shelters to keep off shell splinters are excavated as storage places for provisions and ammunition. Any temporarily vacant, officers on duty in the firing line use for resting-places, to sit and eat their rations, read papers or letters, and smoke. There is a great demand for cigarettes.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville from a Sketch by a British Officer.]



IN THE LOOP-HOLED AISNE TRENCHES: "TOMMIES" AT PLAY.

Our men in the trenches on the Aisne, in the intervals of actual fighting, while the endless German shells burst overhead, fill up the time with dominions or cards, or in reading and writing letters. When the firing-line detachments are relieved and withdrawn for short spells off duty in rear, they get up football matches.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville from a Sketch by a British Officer.]



ANTWERP PREPARED TO RESIST AN ATTACK EXPECTED TO CAUSE 700,000 GERMAN CASUALTIES: BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN A STREET.

Antwerp was expecting a German attack long before there was any immediate prospect of bombardment. On September 26 it was reported that there was almost feverish activity in the city, where it was realised that the Germans, having suffered so much from the frequent Belgian sorties from Antwerp, had decided to make a great effort to capture the city, and were only waiting for their heavy siege-guns to be

brought up and placed in position, an operation that takes some time. Besides preparations in the streets of the city, the Belgians cleared the surrounding country of trees and houses to obtain an uninterrupted view for their gunners and riflemen. It was estimated that the Germans could only take the city at a cost of 100,000 killed and six times that number wounded.—[Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.]



FIRING A BIG SIEGE-MORTAR: THE DEADLY SMOKE-RING PHOTOGRAPHED.

As the great war proceeds, it has become more and more a struggle of artillery, and in particular the big siege-guns have been playing a most important part. As can well be imagined, the terrific detonation of such huge pieces of ordnance has a nerve-racking effect upon the gunners who work them, and upon everybody near. In the case of some of the huge German siege-mortars, it has been reported, the firing



A SMOKE-RING HARD AS STEEL: THE "MUSHROOMING" EFFECT.

of the charge has to be done electrically from some considerable distance. Men are said to have been struck stone dead by the roar of cannon. The illustrations reproduced on these two pages are also extremely interesting from a photographic point of view. The first shows the deadly smoke-ring, said to be as hard as steel owing to its centrifugal velocity, that obscures the projectile as it leaves the *(continued on page 36)*



Continued. THE CANNON'S DEAFENING ROAR: THE EFFECT ON THE GUNNERS.
muzzle of the gun. In the second appears a phase of the smoke-ring known as the "mushrooming" effect. The third and fourth photographs show the gunners stopping their ears at the moment of detonation. In the fourth the projectile is seen in the air. As it was travelling at 800 miles an hour and the photograph was taken in one five-thousandth of a second, it may well be understood that a

A SHELL GOING 800 M.P.H.: PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1-5000TH OF A SECOND.
special apparatus was required. It was operated by means of an electrical shutter. The photographs were taken in the United States by Captain Francis H. Bole, an official photographer of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, and Mr. Gustav Dietz, of New York.—Photographs Copyrighted by the Department of Enlisted Specialists, C.A.S.; Reproduced by Courtesy of the "World's Work."



OF A FORCE WHICH CANADA IS DOUBLING, AND PART OF WHICH HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND: CANADIAN ARTILLERY AT VALCARTIER.

The first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force arrived in home waters recently, and it was understood they would land at Southampton on the 5th, and go to a training camp inland, in order to prepare for active service. On the same date the splendid news was announced that Canada had decided to double the force she is sending to the help of the Motherland, both in men and material. Instead

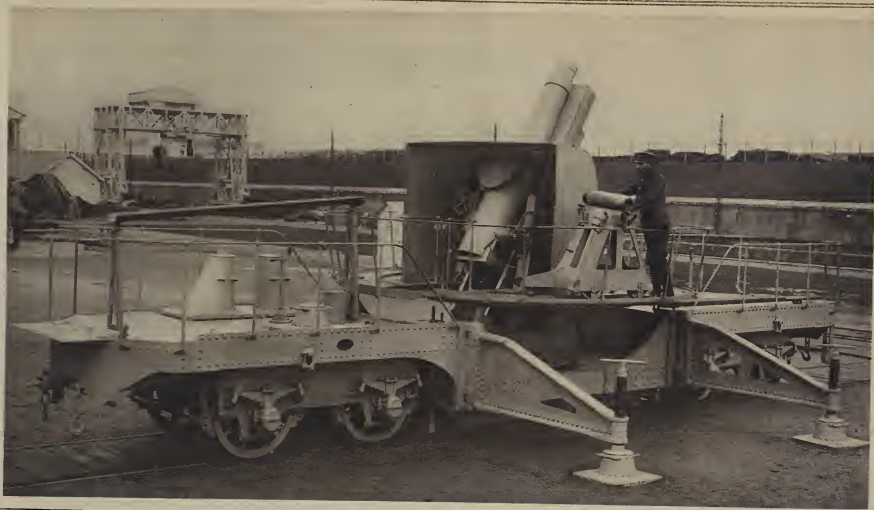
of 32,000 men, therefore, 64,000 will come from the great Dominion to take their place in the field beside the British troops. Arrangements for providing the second contingent with arms, ammunition, and equipment are already in progress. At Valcartier, in Quebec, where our photograph was taken, is the great Canadian military camp, the Aldershot of Canada.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



EVEN THE ENGINE-TENDERS OF THE TROOP-TRAINS FILLED WITH SOLDIERS! THE GERMAN RUSH TO EAST PRUSSIA.

How many German army corps were moved from Northern France to East Prussia during September will hardly be known until the German General Staff history of the war appears, or some chance capture of German official papers discloses it prematurely. Troop trains by the hundred were employed to convey the men, with their guns and horses; and how the trains were packed our photograph of part

of one train gives evidence. Even the engine-tenders were used to carry soldiers, so great was the rush to the front! Certain German officers, it would appear all the same, found means to take with them some of the champagne looted from French châteaux, a quantity of which fell into the hands of the victorious Russians on the Memel.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



USABLE WHEREVER THERE ARE RAILWAY LINES; AND, POSSIBLY, AT THE AISNE BATTLE: A FRENCH MOBILE 787 HOWITZER.

That the huge German siege-guns have not had the field to themselves on portions of the French line along the Aisne is evident from French messages which refer, more or less guardedly, to heavy ordnance being utilised to counterbalance the German weight of metal. The nature of the guns has discreetly been kept back. The mobile Schneider coast-defence batteries, of which the French possess a number

not likely to be required for their special *rôles* during the war, have been available. They are specially constructed to move from point to point along the coast or inland lines, wherever a railway runs. One of the guns, a 787 inch howitzer, is seen in our illustration on its revolving platform with the device for "anchoring" the gun for action.



THE BRITISH BRIGADES AT ANTWERP: BLUEJACKETS AND MARINES HELPING THE BELGIANS.

Our illustrations show some of the men of the 8-20 British bluejackets and marines who were hastily ordered to go to Antwerp, to support the Belgian garrison in holding the fortress immediately the unexpectedly formidable nature of the German attack began to disclose itself, at their posts and working to bar the advance of the enemy with hastily improvised defences. In Photograph No. 1 we see a party

of British marines in an improvised shelter giving head-cover from bomb-splinters. It is instructive to observe the cheerful self-confidence apparent in the faces of the men. Nos. 2 and 3 show bluejackets, with some Belgians, at work blocking roads by means of barbed-wire entanglements. Photograph No. 4 shows bluejackets working under cover during the bombardment.—(Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.)



"A CARNIVAL OF DESTRUCTION" IN FLAMING ANTWERP: A FACSIMILE SKETCH MADE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Describing this sketch, Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, who has just returned from Antwerp, says: "Early in the day the fire was started by Belgian soldiers, who set light to the oil-tanks. The blazing liquid poured into the canal docks and neighbouring streets. The bridge of boats had been partly destroyed, and it caught fire. The well-known big barge, 'loaded along with their loads of silent misery towards

the sanctuary of neutral Holland. To the right is seen the flash of a British gun. The light of the bursting shells showed with the intensity of magnesium. Two quivering searchlight beams further lit up the ghastly scene. The whole was reflected on the placid surface of the Scheldt, and occasional shells, bursting in the water, sent up great geysers."—[Facsimile Sketch by H. C. Seppings-Wright.]



CLIMBING A TALL TREE TO OBSERVE: A BELGIAN CAVALRY LOOK-OUT.

The Belgian cavalry did their duty in the defence of Antwerp. It was their part to hang round the flank of the Germans and report their movements, especially any extension towards the west in the direction of the Ghent and Ostend road, so as to ensure that being kept open for the final withdrawal of the Belgian troops and the British Brigades.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP: A WOUNDED BRITISH MARINE.

In announcing the part taken at Antwerp by the British naval contingent, the Admiralty said this: "The behaviour of the Royal Marines and Naval Brigades in the trenches and in the field was praiseworthy in a high degree and remarkable in units so newly formed." Fortunately, their losses were not more than some 300 out of 8000 engaged.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations]

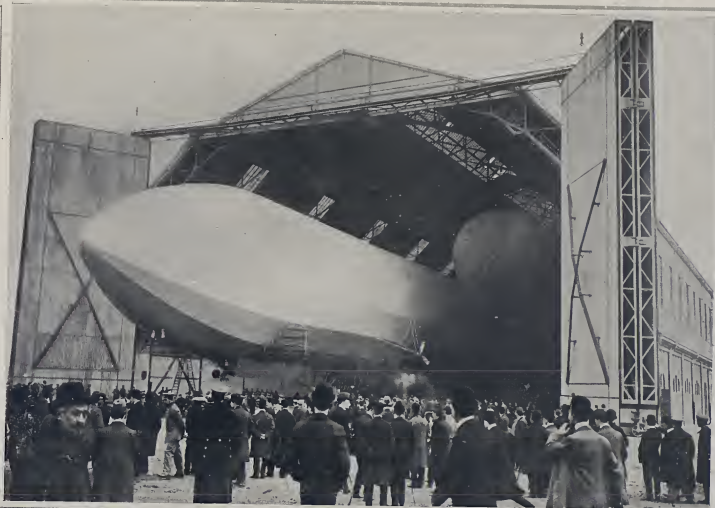


DESTROYERS OF A ZEPPELIN: THE FLIGHT OFFICERS WHO

Although a previous attack had put the Germans on their guard, three of our aviators have made a second, and successful, raid on the Düsseldorf air-ship shed, as reported to the Admiralty on October 9. We give their portraits. Squadron-Commander Spenser D. A. Grey, R.N. (No. 1), who has frequently taken Mr. Winston Churchill as passenger, lives at Southsea, and used to fly daily in a waterplane to

MADE THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE DÜSSELDORF SHED.

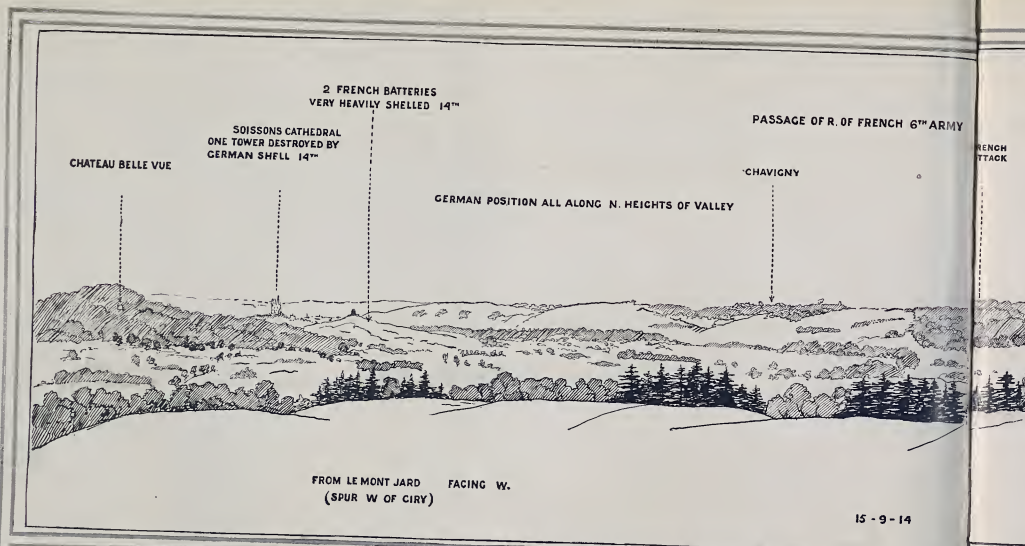
his work at Calshot. He is attached to the Naval Flying School at Eastchurch. Flight-Lieutenant Reginald L. G. Marix, R.N. (No. 2), whose bombs pierced the roof of the shed at Düsseldorf and set the air-ship gas on fire, is also attached to the same School. Flight-Lieutenant Sidney V. D'Appe (No. 3) took part in the Italian military aeroplane competition in 1913.—[Photographs by S. and G., and Birken.]



FIRE BY BRITISH AIRMEN: THE DÜSSELDORF AIR-SHIP SHED—WAS THERE MORE THAN ONE DIRIGIBLE IN IT AT THE TIME?

The Admiralty issued a statement on October 9, saying: "Squadron-Commander Sponner D. A. Grey, R.N., reports that, as authorised, he carried out, with Lieutenant R. L. G. Marix and Lieutenant S. V. Soppe, a successful attack at the Düsseldorf air-ship shed. Lieutenant Marix's bombs, dropped from 500 feet, hit the shed, went through the roof, and destroyed a Zeppelin. Flames were observed 500 feet

high, the result of igniting the gas of an air-ship. All three officers are safe, but their aeroplanes have been lost." The airmen penetrated a hundred miles into country held by the enemy. This is the second raid made by the British on the Zeppelins shed at Düsseldorf. The question is whether there was more than one dirigible in the shed; our photograph shows it will hold two.—[Photograph by Topical.]



A SECTION OF THE VAST BATTLEFIELD OF NORTHERN FRANCE WHERE THE BRITISH CROSSED THE AISNE AND HIGHLAND

The neighbourhood of Soissons, of which we give above a panoramic view made by a British officer during the earlier stages of the long-drawn out conflict along the Aisne valley, was the scene, according to a French official despatch (on October 5), of one of the fiercest trench-encounters on record. The combat resulted in the storming of the German position, the success being mainly due, it is stated, to the magnificent fighting of the British regiments, "in particular of two famous Highland corps." It was at Soissons on September 13 that the British forced the passage of the Aisne, beating down the stubborn defence that the Germans offered, the enemy holding both banks of the river, with the support of artillery batteries strongly posted on commanding heights above the town. The drawing shows in detail the physical features of the district

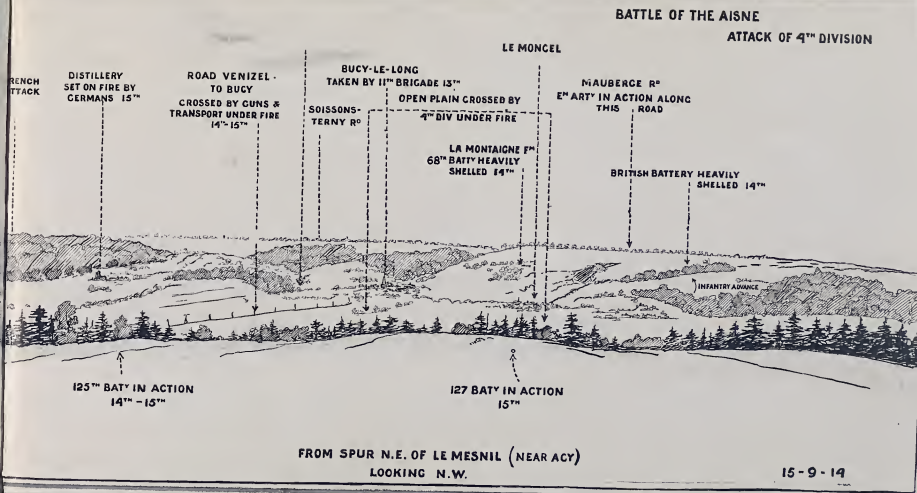
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REGIMENTS STORMED GERMAN TRENCHES: THE POSITION ON SEPTEMBER 15 NEAR SOISSONS—A SKETCH BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Along the Aisne near Soissons and the opposing positions on September 15, two days after the British had made good their footing on the north bank. The Press Bureau's report of September 27 on the fighting and there said this of the local operations: "Working from west to east our Third Army Corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne Valley east of Soissons. Here a long-range

artillery duel . . . continued." In this district the Allies maintained their success, for in a French communiqué of October 11, it was stated that "Between the Oise and Rheims our troops have made some slight progress to the north of the Aisne, particularly in the region to the north-west of Soissons." The German line now extends practically from Switzerland to the North Sea.



THE TOLL OF THE BRAVE: A COMPANY OF FRENCH INFANTRY SURPRISED AND SHOT DOWN IN A WOOD NEAR PÉRONNE.

Péronne, near which these Frenchmen paid the toll of the brave, has been the scene of much fighting. In a French official *communiqué* of September 24 it was stated: "A detachment has occupied Péronne and has held the place in spite of vigorous attacks by the enemy." The Germans had held Péronne from August 27 to September 14, when a French cavalry division recaptured the town. On the 25th the

Germans again entered it. Describing the subsequent encounter as seen from a neighbouring village, a "Mail" correspondent said: "The shells were falling on the road and in the woods just beyond it, only a hundred yards away. . . . At eleven one morning the French advance was subjected to a terrible concentrated fire." But the French held on and took the German position.—[Photo by Topical.]

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THING OCCURRING AT THE FRONT

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Photo. by G.N.

WITH ITS COVER BLOWN AWAY: AN ARMoured CUPOLA OF A MAUBEUGE FORT WRECKED BY A GERMAN SHELL.

THE GREAT WAR.

IN dealing with the events of the last seven days let us dispose of the minor ones—the incidents—first, on the principle that the stage-entry of the chief personages in a drama is always preceded by that of the subordinate characters.

In the naval domain of the war it was gratifying to learn that one of our cruisers, the *Yarmouth*, in the waters of Sumatra, had fallen in with and sunk the *Marconianita*—a Hamburg-America liner, acting as armed-collier of the German cruiser *Emden*, which had committed so many depredations in our East Indian seas, and before long this commerce-destroyer is sure to meet with the same fate.

At the same time, in the neighbourhood of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, north-east of Australia, we captured a German sailing-vessel which was found to have on board a complete wireless installation—a means of communication of which the Germans have been making wonderful use, and without which the doings of the *Emden* would have been impossible. It was only a small sailing-ship—presenting a most harmless appearance, like the German soldier-spies disguised as cassocked priests and blue-bloused peasants, but its hold revealed a precious secret for all that. In fact, there is no German phenomenon of any kind within the whole arena of the war that is not worth while inquiring the meaning of.

There's nought so small that on the earth doth live
But to the earth some special
good doth give.

as Shakespeare says; and, *mutatis mutandis*, the same remark applies to the usefulness of every living German—in other lands as well as his own—in one way or another to his country's military power—a truth which is at last beginning to dawn upon the minds of our own authorities, as evidenced by the increasing severities of their



THE GERMAN GENERAL WHOSE LIFE-STUDY HAS BEEN THE MASURIAN LAKES. GENERAL VON HINDENBURG.

The reverse sustained by the Russians near Osterode at the beginning of September was mainly due, it is said, to the strategy of General von Hindenburg. He lured them into the marshy district known as the Masurian Lakes, of which he has made a life study for military purposes.



A LEADING ITALIAN PRO-GERMAN DEAD: THE LATE MARQUIS DI SAN GIULIANO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who was a supporter of the Triple Alliance and of pro-German influences in Italy, died at Rome on October 26. He first became Italian Foreign Minister in 1901, and from 1906 to 1910 he was Ambassador in London.

Photograph by Stanley.

measures against espionage. But these are not yet half severe enough, and will remain so until a "clean sweep" is resorted to—the more so, as the minds of our public men and military critics are now beginning to be exercised by possibilities of an attempted invasion; and what could be more favourable to the success, or at least promotion, of such a raid than the presence of a large number of enemy aliens in our midst—whether naturalised or not does not matter a straw, since racial blood is ever thicker, or at least warmer, than national veneer. The man who proves a renegade to his own country—or "strips it off him like an old coat," as

Bismarck once said of German emigrants—is not likely to boggle about turning this coat once again, or turning round and seeking to betray the country of his adoption should self-interest, or the itching of his inner skin, prompt him to do so. "Let every Briton," says one robust writer, "remember the fate of Antwerp; how Germans established themselves in that city and betrayed it."

To the naval setbacks experienced by the Duplice Allies above referred to must also be added the sinking of four German destroyers off the Dutch coast by just as many similar craft of our own, of the "L" class, headed by the new light cruiser *Undaunted*, with but very slight loss to us—a proof that when our sailors can catch the enemy in the open, they never fail to respond to the "Nelson touch."

Then there was the burning of a new Austrian Dreadnought at the Monfalcone building-yard near Trieste, a few days before it was to be launched, and the damaging at the same time of six destroyers. The scaffolding supporting the vessel caught fire, just as that at Rheims Cathedral had also done, but the cause of conflagration was not the same at Rheims; but at Trieste it was suspected that Italian incendiarism might have been accountable for the other disaster, which was slight, however,

[Continued overleaf.]



USED BY THE GERMANS AS A BASE OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON ANTWERP: MALINES AFTER BOMBARDMENT. The ancient city of Malines and its cathedral have suffered severely, more than once during the war, from bombardment by the Germans. Eventually it became their base of operations for the final advance against Antwerp. Malines became untenable by the Belgians when the Germans made their forward movement on September 26, and on the following day, after a preliminary bombardment, the Germans

occupied it and prepared for the attack on Antwerp. The cathedral of Malines had already been considerably damaged by German shell-fire in previous attacks on the city. All the stained-glass windows had been destroyed. Several shells passed through the nave, wrecking one of the fine Gothic arches and damaging the pulpit, while another passed through the spire.—[Photo. by C.N.]

in comparison with the other calamity in Champagne. A Dreadnought can be rebuilt, but who shall ever restore a Rheims Cathedral? Still, the conflagration at Trieste had a serious significance in view of the "Irredentist" movement which is more and more carrying away the Italian people, and there must be a lot of Italian workers in the dockyards of Trieste.

On the other hand, as a somewhat serious offset to all those naval incidents in our favour must be regarded the sinking of another of our minor cruisers, the *Hawke*, by a German submarine in the North Sea—the ninth of our war-craft of various kinds thus lost; while the corresponding debit list

of the Germans is sixteen, apart from the sterilisation of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*. Still, the *Hawke* disaster must give us "furiously to think," and make us recall the warning of Sir Percy Scott as to the relative value of Dreadnoughts and deadly submarines. At the same time, be it not forgotten that at present our Grand Fleet is accessible to the German submarines; while, on the other hand, the German Navy remains invulnerable in its fortified harbours, like rats in their holes, and Mr. Churchill does not yet seem to have devised any means for carrying out his threat of getting them ferreted

or "dug out." Pass we at a bound from the Adriatic and the North Sea to the Black Sea, where the situation is not at all clear, though the Russian Fleet from Sebastopol has been cruising up and down off the coast of Roumania and delivering an autograph missive from the Tsar to the new King, Ferdinand, who may be less unwilling than his late father to yield to the wish of his subjects and throw in his lot with the Triple Entente, seeing that he, too, is troubled with a "Roumania Irredenta" question, for the solution of which a better opportunity than the present will never present itself.

The mystery of the Black Sea is further deepened by the excursions which have recently been made upon its stormy waters by the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*—excursions which have been explained as mere trial trips undertaken for the satisfaction of their new proprietors, the Turks, just as a plausible horse-dealer, with bridle in one hand and whip in another, will run a hunter briskly up and down before the eyes of an intending purchaser in order to reassure him as to the going merits of the mount before the bargain is closed. It is not yet even quite clear whether the Ottoman are the real, or only the nominal, owners of the two German battle-ships which so unaccountably eluded our vigilance in the Mediterranean and sought refuge in the Dardanelles, but there certainly seems to have been a good deal of hanky-panky in connection with the disposal of the two vessels. The Germans have already shown that they are a people who will stick at nothing, though in this respect the crafty sons of the Prophet have little to learn from them or anyone else. What emerges clearly from an environment of doubt is that the German



"AS ONE UNDER AUTHORITY": THE EX-WAR MINISTER, COLONEL SEELY (ON THE LEFT), AS AN OFFICER AT THE FRONT.

Colonel Seely, the ex-Secretary for War, is now in the curious position of being under the command of men whose administrative chief he formerly was. He has given many proofs of his courage in times of peace, especially in lifeboat work. (Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.)



"SHAMEFULLY AND TRAITOROUSLY GONE OVER TO THE ENEMY": LIEUT.-COL. S. G. MARITZ,

LEADER OF THE CAPE REVOLT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maritz, who went over to the Germans of South-West Africa, with his officers and men, was in command of the Union forces in the North-West of the Cape Province. A strong force has been sent against him. (Photo. by Illus. Bureau.)

[Continued overleaf.]



A FORTRESS AGAINST WHICH THE GERMANS ARE ACCUSED OF PREPARING

The main German attack on Maubeuge was delivered to the north and east of the town, and three of the forts, as well as some earthworks, were destroyed by the heavy German siege-artillery. Some of the forts had to be surrendered in twenty-four hours, while others held out for over a week, thanks to their turrets, of armour and reinforced concrete. It was said that the Germans used eight of their

GUN-SITES DURING PEACE: ABANDONED FRENCH GUNS AT MAUBEUGE.

big 42 cm. (17-inch) guns against Maubeuge, and it has been alleged that concrete platforms were prepared for these in time of peace on ground bought in 1911 on behalf of Messrs. Krupp, and used for engine-building works. The abandoned French guns shown in the photograph were of an almost obsolete type. The breech-blocks were removed before the weapons were left.—[Photo. by C.N.]

policy of winning over the Turks to their interest has been very much more successful than their Press campaign of captivation in the United States, which has completely failed; and that for certain inducements—of which we shall only learn the details later, but which probably include the promise of a recovered Egypt—the credulous statesmen of Stamboul have been bamboozled into a sort of sympathy with the Austro-German cause. The attempted assassination of the two brothers Buxton by a "Young Turk" at Bucharest, on the occasion of King Charles's funeral, is a proof of the present mental attitude of such corrupted Ottomans towards Germany's foes. Perhaps, indeed, the most staggering revelation in connection with the war is the extent to which the Germans have been practising underground intrigue against England, so as to supplement their open hostility by what might be called the "submarine warfare" of diplomacy. The latest manifestation in this respect came from South Africa, where the rebellion of the ex-Boer leader, Colonel Maritz, at the head of his commando in the north-west of Cape Colony, and his secession to the side of the Germans in South-West Africa, for a solid consideration in money, showed that for years back the German Government had been assiduously, and insidiously, tampering with the loyalty of our fellow-subjects in the sub-continent. Never did this continent better deserve the designation of "Dark" than in connection with those vile German intrigues, which conclusively proved, better than anything else has done, that Germany had set her heart on, and was deliberately preparing for, war with us long before those fateful and precipitating assassin-shots rang out in the cobbled streets of Serajevo.



ONE OF THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY! A CHAIR BROUGHT UP FROM AN UNDERGROUND SHELTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN DUG FOR THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

When the Germans were driven out of the village of Villers-aux-Vents, some elaborate excavations were found behind a house said to have been occupied by the Crown Prince. It is supposed that this underground burrow was designed as a refuge for the Prince and his Staff from shell-fire. The chair had been taken from the village church.

(Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.)

It has been the policy and hope of Germany to disable the British Empire as an opponent by disrupting it through diabolic intrigue. But the best reply to these Satanic efforts is the swiftness and unanimity with which that far-flung World-Empire has rallied to the common flag; rallied from the snow-clad forests and plains of Canada to the sunny prairies of the Southern Cross, and from the Himalayan Mountains to the vasty veldt of South Africa. Far from disrupting our Union there, the Germany-incited rebellion of Colonel Maritz—which will very soon be crushed—only had the effect of provoking all the Dutch and British elements constituting its basis and its strength to an overwhelming expression of devotion to our Imperial flag; and soon thereafter Plymouth Sound was the scene of a more significant and epoch-marking event than it had ever witnessed since the departure of the "Pilgrim Fathers" in the little *Maryflower* to their selected home in the New World.

This scene took the form of what might be called the return of our "Pilgrim Sons," in many huge transport-ships—sons of our mighty Dominion in that same "New World" who had volunteered to come over and fight shoulder to shoulder with us in defence of those sacred principles whereon our common Empire reposes. For ours is an Empire more broadly based, and more solidly cemented, than the one which has long claimed to be a bulwark of peace, but which has now proved itself, under the "modern Attila," to be a foe to right and justice, and a curse to humanity.

Shortly before the arrival of our first Canadian volunteers at Plymouth, our Indian contingent of 70,000 men had been safely

(Continued overleaf.)



THE CHARGE OF THE IRON BRIGADE: WRECKAGE OF FIVE BELGIAN

Our photograph illustrates not a railway disaster in the ordinary sense, but an "accident" purposely caused with a military object. During the operations before the fall of Antwerp, it came to the knowledge of the Belgians that fresh German troops were being brought up by train from Malines, and a novel method of checking their advance was devised. A force of five locomotives was set in motion along

LOCOMOTIVES SENT UNCONTROLLED AT FULL SPEED TO BLOCK A LINE.

the line towards the Germans, the plucky drivers in charge jumping off after putting on full speed. Then this new form of heavy brigade thundered along uncontrolled in a wild charge against the enemy. The result was a terrific smash, at a point where the engines all left the lines, and the permanent way was thus effectually blocked.—[Photograph by C.N.]

transported from Bombay—a marvellous achievement, and a wonderful proof of our sea-power—and landed in France, partly at Marseilles, where the native portion of the contingent stepped ashore, and the other (or British portion, presumably) at some other point or points north-east of the Bay of Biscay.

"British troops," we learnt recently, "are now on the left of the Allied line"—in France and Belgium, their flank resting on the sea within sight of the chalky cliffs of Dover; and there can be little doubt that these troops are the very flower of the British Army—hardened, well-seasoned, supremely well-trained battalions, whose superiors are not to be found in any army of Europe.

The German line now stretches from Belfort, on the Swiss frontier, to Ostend, on the English Channel; and the question whether this line is to assume a flowing or an ebb-tide form must soon be decided. The answer to this question is fraught with most momentous issues; but, even if it be decided against

war" has even been heavier on the Vistula than in the region between the Sambre and the Somme, but now we shall not have to wait long for the lifting of the mist.

As far as concerns the past as distinguished from the present, the "fog of war" referred to has (as we write) been dispelled by two soldierly-simple and luminous despatches from Sir John French, dealing with the fighting—first on the Marne, and then on the Aisne. How



SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: THE RUSSIAN CRUISER "PALLADA."

The Russian armoured cruiser "Pallada" was sunk in the Baltic on October 11, with all hands. She was completed in 1910 and had a displacement of 7775 tons. It was stated afterwards that two of the German submarines were sunk.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

us for the present, we shall not be at the end of our resources. It is not only on the fair and fertile fields of France that history is being made, but also on the vasty plains of Russia, where the "fog of



CAPTURED TWO OF THE "EMDEN'S" SATELLITES: H.M.S. "YARMOUTH."

It was announced on the 10th that the "Yarmouth" had sunk the German Hamburg-America liner "Madenmann" near Sumatra, and had captured the Greek steamer "Pontoporos." Both vessels had previously been accompanying the German cruiser "Emden," the "Pontoporos" having been captured by her.—[Photo. by Symonds.]

severe this was in the case of the latter river, the line of which we successfully held for nearly four weeks against all the fierce assaults of our foes, may be judged from the fact that our losses in killed, wounded, and missing amounted to 13,541, including 561 officers.

No wonder that our brilliant Commander-in-Chief should have submitted to Lord Kitchener a quite exceptionally long list of doers of distinguished deeds—who now enjoy the proud honour of having thus been "mentioned in despatches"; and that he also should have remarked that "the Battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion which animates the officers and men of His Majesty's Forces."

LONDON, OCTOBER 19, 1914.



GAME TO THE LAST ALTHOUGH FACING GREAT ODDS: BELGIAN CAVALRY EVACUATING GHEENT IN GOOD ORDER

The heroic Belgian Army withdrew from Antwerp in good order for the most part. The troops made their way by rail and road towards Ghent and Ostend practically unbroken, except for the corps cut off and compelled to cross the Dutch frontier. Although any serious stand in the open field against the overpowering numerical preponderance of the enemy was impossible, a gallant rear-guard fight was

made near Ghent, and a sharp check inflicted on the pursuers. Our photograph of the Belgian cavalry falling back through the city in unimpaired military formation, testifies of itself to the state of the moral of King Albert's brave forces. The Belgian Government described the retreat as one "of which the order and dignity were irreproachable."—[Photograph by Farrington Photo, Co.,



THE SAVING OF SOLDIERS WHO FALL IN BATTLE: HOW THE WOUNDED MAN IS REMOVED FROM THE

Immediately a soldier falls wounded, the medical officer of the man's battalion, whose duties keep him throughout practically up with the firing line, attends to him as quickly as he can, and gives first-aid treatment. The wounded man is picked up by his company's stretcher-bearers (each infantry company is provided with its stretcher with bearers), or by the nearest party from the Bearer Company of the Royal Army

Medical Corps, assisting the battalion bearers. A Bearer Company with its own stretchers is attached to every Brigade. In action the stretcher-men keep moving close in rear of the firing line, picking up men as they fall. Each wounded man is taken off to the Dressing-Station, as near as convenient in the rear, whence, after further attention, he is removed in one of the Bearer Company's hoisted or motor ambulances

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FROM THE FRONT OF THE FIGHT TO THE DRESSING-STATION THE CLEARING-HOSPITAL, AND THE BASE HOSPITAL.
 The wounded man is carried to the Dressing-Station still further to the rear. There the case is examined by a senior officer, the R.A.M.C., who operates, if necessary. From there the wounded man is removed by train to the Clearing-Hospital, where arrangements are made, according to the gravity of the man's injuries, for shipment to the Base Hospital. Our first illustration shows a wounded man, picked up on the battlefield, being borne to the Dressing-

Station; the second shows the man being attended to at the Dressing-Station; the third, his arrival at the Clearing-Hospital; and the fourth, the entraining for the Base Hospital. The organization, the equipment, and the routine of the R.A.M.C. are alike admirable, and its work is done with the precision and promptitude of a machine—plus human sympathy.—[Drawings by A. Forcett.]



ANTWERP AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT: HOUSES WRECKED CLOSE TO THE CATHEDRAL, AND OTHER DAMAGE DONE BY GERMAN SHELLS.

The bombardment of Antwerp injured the city less than had at first been feared. The fact that the Cathedral escaped was apparently due more to good fortune than any pious intentions of the Germans, for much damage was done close by. In the Place Verte, for instance, the Café Royal and the Hôtel de l'Europe were destroyed, as well as part of the Marché aux Souliers, or Shoemarket. In all about

200 houses were wrecked. The report that the Palais de Justice had been destroyed proved incorrect. Our photographs show: (1) The Grand Hotel—showing a German flag; (2) Houses demolished in the Rue du Peuple; (3) Ruins of the Marché aux Souliers, with the tower of the Biguines Prison; and (4) The Rue de Colenitz, in the British residential quarter.—(Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.)



CHALKED UP WHEREVER POSSIBLE: NOTICES AS TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS SCRAWLED ON A WALL BY REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP.

Driven from their homes by the German bombardment, many thousands of refugees from Antwerp made their way into Holland, tramping along the roads in an endless throng. In the confusion and the crowd many became separated from their friends, and pitiable scenes were witnessed. Mothers were searching for lost children whom perhaps they would never see again. Some of the fugitives devised

an impromptu method of communicating with lost friends and relatives. At the Dutch frontier town of Roosendaal they wrote up in chalk on a wall, and on all sorts of other places, the addresses or destination to which they intended to go, on the chance that the missing friend might pass that way. The Dutch treated the refugees with the utmost kindness, and took many into their houses. —[Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



THE NAVY'S ANTI-AIR-CRAFT ARMAMENT: A GUN ON HIGH-ANGLE MOUNTINGS POINTED SKYWARDS FROM A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.

It is reassuring to know, from illustrations such as these, that the Navy is fully alive to the menace from the air. These very interesting photographs were taken in South African waters, and show gunnery tests on board a British war-ship with a gun on high-angle mountings. The target was a kite. Our readers may remember that when the "Illustrated London News" gave, in March last, an illustration

of the "Iron Duke," now Sir John Jellicoe's flag-ship, it was noted that two 12-pounder guns on high-angle mountings for use against air-craft were carried by that ship. That was months before there was any prospect of the present war. Since it began gunners on land have had considerable experience in firing at aeroplanes, air-ships, and captive balloons. In practising with kites as targets in time of

(Continued on page 15)



Continued.

HOW THE NAVY IS PROTECTED AGAINST AIR-CRAFT: GUNNERY PRACTICE ON A BRITISH WAR-SHIP AGAINST AN AERIAL TARGET.

peace it has been found difficult to obtain conditions approximating to those of war, for a towed kite, keeping much the same height and pace all the time, is easier to hit than an aeroplane. In "The Aeroplane: Past, Present, and Future," by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper, among the conditions of hitting air-craft it is stated "that the gun should be aimed, not at the machine itself,

but at some point in front of it, the distance of which from the machine at the moment of firing is dependent on the speed of the machine, the speed of the projectile, and the distance from the gun." Another point is to avoid firing so that the shell may drop on friends, on sea or land. [Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.]



CARRYING A MACHINE-GUN FOR AIR-DUELS: AN ARMED AND ARMoured MONOPLANE.

Although, as far as is known, armoured aeroplanes carrying machine-guns have not been used on either side during the war, craft of the type shown in our illustration were proposed in the spring of this year by the French War Office, and orders given for the construction, experimentally, of two. They are intended for use against those air-ships carrying machine-guns which the Germans were stated last

year to be building. The new aeroplane was to be a monoplane, carrying a pilot and a gunner. The pilot is seen in our photograph with his head clear of an aperture in the armoring of the body. The gunner stands behind a shield on which the machine-gun is pivoted, and the attack would be delivered after gaining a position well above the hostile air-ship.—[Photograph by C.N.]



ABANDONING OSTEND: AN ARMED BRITISH SOLDIER GUARDING THE GANGWAY.
Belgian refugees left Ostend in their thousands last week, many of them crossing to Folkestone. Our photographs were taken on the quay at Ostend as the last boat was waiting to leave the port. Some 5000 refugees arrived at Folkestone last Thursday, in addition to thousands who had previously come from Antwerp and elsewhere. Among them were a few Belgian soldiers, some wounded, and others



ABANDONING OSTEND: BELGIAN CYCLISTS BOARDING TUGS WITH THEIR MACHINES.
came to England for a rest before returning to the front. The collier "Kenilworth" alone brought 2500 people, packed on the decks and suffering greatly from hunger and thirst. The captain had taken off all the people who were left on the quay at Ostend. Another steamer from Ostend took a large number of Belgian soldiers and gendarmes to Calais before crossing to Folkestone. [Photos by G.P.U.]



THE REMOVAL OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TO FRANCE: OFFICIAL PAPERS AND BOOKS BEING CARTED AWAY FROM ANTWERP.

The Belgian Government issued the other day a proclamation, in which it said, *inter alia*: "On pain of serving the interests of the invader, it is important that the Belgian Government should provisionally establish its seat in a spot where it can . . . assure the continuity of the national sovereignty. . . . It will establish itself provisionally at Havre, where the noble friendship of the Government of the French

Republic offers it, together with the full enjoyment of its sovereign rights, the complete exercise of its authority." To the offer of M. Faicard and the French Government, King Albert had already replied: "We await the hour of mutual victory with unshakable confidence. Fighting side by side for a just cause, our courage will never fail."—[Photo, by Photopress.]



A RETREAT THAT WAS "COVERED BY STRONG BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS": A PACKED TRAINLOAD OF BELGIANS FROM ANTWERP, AT MALDEGHEM.

The extrication of the bulk of the Belgian Army from Antwerp in face of the overwhelming German attacking force was a feat which has hardly been sufficiently appreciated. Its success also reflects little credit on the German Army. At the time of writing the details of the Belgian retirement have not been made known, but it is thought that the fighting near Ghent on the night of October 12-13 was

connected with it. The above photograph was taken at Maldegem, on the railway between Ghent and Bruges. In the official Admiralty report of the evacuation of Antwerp it was said: "The retreat of the Belgian Army has been successfully accomplished . . . the retreat from Ghent onwards of the Naval Division and of the Belgian Army was covered by strong British reinforcements."—[Photo, by C.N.]

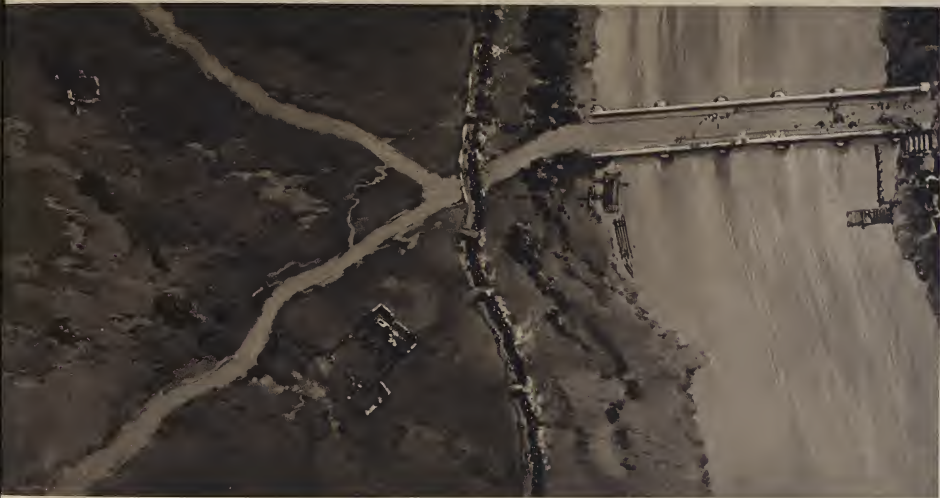


TINSEL FLUTTERING DOWN TO "UNMASK" BRITISH GUNS: A GERMAN MONOPLANE DROPPING

It was found, the official "eye-witness" with the British Army told us the other day, that until our airmen made their influence felt, by chasing all the hostile aeroplanes on sight, these craft were "continually hovering over our troops to 'register' their positions and to note where headquarters, reserves, gun-teams, etc., were located. If a suitable target is discovered, the airman drops a smoke-ball directly over it or lets

fall some strips of tinsel which glitter in the sun as they slowly descend to earth. The range to the target is apparently ascertained by those near the gun by means of a large telemeter, or other range-finder, which is kept trained on the aeroplane so that when the signal is made the distance to the target vertically below is at once obtained. A few rounds are then fired, and the result is signalled back by the aviator

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according to some pre-arranged code." In our illustration the German monoplane has just dropped some
tinsel, seen in a tangle to the right rear below its tail. It has just passed over our artillery in action.
On the road to the left are British troops, moving to reinforce. The German gunners for whom the
aeroplane is range-finding are in position, waiting to open fire as soon as they have checked the distance

from the falling tinsel, beyond the river seen to the right. Their whereabouts is necessarily beyond the
limbs of the drawing. As our illustration also shows, the German monoplane is of the Taube type, so
called because of its general resemblance in outline to a dove, or pigeon—in German "Taube"—a steel
bird of death.—*Drawn by H. W. Kerkhove.*



HELD UP OWING TO THE MINES IN THE NORTH SEA: A FLEET OF FISHING-BOATS IDLE AT FLUSHING.

The danger to navigation caused by the promiscuous mining of the North Sea by the Germans has done much harm to neutral shipping and fishing industries. The British Admiralty, on the other hand, when compelled to take similar action, gave due warning to neutrals as to the areas endangered. "The German policy of mine-laying," ran the official statement, "combined with their submarine activities,

makes it necessary on military grounds for the Admiralty to adopt counter-measures. His Majesty's Government have, therefore, authorised a mine-laying policy in certain areas . . . upon a considerable scale." After specifying the mined areas, the statement continued: "It must not be supposed that navigation is safe in any part of the southern waters of the North Sea."—*Photograph by J. H. Harcourt.*



THE GERMAN ADVANCE-GUARD IN GHENT: A PARTY OF CYCLISTS AND OTHER TROOPS OUTSIDE THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

It was announced on the 14th that the Germans had occupied Ghent. First some scouts entered the town in the early morning, and about noon there arrived a body of cyclists, Uhlans, and infantry, with officers, who conferred with the civic authorities. Ghent having been declared an open town, no resistance was offered to the German occupation, but many of the inhabitants left their homes and

started to walk to Bruges and Ostend. The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Van Hee, went to Brussels to ask the German military governor that troops in Ghent should be posted only in certain quarters, so as to avoid collisions with the townspeople. On the night of October 12-13 severe fighting was reported near Ghent, and many wounded were brought into the town.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]



THE NEW ROMANCE OF THE ROAD IN MODERN WAR: THE MOTOR-CYCLIST DESPATCH-RIDER

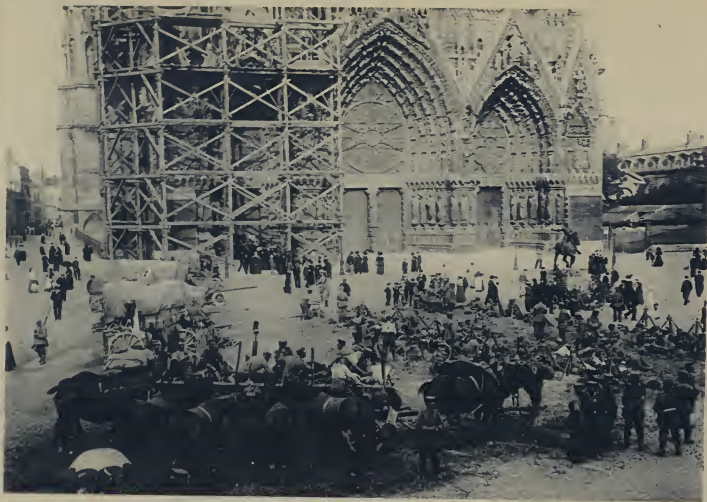
That new romance which Kipling discovered in the engine and the machine has invaded the realm of war, and, while banishing some of the old-time picturesqueness, has introduced a fresh element which is equally inspiring. The motor-cyclist despatch-rider is a case in point. His literally "fiery steed" bears the same relation to that of the horseman whom he has largely supplanted as does the motor-car to the stage-coach. In the present war, the work of the British motor-cyclist has been warmly praised by the Allied commanders, whom they have enabled

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—CYCLIST DEATCH-RIDER ON HIS DANGEROUS ERRAND.—FROM THE PAINTING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

to maintain constant communication along the vast front of some 250 miles. The new despatch-riders, who are attached to the Royal Engineers, have had many adventures and casualties in their perilous work. A very interesting account of his experiences therein was given by a young Cambridge undergraduate only a few days ago. He mentioned that at the outset of war he was one of about 75 British motor-cyclists who crossed to Havre and went to the front. The writer has narrow escapes from German cavalry patrols, past whom he dashed at top speed.



SHOWING THE SCAFFOLDING ON THE CATHEDRAL WHICH THE GERMAN SHELLS IGNITED: RHEIMS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

Although we have previously illustrated the damage done to Rheims Cathedral by the German bombardment, we give these further photographs of the same subject because of their vivid character, and because they are only just to hand. They are especially interesting, too, in view of the recent German threats to renew the bombardment. In a Berlin war-bulletin of October 15 it was alleged: "We have

received confirmation that two heavy French batteries are stationed in close proximity to the Cathedral in Rheims, and that light signals have been observed from the tower. It is obvious that all measures taken by the enemy that may bring harm to our troops will be combated without consideration for the preservation of the Cathedral, and the French will have themselves to blame if this sacred edifice is
[Continued opposite.]



Continued.

THE DESECRATION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL, WHICH THE GERMANS RECENTLY THREATENED TO BOMBARD AGAIN: THE FIRE OF SEPT. 19.

The argument appears to be that in making an unprovoked invasion of another country one need hold nothing sacred if it happens to get in the way. In reply to the Germans' excuses may be cited an impartial observer, a distinguished American architect, Mr. Whitney Warren, of New York. His detailed account of the damage done to the Cathedral was given in the "Times"

of October 5. He mentions that during their occupation of Rheims the Germans established an observation-post in the north tower with a searchlight. This they took away. When the French re-occupied Rheims some officers occasionally mounted the tower, but desisted at the request of the priests. "The destruction caused by the Germans seemed ruthless and useless." [Photos by Jules Mallet.]



THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS RENEWED: HAVOC IN A CEMETERY.

It was stated on the 15th that the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral was being continued by the Germans, and in the German official war news of the same date an attempt was made to throw the responsibility for the outrage on the French. "We have received confirmation," said the German bulletin, "that two heavy French batteries are stationed in close proximity to the Cathedral in Rheims.



AGAIN THREATENED BY GERMAN GUNS: RHEIMS CATHEDRAL—THE WRECKED ROOF.

and that light signals have been observed from the tower. It is obvious that all measures taken by the enemy that may bring harm to our troops will be combated without consideration for the preservation of the Cathedral, and the French will have themselves to blame if this sacred edifice is sacrificed." The right-hand photograph shows the roof of the nave destroyed by fire.—[Photo. of Cemetery by C.N.]



IN LOYAL SOUTH AFRICA: TRANSVAAL SCOTTISH, AND OTHER TROOPS, GOING TO THE FRONT.

As General Botha arranged with the British Government at the outset of the war, the 7000 British regulars in garrison in South Africa were withdrawn and the safeguarding of the country committed to the Union Permanent Defence forces. These, comprising the South African Mounted Rifles and batteries of horse and garrison artillery, have been supplemented by the calling-out of 7000 men of the second

line, the Citizen Force—5000 infantry, and 2000 horse, in command of varying strength, drawn from Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange State, and Cape Colony. Photographs 1 and 3 show men of the Transvaal Scottish leaving Johannesburg. Photographs 2 and 4 are farewell scenes, the one with Transvaal Scottish (with khaki aprons), the other with troopers of a commando.—(Photos, by W. Green.)



THE GERMANS AS DIGGERS-IN FOR BATTLE: A SHELTER-TRENCH ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY.

Our illustration will give an idea of the way in which the Germans dug themselves in over miles of country during the battles in Northern France on the invaders turning to bay after the retreat from the Marne. They are continuing to entrench themselves in a similar manner along the positions they hold between the Aisne and the Belgian frontier. The trenches along the Aisne, it is now known, were

mostly prepared beforehand while the fighting on the Marne was going on. To all intents they are siege-trenches, out of which the Germans have had to be either shelled or driven by masses of parallel trenches, continually sapped closer and closer until near enough for a rush in with the bayonet—a document for which the enemy seldom stayed.—[Photo. by CHASSAUM-ENLÈVE.]



WILL THEY FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY? PORTUGUESE LANCERS AT STRENUOUS TRAINING.

The sympathy of Portugal with England has been increasing, and it was stated last week that a partial mobilization of the forces had been ordered. These comprise the Active Army and a territorial Militia. On a peace footing the Active Army numbers some 30,000 men, the soldiers serving for ten years. There are 35 infantry regiments, 11 cavalry regiments—a squadron of one of which our illustration shows at exercise

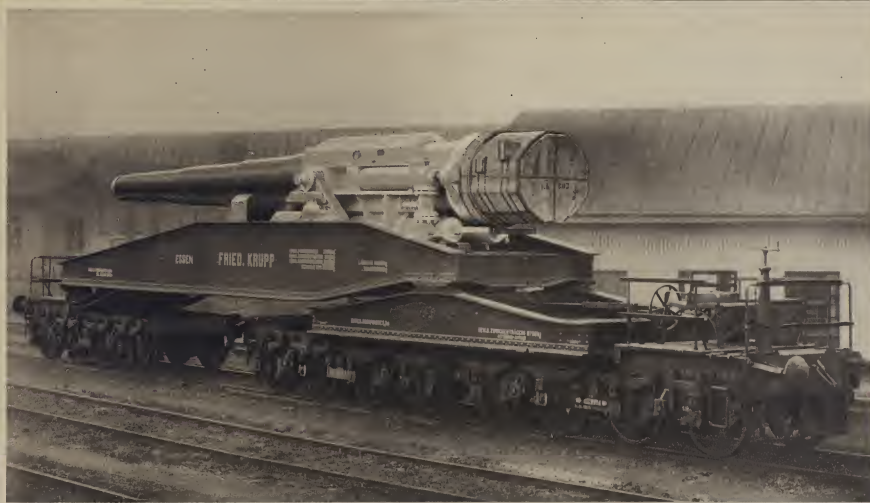
across country, 63 batteries of field artillery, and 9 of horse, with 9 mountain batteries, and 20 garrison batteries. The overseas Portuguese garrisons consist of two line regiments, at the Azores, and one regiment at Madeira, with three garrison artillery batteries. A Colonial army, partly European, partly native, garrisons the colonies on the West Coast of Africa, Mozambique, India, etc.—[Photo. by C.N.]



A BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISER RECENTLY BUILT ON THE CLYDE: H.M.S. "TIGER."

The new British cruiser "Tiger" is likely to be a very welcome and powerful addition to Sir John Jellicoe's Fleet, and should be an invaluable unit when at length the time arrives for the German High Seas Fleet to quit the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal and try conclusions in the open sea. It may be safely stated that in gun-power and armour-protection she is quite as formidable as she looks in her

photograph. Our modern "Tiger," at any rate, will do well if when "the Day" does come she proves herself as successful at sea as have been our many previous "Tigers" of the Royal Navy, one of which fought a peculiarly tigerish battle during Charles the Second's reign, heroically challenging to single combat and vanquishing an enemy of superior force.



TO GET THE BIG KRUPP'S TO THE FRONT: ONE OF THE SPECIAL ESSEN RAILWAY WAGONS FOR ARTILLERY.

Of the many parts that the railways are playing in the western field of operations none, certainly, are likely to be of more vital importance than the facilities they afford for the transport of the heavy ordnance whose performances have been the surprise of the war. In this connection it is of curious interest to examine the map of the Westphalian country and note the elaborate system of railways that

radiate from the neighbourhood of the Krupp foundries at Essen, providing alternative routes for the conveyance of the heaviest cannon. As part of their marvellously complete organisation, the Krupp management provide specially constructed railway wagons, a photograph of one of which we give. The gun shown is one of the heavier German naval pieces, weighing upwards of seventy tons.



INDIAN CAVALRY TO FIGHT IN EUROPE FOR BRITAIN: BENGAL LANCERS ON THE MARCH IN FRANCE.

No details are forthcoming as to the numbers of the Indian Contingent landed in France or its composition. All arms, however, are in the field, and among them, as our photograph shows, troopers of the Bengal Cavalry, whose capabilities as first-class fighting men will be in evidence for the enemy at an early date. Most of them are Lancers, and no soldiers in the world are cleverer horsemen. The

regiments number between 600 and 700 of all ranks, with 10 British officers each and from 17 to 19 native commissioned officers. They are organised in four squadrons, composed variously of Punjab Mussulmans, Sikhs, Jats, Dogras, Pathans, Mahrattas, Rajputs, the pick of the fighting races of the East.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



INDIAN INFANTRY TO FIGHT IN EUROPE FOR BRITAIN: TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN FRANCE.

With regard to the infantry of the Indian Regular Army taking part in the war in France, it is, of course, known that several battalions of Gurkhas will be at the front, also regiments of Sikhs. The no less formidable Punjab Mussulmans are also largely represented in the Indian Contingent, men of the type of infantry shown in our photograph. They supply, indeed, some of the best fighting material to

other arms, forming exceptionally smart soldiers, capable of standing, as well as giving, hard knocks. There are, too, certainly some of the Pathan corps from the Afghan frontier, besides Jat and Dogra and Rajput foot regiments. Between 900 and 950 of all ranks constitute an Indian battalion, including some 12 British and 16 to 18 native commissioned officers.—(Photograph by Record Press.)



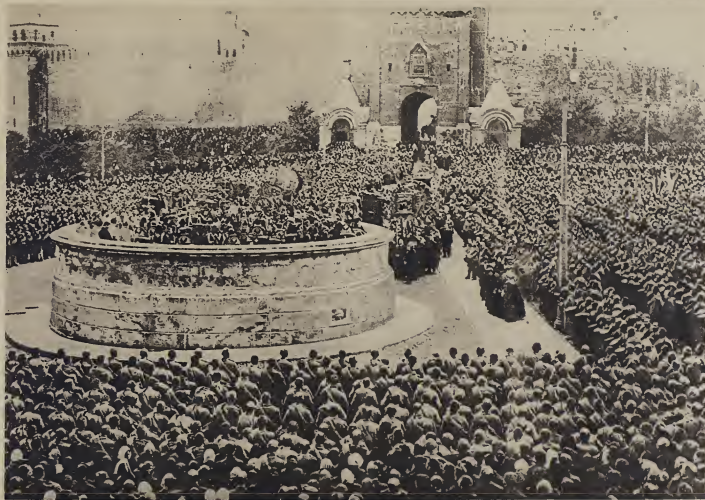
THE GERMAN VIEW: A THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY!

There could be no more appropriate spot for a German thanksgiving service than the monument of Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron." His heartless creed has produced many disciples during the German operations in Belgium and Northern France. No surprise, therefore, can be felt that the Bismarck Memorial should be chosen as the scene of an open-air religious service in connection with the war.



THE GERMAN VIEW: A TEUTONIC TRIUMPH PROPHESED BY POST-CARD.

In their war-cartoons, as in their Press utterances, the Germans display great confidence in their ultimate victory. They are apt to count their chickens before they are hatched, as in the case of the peace terms to France recently ascribed to a German Ambassador. At present Fritz has not quite got the whip hand of Tommy Atkins, Ivan, and Piou-Piou, as suggested by this post-card cartoon.



RUSSIA'S HOLY WAR: A PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE RED PLACE, MOSCOW, TO CELEBRATE THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN GALICIA.

Our Russian allies entered the great struggle against German militarism in a spirit of religious fervour. "One of the commonest headings in Russian papers is 'Holy War,'" wrote Mr. Stephen Graham recently in the "Times." "A war, if it is going to have any success in Russia, must be a holy war. . . . This war is holy to everyone, and its motto is getting rid of the German spirit in life, getting rid of

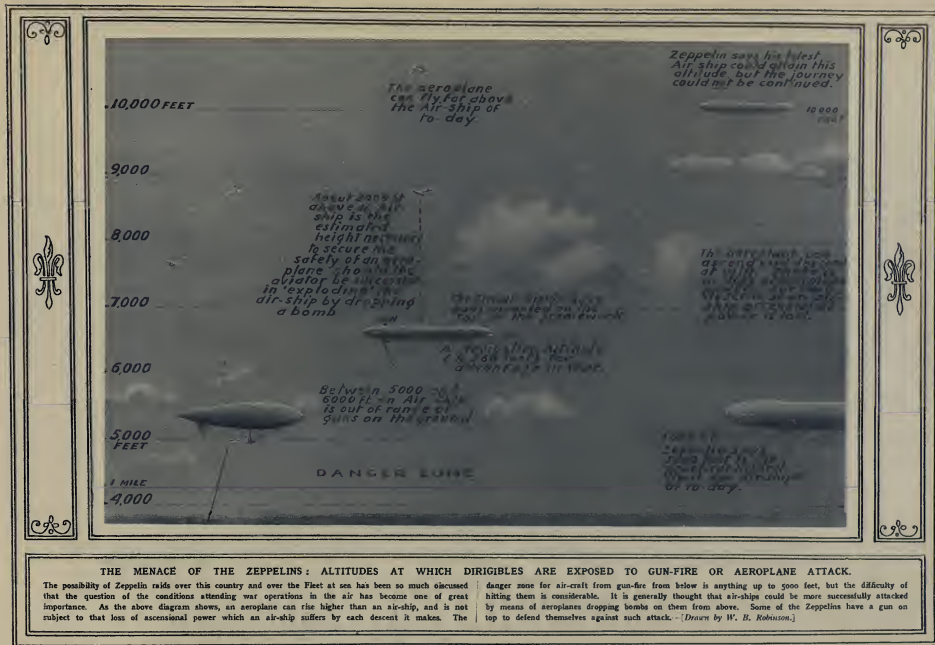
the sheer materialistic point of view. . . . The great spiritual power of the war has worked miracles in the social life of the people. . . . Will not Russia emerge greater than before—the true mother of the Slav races? Will not the Eastern Church remain unshaken, sure of itself, with all its heritage of early Christian tradition and present-day spiritual strength?"—(Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.)



POSTCARDED IN GERMANY AS HEROES: THE CREW OF SUBMARINE "U 9," WHICH CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK OUR THREE CRUISERS UNAIDED.

The "U 9" claims to have sunk all the three British cruisers, "Aboukir," "Hogue," and "Cressy," though it has been stated that several German submarines were concerned in the action. This photograph of the officers and crew of the "U 9" is so popular in Germany that it has been published as a picture-postcard as here reproduced. The inscription may be translated thus: "Our Heroes! The crew of

the Submarine 'U 9' with its Commander, Lieutenant-Commander Weddigen, who have returned unharmed after their heroic deed on September 22 by means of which three English cruisers were sunk." An account by the German commander appeared in an American paper. In it he paid a tribute to the British crews, who, he said, "were brave, true to their country's sea traditions."





PREPARING A TORPEDO-FROM-THE-AIR SURPRISE? A ZEPPELIN OVER LAKE CONSTANCE—AFTER PROJECTILE-DROPPING PRACTICE.

It was reported a few weeks ago that the Germans were preparing an unpleasant surprise for the British and French fleets. Every dark night for six weeks, according to the story, a Zeppelin left its hangar at Friedrichshafen, on the German shore of Lake Constance, and proceeded to carry out bomb-dropping experiments at a height of about 1000 feet over the water. The missiles, it was said, were "basket-

shaped" and contained torpedoes. Fifty of them were dropped with great precision and rapidity, and the explosion caused was terrific, sending up a great column of water. It might be added that, at 1000 feet, a Zeppelin would be in great danger from gun-fire. As shown in a diagram on another page, 5000 feet is the limit of the danger-zone.—[Photograph by Knox.]



SUNK BY A SUBMARINE IN THE NORTH SEA: H.M.S. "HAWKE."

The "Hawke" was one of six turtle-back steel-deck "protected" cruisers without side-armour, built twenty years ago, and was brought back to active service from training-ship duty. She was of 7350 tons, with a speed originally of 19 knots, but latterly only 15, mounting a pair of early type 9.2 guns, with 10 6-inch quick-firers. Her nominal complement was 532 officers and men.—[Photo, by L.N.-1.]



SHOT FOR SELLING INFORMATION TO THE GERMANS: A FRENCH TRAITOR.

This unhappy French soldier was bribed by the Germans, for a hundred francs, to signal to them the position of the French guns near Rheims. Thus he sold the lives of his comrades, so to speak, for "thirty pieces of (German) silver." He paid the penalty for his treachery with his life: but was it not a greater crime to tempt him?—[Photo, by Topical.]



THE SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS: AN "L" CLASS DESTROYER.

The "L" class, to which belong the four destroyers which performed the dashing feat of sinking four German destroyers off the Dutch coast on October 27, comprises twenty vessels which are of 565 tons each and among our new ships. They are remarkable for their lofty forecables, use oil fuel, are of 29 knots speed, carry each 3 4-inch guns and 4 torpedo-tubes, and 100 officers and men.—[Photo, Frank.]



PAVING OFF THE SCORE: CAPTAIN C. H. FOX, WHO SANK FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS. Captain Cecil H. Fox, of the light-cruiser "Undaunted," who successfully conducted the brilliant affair off the coast of Holland in which four German destroyers were sunk, was in command of the "Amphion" when she was mined. He was appointed to the "Faulkner," a "destroyer-leader," purchased while being built for Chile, but was transferred to the "Undaunted" a few days ago.—[Photo, by Russell.]



SUCCESSFUL IN BEATING BACK MANY GERMAN ATTACKS. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG. Of Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig, Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his latest despatches, says: "I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the Army Corps under his command. Day after day and night after night the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in violent counter-attack which has never on any one occasion succeeded."—[Photo. by H. Walter Barnett.]



WORKING SYMPATHETICALLY WITH SIR JOHN FRENCH. GENERALS JOFFRE AND CASTELNAU. Field-Marshal Sir John French refers to the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in terms of the highest esteem in his latest despatch, and mentions that in their recent meeting the French Commander was "most kind, cordial, and sympathetic." General Castelnau, whose armies were the pivot of General Joffre's retreat to the Marne, put up a fine defence of the Eastern frontier.—[Chausseau-Flaviens.]



THE GERMAN NAVY FIGHTING ON LAND: BLUEJACKETS ENTERING ANTIWERP AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY.

The German battle-ships of the "High Seas" Fleet remaining inactive in or about the Kiel Canal, numbers of the German seamen and marines have been diverted to reinforce the army in the field and do soldiers' duty, for the most part apparently, so far, in Belgium. We published in the "War News" of October 7 a photograph of a German naval band practising in a Brussels street. The German naval

brigade were actively employed in the attack on Antwerp and took part in the triumphal march of the victors into the city, where a party of them are shown in our photograph passing down a street. A witness of the marching-in speaks of the "bluejackets of the naval brigade" going along "with caps worn rakishly and the roll of the sea in their gait."—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations.]



"MATERIAL" CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS AT ANTWERP: DÉBRIS OF THE BELGIAN RETREAT GUARDED BY GERMAN SAILORS ON THE QUAY.

The evacuation of Antwerp by the Belgians took place on October 7 and 8, and on the following day the city was occupied by the Germans. The fact that the bulk of the Belgian Army was able to make good its escape was in itself no inconsiderable feat, while the failure of the Germans, in spite of their greatly superior forces, to cut off the Belgians has been attributed by military critics to "sheer

inactivity." The Belgian soldiers who retreated from Antwerp had to do long and tiring marches, and some of the men were so footsore that they discarded their boots. A good deal of other equipment had to be abandoned at various places, and this the Germans afterwards collected on the quay at Antwerp.—

[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A USELESS MASS OF WRECKAGE LEFT TO THE ENEMY: AN ANTWERP FORT DESTROYED BY THE BELGIANS.

As soon as it became apparent to General Deguise and the officers in charge of the defences of Antwerp that the evacuation of the place could not be delayed, orders were issued for the forts still held by the Belgian forces to be blown up as completely as possible and the breeches of the guns blown away or otherwise rendered unserviceable. Those measures, it is stated, were carried out satisfactorily, the

magazines in the forts being fired before the retirement of the Belgian garrison took place, rendering the abandoned fortress useless to the enemy. Our photograph gives a telling idea of how thoroughly the process of destruction was effected. The wrecked work shown is Fort De Stabroeck, one of the outer line of the Antwerp forts on the north, close to the Dutch frontier.—[Photo. by Alferi.]



HOW NON-COMBATANTS SUFFER AT GERMAN HANDS: A WRECKED BEDROOM IN ANTWERP AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Our illustration of a room in a Belgian house after the invaders had shelled the city, is one of many pictorial records of a similar kind, and is calculated, by its mute story of ruin and destruction, to bring the misery of war home "to men's business and bosoms." A modest room, simply and prettily furnished, with its little nest of hanging book-shelves, its simple paper, its homely "still life" picture:

its morning "tub," its "prettinesses" and its home-comforts, all in one miserable welter of destruction, tell their own story, and it calls for little imagination to picture such a scene multiplied by hundreds, and to arouse sympathy with the unhappy Anversois who, though non-combatants, are made to suffer so harshly by the war.—[Photo. by *Alfred*.]



A PILLAGER OF CHÂTEAUX? THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE—AT THE FRONT.
Baroness de Byne, writing to the French Press, stated the other day that the German Crown Prince, passing two days in the old château at Baye, near Cambrubert, himself pillaged the museum, taking arms, jewels, media, presents from the Tsar, and other relics. The German Ambassador at Rome protested against the accusation. Then the Baroness repeated the charge.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



MEMORIES OF 1870: THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE MAKES HER HOUSE A HOSPITAL.
The Empress Eugénie, if anyone, has cause just now to be moved by sad memories of 1870, as well as by sympathy with the wounded. She has converted part of her beautiful home at Farnborough Hill into a military hospital, and has subscribed generously to the funds of the Red Cross Society. She makes a daily round of greeting among the wounded men at her house.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

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THE EXCAVATING POWER OF A GERMAN BLACK MARIA! A BRITISH OFFICER IN A PIT FORMED BY THE EXPLOSION OF ONE OF THE SHELLS.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE past week has again been rich in what Zola called "human documents" with reference to the war. Many of these were found on the persons of dead or captured Germans, but I will confine myself to the quotation of one—written by an officer fighting against us on the Aisne. After detailing the terrible sufferings and losses of his Division, belonging to the Schleswig-Holstein Corps—"of which only a small company now survives"—he wrote: "Our leaders seem to me, to be quite incompetent; they seem out of their element, and are no longer masters of themselves." On the other hand, compare that picture with this—from the British side: "We have had hardish times, but nothing in our history has surpassed the soldierly qualities displayed by the troops you saw at Aldershot last summer. They have marched and fought and suffered hardship in the trenches (first great heat and now wet and frost) in a manner beyond all praise."

This was written to an Oxford Don by Sir Douglas Haig, commanding our First Army Corps, a leader to whom his chief, Sir John French, has paid the highest compliment in despatches; and no wonder, for he comes of a Border race held to be indestructible and imperishable, according to the rhyme—

Tide, tide, whate'er betide,
There'll aye be Haigs o' Bonnieside.

which is in the Scott county, and was always prolific in "bonny fighters," to whom even Stevenson's A'an Brek, an excellent judge of swordsmanship, would have respectfully doffed his bonnet.



WOUNDED IN ACTION: CAPTAIN THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Captain the Duke of Roxburghe, of the Royal Horse Guards, news of whose being wounded in action was received on October 22, was born in 1876. He served in South Africa, and is a Major in the Lothian and Border Horse and Vice-Chairman of the Roxburgh Territorial Association. —[Sprague]

Three other "human documents" to which passing reference may be made were to be found in the same column of a morning paper. One was a ukase of the Tsar running: "I have decided to prohibit for ever in Russia the Government sale of alcohol"—and in particular vodka, the Muscovite equivalent of our "mountain dew," of which everyone in Russia, including the Grand Dukes themselves, has hitherto taken a nip with his "Zacouska," or appetising bite of caviare before a meal. A second "document" was a War Office announcement that the Crown Prince of Japan—and what a generous youth he must be!—had, "through an aide-de-camp, delivered a most gracious message to the British troops operating with the Japanese forces before Tsingtau, and has presented them with a gift of refined saké (rice-wine)."

"Human document" No. 3 was a letter from one of our gallant "Tommyes" enumerating the commissariat luxuries in which he and all his comrades revelled, including "plenty of tobacco and rum"—whereof 180,000 gallons had recently been sent to the Front to warm the cockles of their hearts in the cold and rainy trenches o' nights, what time the enemy's "Jack Johnsons" come bursting about their ears with earthquake and volcanic force. Opinions are divided as to the wisdom or otherwise of a "teetotal war," but what has always been deemed to be essential to the comfort and efficiency of the British Navy—which certainly did not win Trafalgar on tea and soda-water—continues to be served out to the British army in the field; and it is doubtful whether Cawnpore and Lucknow would have been relieved by the forced marches of our heroic troops in that roasting clime but for the copious supplies of porter which followed in their wake.



KILLED IN ACTION: MAJOR LORD JOHN SPENCER CAVENDISH.

Major Lord John Spencer Cavendish, "S.O., of the 1st Life Guards, whose death in action is reported, was the youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire and was born in 1875. He joined the Army in 1897, and won his D.S.O. in the South African War, receiving also the Queen's Medal with six clasps.

Photograph by Lefroy.

[Continued overleaf.]



GUARDING THE BRAIN OF THE ARMY: BRITISH CAVALRY ESCORTING THE GENERAL STAFF IN FRANCE.

The strictest secrecy is being maintained, as an obvious common-sense precaution, as to the whereabouts of Army Headquarters from time to time. Peculiarly useful is this reticence because of the prevalence of spies and the unscrupulous activities of German bomb-dropping airmen. Only the other day, for instance, an attempt was made to kill General Joffre by an aeroplane bomb while his motor-car was

traversing a road. In both armies—in the armies, indeed, on both sides—motor-cars are the usual means of getting about for the commanders and their staffs, the chargers being sent ahead to tactical points from which the Generals desire to view the progress of the fight. Cavalry escorts, of course, attend the Generals while on the move.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustration.]

Other "human documents" of a more formal, but still most interesting, kind produced in the course of the week were the naval despatches of Sir David Beatty and his subordinates detailing the doings of our "bulldogs of the brine" in the Bight of Heligoland towards the end of August—a Bight in which our submarines had been quick to make their appearance *three hours after the declaration of war*. So who shall say that our sailors are not just as prompt as they are devilish and bold?

Ye gentlemen of England
Who live at home in ease,

How little do you think upon
The dangers of the seas!

—which are now more terrible than ever they were, in these days of mines and submarines, and battle-ships which may at any time become tombs of brave men. Yet how supremely well did all our officers and men comport themselves in the ordeal to which, for the first time, they were submitted—proving that it is less the gun than the man behind it which counts. And then the way in which our lighter craft and submarines drew an impenetrable cordon across the North Sea so as to secure absolute safety for the passage of our transports conveying so many thousands of men and horses, and such mountains of stores, to the shores of France without the loss of a single life, or a single tin of "Tommy's" bully-beef—which is one of the secrets of his fighting power!

In this respect our soldiers are like Bismarck, who once, during the war with France, remarked: "If I am to work I must be well fed. I can make no proper peace if they don't give me proper food and drink:

that is part of my pay"—which recalled the reply of Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian exile (as recorded by Xenophon), to the envoys of the Persian King, "that there was no one who would dare to talk to the Greeks of a truce without first supplying them with a breakfast." Similarly, it was said of Wellington that if he wanted an Irish regiment to be at a given point by a certain time he held out to them the prospect of a drink all round; while the analogous stimulus to the Scots was the certain promise of their arrears of pay; whereas the irresistible inducement to a battalion of regular John Bulls was the dazzling offer of a dinner of roast beef and beer.

But as touching the doings of our present-day John Bulls in the Bight of Heligoland and the waters of Holland, where they have been diverting themselves by the sinking of German destroyers, while smiling at the continued depredations of the *Emden* in the seas of India—whose time will come, they know it will—it has also to be recorded of them that they have now extended the area of their operations to the Belgian coast, and been showering their howitzer and heavy-gun compliments on the Germans advancing along from Ostend—where, like Xenophon's soldiers, they had

shouted out, "Thalassa! Thalassa!"—"The sea! The sea!"—towards Dunkirk and Calais, which they aimed at occupying as a menace to England, little more than twenty miles away.

There might have been something in this threat had the Channel Tunnel already been in being, for they could at least have seized its French end, and even destroyed it, thus converting twenty to thirty millions of



A GERMAN HOSPITAL-SHIP WHOSE WIRELESS HAS BEEN DISMANTLED: THE "OPHELIA."

The "Ophelia," a German hospital-ship with one hundred beds and flying the Red Cross flag, was recently brought in from the North Sea by a British war-ship, to be examined. She was found to have a wireless installation, which was dismantled, and she is being guarded by a torpedo-boat.—[Farrington Photo, Co.]

(Continued overleaf.)



RAMMER AND SINKER OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF THE DUTCH COAST: H.M. DESTROYER "BADGER."

The Secretary of the Admiralty stated on October 24 that a German submarine had been rammed and sunk by the destroyer "Badger" (Commander Charles A. Fremantle), off the Dutch coast. A telegram was sent to H.M.S. "Badger": "Admiralty are very pleased with your good service." The "Badger" is a turbine destroyer of 280 tons, with a speed of 32 knots, and is a 1912 boat, carrying two 4-inch,

and two 12-pounder guns. Commander C. A. Fremantle is the fourth son of the late Hon. Sir Charles William Fremantle, and Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle is his uncle. Entering the Service in 1894, he was promoted Lieutenant in 1900; Commander in December 1913; and appointed to the command of the "Badger" in July 1914. He married a daughter of Sir William Wedderburn.—[Photo. by C.N.]

Anglo-French capital into so much marine mud. But now that the Germans have demonstrated their capacity to come within striking distance of Calais, it is probable that they will thus seem to have knocked, once and for all, the bottom out of the Tunnel scheme,

which has lately been revived, with more enthusiasm than wisdom, by the advocates of the enterpriser in France and England; and that we shall hear no more of Parliamentary deputations and propagandist committees on the subject for a long time—or, better still, for ever.

It would have been a fine spectacle for the holiday-makers by Dover and Folkestone excursion steamers, if they could have got close enough, to witness the shelling of the Germans

In 1864, too, when the Prussians were engaging in the campaign against Denmark for world-power of which the present war is but the nefarious continuation, their position in front of the Redoubts of Düppel was repeatedly shelled from the sea by the redoubtable *Rolf Krake*, which gave the Danes supremacy in the Baltic; and in 1889—the second year of the present Kaiser's reign—the usual autumn manoeuvres took the form of a second storming (by searchlight) of the famous Düppel Redoubts with the co-operation of the German fleet, which our Admiral, Phipps-Hornby, was present to see and report upon. The configuration of the coastline and the hinterland was very favourable to such a terraqueous operation, but as for the dunes of Belgium—ah, that is a very different problem.

It is a problem, too, which for the first time has called into battle all the three elements of earth, sea, and sky—our planes and balloons have been sent up to direct the enfilading fire of our naval flotilla from the sea, which, according to the accounts of prisoners, was of a most destructive kind; while one of their assailing submarines was also rammed and sunk. Yet it must be owned that it argues considerable courage and skill on the part of our enemy to have been thus able to send down to the

[Continued overleaf]



GERMAN CORSAIRS IN THE PACIFIC: IN THE MARKET-PLACE OF PAPEETE, TAHITI, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

On September 22 the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" appeared off Papeete, the capital of the French island of Tahiti, in the Pacific, sank an obsolete French gunboat, the "Zélée," lying disarmed and out of commission, and then wantonly bombarded Papeete, which is an open town. Our photographs were taken on the morning after the bombardment.

by the British flotilla of monitors and other war-vessels which accompanied them in their laborious march along the Belgian coast—the more so since amphibious, or terraqueous, warfare of this kind is something of a rarity. It was witnessed at Nan-shan, near Port Arthur, during the Manchurian campaign, when the Japanese shelled the advancing Russians from the sea; while in the Crimea, too, the assault on the heights of the Alma was discredited by the bombardment of the Russian left flank by the Allied fleets.



GERMAN CORSAIRS IN THE PACIFIC: A STORE AT PAPEETE FIRED IN THE BOMBARDMENT AND A TREE SMASHED IN HALF BY A SHELL.

The "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" in their attack on Papeete, in Tahiti, fired about a hundred and fifty shells. The Germans, however, did not attempt a landing, on seeing the defiant attitude of the population supporting a small French Colonial Infantry detachment and some sailors.



CANINE AMBULANCE-WORKERS: GERMAN WAR-DOGS USED TO FIND WOUNDED AFTER A BATTLE.

For many years past the German Army has been paying attention to the training of dogs for service as auxiliaries in war. It employs dogs, indeed, in many capacities, both as active agents in offensive warfare as well as helpers in humanitarian work. Our illustration shows Red Cross dogs ready to start out with an ambulance party after a battle. The German field ambulances use them to run all over

the battlefield in search of wounded, especially where the fighting has taken place in wooded or difficult country. As our photograph also makes evident, German ambulance-men carry rifles. All Red Cross workers are permitted to bear rifles under the Geneva Convention, in order to deal with marauders found plundering on the battlefield and to defend themselves if attacked by foes. —[Photo, Illus. Bureau.]

Belgian coast from Emden or Wilhelmshaven submarines which not only eluded our vigilant scouts, but also gave the go-by to our mine-fields in the North Sea. Let us never commit the mistake of underrating so daring and deviceful a foe.

In the present war the Germans have had many eye-openers, disillusionments, disappointments, and exasperations. For one thing, our "contemptible little army" has now become with them an object of respect, and even dread; while its Belgian counterpart has also ended by inspiring its opponents with feelings very different from those with which it was at first regarded. The one thing the Kaiser's helmeted butties cannot forgive it for is its escape from Antwerp, and the lining of itself up, under its heroic King, on the left flank of the Anglo-French Allies, with its own left resting on the sea. Like Antæus, the Belgians—who were the "best and bravest" fighters in Julius Cæsar's time—only seem to have acquired fresh strength and vitality from contact with their mother-earth. Now that they are acting in line and in harmony with the Allies, their value to the common cause is very much enhanced.

Meanwhile, the Germans are further than ever from their objective—Paris. Their bulletin-writers may say what they like, but the truth must have already sunk into their souls, "Wir kommen nicht vorwärts"—"We're not getting on," "We're not making progress"—which is the next best thing to going back. It is not so much the disablement by disease of their second "Moltke"—nephew of the first one—which is accountable for this as the meddling and muddling of the ineffective, histrionic Kaiser, and

above all, the progress of the Russian arms on the Vistula, which, strictly speaking, has far more strategic importance for us than the Rhine.

Or, put it in this way: that the Allies, with all their courage and achievements, will never be able to cross the Rhine until the Russians are on the Oder—unless, indeed, the Germans were to commit the crowning folly (and crime) of violating Dutch neutrality for the sake of Antwerp, which would be the very best thing that could happen for us by thus leaving us free to seal up the ports of Holland—thereby closing them as German avenues of supply, and also pour troops through that terraqueous country to turn the line of the Rhine, and even threaten Wilhelmshaven with investment, so as, at last, to enable us to realise Mr. Churchill's dream of getting "the rats dug out of their holes" and driven into the open to be snapped up by our bull-terriers.

In the west it is the Allies who can stem the tide of German invasion, but it is to Russia in the east that we must look to turn it. And so far the Russians seem to be doing well in this direction, though the telegrams about the fighting in this portion of the theatre of war continue to be conflicting and confusing—the more so as the geography of Western Poland is by no means so clear to the British mind as that of Belgium and France. But from the "fog of war" in the eastern area there emerges at least this salient fact—that the German march on Warsaw has proved as much of a failure as the German rush for Paris, and that the Kaiser is consequently suffering from bitter chagrin at the thought of having been denied a triumphal entry into either capital at the head of his helmeted Huns.



A SEAT OF LEARNING AS A HOME OF HEALING: THE GREAT HALL OF BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY AS A HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

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BRITISH CAVE-DWELLERS OF THE AISNE! SUBTERRANEAN "BARRACKS" FOR A WHOLE SQUADRON OF CAVALRY—AND VILLAGERS.

The British officer from whose sketch this drawing was made, writes: "These cliffs are riddled with caves in which the village people keep their firewood, hens, pigs, etc. . . . I met an officer of another regiment and a few men outside a cave. I asked where the squadron was, and he told me, 'Inside'! At first I thought it was a joke, but on going in I found the whole squadron and room for a regiment

besides. . . . I was surprised to find that there were any number of women and children, and teams of oxen and horses. There was also a donkey with a German bullet in him. The inhabitants told me that they had been there all the time that the Germans had occupied the place, and that they had not been discovered."—[Drawn by H. W. Korbach from a sketch by a British Officer.]



The Russian Army Hospital Corps has, like every other department of the Russian organization for war, undergone a decidedly thorough overhauling in recent years. This has taken place especially since the war with Japan, of ten years ago, with the result that the Russian medical service is now every bit as efficiently managed and is as well equipped and provided as the medical service of any other of the great

RUSSIA'S RED CROSS IN THE FIELD: THE ARMY HOSPITAL PICKING UP WOUNDED

European Powers. In the field the army divisions have attached to them corresponding Red Cross divisions in connection with Divisional Hospitals, and also Mobile Field Hospitals and Field Dispensaries. These all serve with the armies operating at the front. Along the lines of communication a series of Reserve Field Hospitals are established, stationed at regular intervals, and worked in conjunction with the Red Cross convoys,

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"IVANS" AND GERMANS AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE EASTERN THEATRE.

which travel to and fro everywhere and are continuously on the move. The Divisional and Mobile Hospitals receive the wounded direct from the Regimental Hospitals close up with the fighting troops. Each has its own staff of surgeons, dressers, and attendants, with, also, several Sisters of Mercy. Our illustration shows one of the Russian Red Cross convoys at work on the battlefield after a lengthy engagement. A

combatant officer is in control of each convoy. The normal strength of each is 2 surgeons, 100 N.C.s and men (including between 70 and 80 for transport duties), 2 Sisters of Mercy, 140 horses and 40 carriages, two, three, and four-horred ambulances, 1 kitchen wagon and medical store, and tent-carts. "Ivan," it may be added, by the way, is the equivalent in Russia of our "Tommy Atkins."—[Drawn by F. de Haenen.]



TREATED WITH RESPECT BY THE FRENCH, BUT BARE OF FLOWERS: GRAVES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

The bareness of these graves of German soldiers killed in battle in France, and hurried by the French, affords a significant contrast to the wealth of floral tributes on those of British soldiers illustrated on the opposite page. Both photographs were taken at the same place, Bagneux, near Paris, and the difference between the two sets of graves is, of course, made the more striking by their juxtaposition.

It is only natural that the French should not display any extravagant regret for the fate of men who have invaded their country with fire and sword, and perished in an attempt to capture Paris. At the same time it is evident that the German graves have been treated with respect and reverence. All agree, too, that the French show great kindness to German wounded.—[Photo, by Besse-Clairigny.]



A CONTRAST TO THE GERMAN GRAVES: THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN FRANCE BEDECKED WITH FLOWERS.

As mentioned under the illustration on the opposite page, showing some graves of German soldiers buried by the French, both the photographs were taken at Bagneux, near Paris, where the two sets of graves express the natural difference of feeling on the part of the French towards their enemies on the one hand, and their friends and Allies on the other. It will be seen that, while the German graves

are left bare but for the simple wooden crosses with their inscriptions, those of the British soldiers who have died for their country and for France are lavishly bedecked with flowers. Over these graves, and thousands like them on the battlefields of France, what was but an *Entente Cordiale* has blossomed into an unfading spirit of comradeship and love.—[Photo, by *Reux-Clacteny*.]



THE ART OF CONCEALMENT IN MODERN WAR: BRITISH ARTILLERY-MEN WITH THEIR GUN IN A "DUG-OUT."

Owing to the accuracy and long range of modern gun and rifle fire, the activities of air-scouts, and other causes, success in warfare to-day depends largely on the art of hiding. In the accounts of the present campaign in France reference is continually being made to the fact of artillery or machine-guns being "cleverly concealed," while, on the other hand, the great object of the troops against which fire

is directed is also to "take cover." The great battle of the Aisne was, in the main, a long process of entrenchment and counter-entrenchment, under incessant artillery-fire. The British troops greatly developed the art of entrenching, "the necessity for which," wrote Sir John French in his despatch of the 8th, "I impressed strongly upon Army Corps Commanders."—[Photo. by G.N.]



THE ART OF CONCEALMENT IN MODERN WAR: A GERMAN ADVANCE-PATROL UNDER COVER IN BELGIUM.

On the opposite page we illustrate an example of the British method of concealing a gun in action during the war. Here, by way of comparison, we give a photograph which shows how the Germans use the natural features of the countryside for taking cover. An advance party of German scouts has been sent on ahead during the recent westward movement in Belgium, to reconnoitre the strength and

position of the Allied forces. The men are seen concealed in a tree and behind some stacks on a farm. In the foreground on the left is one wearing an Iron Cross, while two others are busy plucking fowls. It is interesting also to compare the types of men in the two photographs, as well as the details of their equipment.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



A BRITISH OFFICER AND A BIG GERMAN SHELL: A SIZE-COMPARISON AT THE FRONT. The formidable character of the projectiles from the German heavy guns to which the British troops have been subjected is well shown in this photograph. As the shell is seen foreshortened owing to its position, it does not, perhaps, appear quite so long as it really is. No wonder efficient entrenchments and bomb-proof shelters were found necessary in the battle of the Aisne!—[Photo. by C.N.]



RECOMMENDED FOR THE V.C.: SURVIVORS OF "L" BATTERY'S HEROIC EXPLOIT. "L" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery performed a heroic deed during the great retreat to the Meuse. Through an order to retire not reaching them, they were left to face ten German field-guns and two Maxims. Until all but three were killed or wounded, they stuck to their guns, and silenced the German fire. On the left is Gunner Derbyshire; on the right, Driver Osborne.—[Photo. by G.P.U.]



A WAR PICTURE BY THE CAMERA: FRENCH TRANSPORT ON A WOODED COUNTRY ROAD NEAR THE AISNE.

Most of the photographs from the seat of war are of interest chiefly because they are realistic, but as a rule there is comparatively little of the picturesque about them. Occasionally, however, and as it were by accident, the camera succeeds in recording a scene which combines both qualities, as in the case of the photograph here reproduced. It was taken on one of the roads leading to the Allies' positions.

during the Battle of the Aisne, and shows some French transport-vehicles and an ammunition-wagon, with the troops in charge. There was an unceasing stream of such military traffic along the roads leading to the battlefields, as may well be imagined in view of the immense numbers of men who had to be kept supplied with provisions and the requisites of war.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations. Ltd.]



A BATTERY OF BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH ACROSS OPEN COUNTRY IN FRANCE: A FORCE WHICH HAS

Our photograph shows a battery of British Field Artillery on the march across open country in France. With what magnificent self-devotion our gunners have borne themselves on every occasion, needs no retelling. Who, for instance, was not thrilled with pride the other day on reading the matchless story, told in every newspaper in the land, of how "L" Battery, R.H.A., fought their guns till only three were left out of some

200 officers and men. One of the outstanding points in connection with the war, furthermore, has been the marked predominance of the cannon everywhere—recalling to mind, indeed, Napoleon's dictum on the relation between artillery and the other arms in his day. It may be added that the battery shown in our illustration belongs to the field artillery. The difference between a field and a horse-artillery battery is recognisable at

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all times. In the field artillery the gunners ride on the gun-carriages and wagons; in the horse artillery everybody is on horseback. Horse artillery are specially meant to act with cavalry, and mobility and speed are the prime essentials with them. Field artillery are primarily for service with infantry. Horse artillery, it happens, was originally a German invention. It was introduced by Frederick the Great, and after that,

at the beginning of the war with France and Napoleon, was adopted by England and improved on until no horse artillery in Europe could match ours. The motto of our British Royal Regiment of Artillery, which includes the field, horse, and garrison artillery, is *Qui Pro et Gloria Ducunt*—Where Duty and Glory Lead. How nobly they are acting up to it now we all know.—[Photo by Record D.K.]



"FEEDING THE BRITISH LION IN HIS DEN": HOW THE GERMANS SOUGHT TO PREVENT THE DELIVERY OF RATIONS

Throughout the fighting along the Aisne valley, the Germans made persistent efforts every night to prevent food-supplies reaching the British in the trenches and quarries in which they were ensconced. Access to the British advanced lines was impossible in daylight, as the ground to be crossed was dangerously under fire, and the rationing of the troops had to be effected after dark. Getting to know that, the Germans took

to sending up salvoes of "parachute-light shells" at intervals in rear of the British position, following each discharge of illuminants with shrapnel shells aimed at any transport-wagons on the move disclosed by the parachute-bombs. Our illustration is from a sketch made during one of these bombardments. Owing to the cut-up state of the roads, deeply pitted everywhere with cavernous holes made during the day by shells

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"Black Maria" place among men very small bursting below a magazine



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THE TROOPS IN THE AISNE QUARRIES, BY SHELLING UNDER THE LIGHT OF PARACHUTE ILLUMINATING SHELLS.

"Black Marias" and others), country wagons were used by the Army Service Corps. Many casualties took place among men and horses caught on the move. The light-bombs work as follows: Cleft apart by a very small burning charge, the shell opens and the cloth parachute folded inside drops out, swinging below a magnesium light set on fire by the explosion of the shell, which sheds its glow for half a minute

over a large area. "Leuchtgeschosse," or illuminating-projectile, is the German name for the missile employed. It aptly describes the function they perform. Magnesium is the usual illuminant; with a time fuse, set to act as the shell is over the area to be examined, the altitude being chosen to allow as long as possible for the irradiating effect. (Drawn by H. W. Kerkhock from a Sketch by Frederic Villiers.)



WHERE "THE BOOM OF THE GUNS AND THE SCREAM OF THE SHELLS" ARE INCESSANT · BRITISH TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES.

"Our men have made themselves fairly comfortable in the trenches," wrote the "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters" in his descriptive account, dated October 12. "At all points subject to shell-fire, access to the firing-line from behind is provided by communication-trenches. These are now so good that it is possible to cross in safety the fire-swept zone to the advanced trenches from the

bullets in villages, the bivouacs in quarries, or the other places where the headquarters of units happen to be. To those at home the life led by our men and by the inhabitants in this zone would seem strange indeed. All day, and often at night as well, the boom of the guns and the scream of the shells overhead continue."—[Photo, by Illustrations Bureau.]



AN EXAMPLE OF "MORE EFFICIENT AND THOROUGH ENTRENCHING": BRITISH TROOPS RESTING IN SHELTERS CONNECTED WITH THE TRENCHES.

In his despatch of October 8 Sir John French said, in allusion to the shells from the German 8-inch siege-guns used at the Battle of the Aisne: "Throughout the whole course of the battle our troops have suffered very heavily from this fire, although its effect latterly was largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough entrenching, the necessity for which I impressed strongly upon Army Corps

Commanders. In order to assist them in this work, all villages within the area of our occupation were searched for heavy entrenching-tools, a large number of which were collected." "Eye-witness" writes, "Considerable ingenuity has been exercised in naming the shelters. Amongst other favourites are—'The Hotel Cecil,' 'The Ritz,' 'Hotel Billet-doux,' 'Hotel Rue Dormir,' etc."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



OPERA HATS, "MEXICAN" STRAWS, BATTERED "TOPPERS," AND OTHER "WEIRD HEAD-DRESSES" IN THE TRENCHES

Although the clothing and general equipment of the Expeditionary Force was excellent and thorough at the outset, there has naturally been, in the course of the campaign, a good deal of wear-and-tear and loss in the matter of outfit, which it has not been possible to replace. In these circumstances, the British soldier has shown his usual resourcefulness. An officer writing home from the Front said recently: "The weird head-dresses (especially) and clothing that the troops adopted, having lost their own, were most laughable. I saw men wearing all sorts

of civilian caps, for instance, of life in the t



THE TRENCHES: BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR SERVICE CAPS WEARING VARIOUS SUBSTITUTES.—DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.

a good deal of
officer writing
earing all sorts
of civilian caps, soft felt hats, and straw hats; another man with either an opera hat or a broken silk hat. Also big straw hats such as the Mexicans wear, and a quaint makeshift,
for instance, of a khaki cover for a cap.' It may easily be imagined that this curious assortment of head-gear led to a great deal of humorous chaff, which brightened the monotony
of life in the trenches. The men put up with all their makeshifts and discomforts with the utmost good-humour.



CURIOSITIES OF WARFARE: DUMMY GUNS; AN AIRMAN'S "COLOURS"; AND A "LAKE" ORIGINATED BY A GERMAN SHELL.

The new conditions of warfare, particularly the elements introduced into it by aviation and the new heavy siege-artillery, have brought into being various unfamiliar incidents and accessories. Three examples are illustrated on this page. Photograph No. 1 shows some dummy guns constructed by the Allies to deceive German airmen and cause them to direct the fire of their guns upon these tree-trunk batteries.

Such a device was used by the French at Soissons, and an American correspondent stated that the Germans had shelled that "lake-battery" for more than two weeks. Photograph No. 2 shows an aeroplane with the Union Jack painted on one of its wings. No. 3 shows a big hole in the ground made by a German shell and converted by rain into a pond.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE THREE MONITORS OF THE LAND-AND-SEA BATTLE: THE "SEVERN," "HUMBER," AND "MERSEY."

The monitors, "Severn," "Humber," and "Mersey," which have been rendering such effective aid to the troops in the coast operations near Ostend, by shelling the German trenches, are river-monitors built for Brazil by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim, at Barrow. They were acquired by the Admiralty on the outbreak of the war. The three are sister-vessels, each of 1200 tons displacement, carrying 2-inch

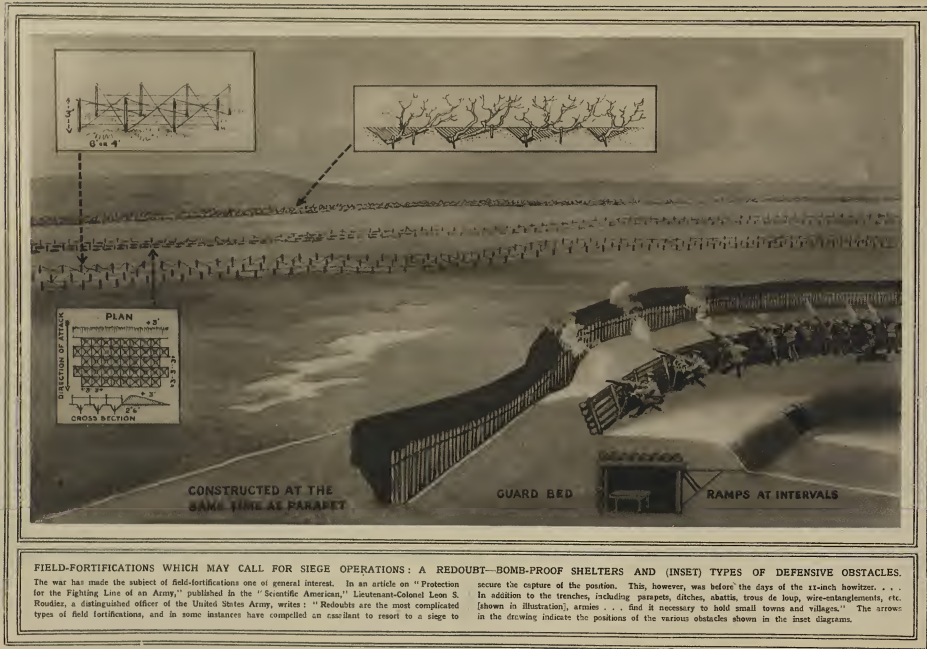
armour on their sides, 265 feet in length and 49 feet broad, but drawing only 8½ feet of water with a speed of 11½ knots. Each mounts a pair of 6-inch guns, carried in an armoured turret forward, worked by electricity; two 47 naval howitzers, mounted on the upper deck aft; and six rifle-calibre machine-guns on the boat-deck and bridges.—(Photo. by C.N.)



THE BRITISH MONITORS' LONG-RANGE GUN: A TYPICAL 6-INCH QUICK-FIRER.

Our photograph shows the type of long-range gun carried on board the monitors "Severn," "Humber," and "Mersey"—the 6-inch quick-firer, a weapon that is capable of getting off nine or ten aimed shots a minute and discharges a 100-lb. projectile with force, at close range, sufficient to penetrate two feet of solid iron. The two 47-inch naval howitzers which each of the three vessels carries weigh over

11 tons apiece, three tons more than does the 6-inch gun. They can be trained with an elevation of 70 degrees. These howitzers are short pieces, only 7½ feet in length, as compared with the 27 feet length of the 6-inch Vickers Maxim quick-firer. As noted elsewhere, the monitors' 6-inch guns are mounted in turrets.—[Photo, by Grubb.]





THE MODERN SCIENCE OF MILITARY ENTRENCHMENT: IRREGULAR

In his article in the "Scientific American" quoted on the opposite page, Lieutenant-Colonel Roudiez writes: "It often happens that a line of lying-down trenches may develop into a line of deep trenches with splinter-proofs, cover, and communication-trenches for the supports as well as gun-emplacements for the artillery; thus taking on all the characteristics of a position in readiness. . . . The line or

GROUPS OF TRENCHES WITH ZIG-ZAG COMMUNICATION-PASSAGES.

lines of trenches are not necessarily continuous. They usually form irregular groups of entrenchments distributed along the front of the position, the firing trenches facing the enemy's lines or the avenues of approach." The communicating trenches connecting the firing trenches with the cover trenches, as shown in the illustration, are so constructed that they cannot be swept by fire for their whole length.



THE HERO OF THE AIR RAID ON DÜSSELDORF ZEPPELINS: FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT R. L. G. MARIX (TO THE LEFT, ON THE CAR) AT OSTEND.

In the recently published Memorandum by the Director of the Admiralty Air Department it is stated: "Flight-Lieutenant Marix, acting under the orders of Squadron-Commander Spenser Grey, carried out a successful attack on the Düsseldorf air-ship shed during the afternoon of October 8. From a height of 600 feet he dropped two bombs on the shed, and flames 300 feet high were seen within thirty seconds.

The roof of the shed was also observed to collapse. Lieutenant Marix's machine was under heavy fire from rifles and mitrailleuse and was five times hit whilst making the attack." Lieutenant Marix is seen on the left-hand side of the photograph, standing on an armoured car outside the Headquarters Hotel at Ostend. The photograph was taken on the day after his memorable exploit.



TOMMY ATKINS SHOWS HIS APPRECIATION OF FRENCH RATIONS: "SCRUMMING" FOR BREAD FROM A SUPPLY-TRAIN.

The French title given to this photograph is "Soldats anglais à l'assaut d'un wagon de pain." Evidently the British soldier appreciates the French skill in baking, as well as other forms of cookery, and his assault on the commissariat of our gallant Allies appears to be almost as fierce as his assaults on the enemy. The scene round the French supply-train here illustrated is strongly reminiscent of a Rugby

football "scrum." Wherever they go in France, it has often been mentioned in letters from the Front and other unofficial "despatches," the British troops are treated with the utmost kindness by the French people, and want for nothing. Our own commissariat arrangements are excellent, and the work of the Army Service Corps, often done at great risk, has earned universal approbation.—[Photo. by Rol.]



WAR BETWEEN LAND-FORCES AND SEA-FORCES: THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF WORKING MODERN COAST-DEFENCE ARTILLERY.

In view of the report that British war-ships were taking part in the operations near Ostend, these illustrations of some methods employed in coast-defence are just now of particular interest. Drawing No. 2 shows a disappearing rapid-fire gun in an American fort, with the men in their positions at the command, "Load!" This gun fires more rapidly than the 6-inch barbette type. No. 3 shows one of

the pits of a 12-inch mortar battery, and the men's position at the command, "Posts!" No. 4 shows a range-finding room, with the observer at work and the telephone in use. No. 5 shows the plotting-room with men at work finding the "predicted range" which is communicated to the guns of the battery with the "predicted time."—[Drawn by H. W. Koschok from Photographs in the "Scientific American."]



MODERN COAST-DEFENCE : HOW AN UP-TO-DATE SHORE BATTERY WORKS ON MATHEMATICAL LINES AGAINST AN ENEMY'S FLEET.

The leading hostile war-ship having been sighted, its position is found by observing the angles the ship makes at two observing-stations, B₁ and B₂, situated at the end of a common base-line of known length. These angles are telephoned to the plotting-room, where the position of the ship is found. From the plotting-room the proper elevation, etc., is telephoned to the gun. All the fire-control

instruments and stations are located at obscure places in the fort reservation, and are amply protected by parapets of earth and concrete. They are connected with each other by underground telephone, telautograph, or speaking-tube. The "predicted range" is sent to the guns, and the "predicted time" is given by a bell.—[Drawn by H. W. Kiekkock from Photographs in the "Scientific American."]



OVERCROWDED WITH BADLY WOUNDED GERMANS: IN ONE OF THE "ETAPPEN" (OR, LINE OF COMMUNICATION) HOSPITALS.

In addition to the regular field-hospitals, six of which are attached to each German army division, "Etappen," or Line of Communication, hospitals are formed as required at convenient points on the main roads between the troops in the field and the army corps bases. Our illustration, reproduced from a German paper, shows the interior of one of these. The sketch, which was made by a German official,

conveys the impression of the place being uncomfortably overcrowded. The "Etappen" lazarets are ordinarily in the charge of auxiliary and voluntary societies for aiding the wounded, and supplement the regular "War Hospitals," whose business it is to take over from the field hospitals wounded who cannot be sent to their homes, when the field hospitals move in following the army.



LIKE A PAINTING BY JOSEPH BAIL: A SISTER TENDING WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

Every charitable organization in France is devoting its fullest energies to the succour of the wounded, using its best endeavours to supplement the work of the national hospitals all over the country. Without such extraneous aid, indeed, it must have proved impossible to cope with the overwhelming numbers that are continuously streaming back from the front. Our photograph shows two wounded French

soldiers being attended to by one of the Sisters of Mercy attached to the Catholic Ambulance. No distinction of creed or race stands as a bar in these times, and the French Sisters—some of whom, as letters from the Front relate, have lost their lives while carrying on their ministrations under fire—do their utmost for all alike, whether Frenchman, Moslem, Turco, or German enemy.—[Photo. Ferrisdon Co.]



"CAGED" IN CASE OF BURSTING: TESTING A BIG BRITISH GUN.

Our illustration shows how big guns are tested. The cage in the centre is of heavy rails in layers, to stop fragments flying in case the gun bursts. The rail-screen on the left prevents fragments doing harm in rear. Firing-charges are 25 per cent. above service charges. In the foreground (left) is the firing-but for the testing-party firing with an electric wire shown by the dotted line.



A "SEARCHLIGHT" FIRED FROM A GUN: A PARACHUTE LIGHT-BALL SHELL.

Our illustration shows a Krupp device for warfare in the dark—the firing of shells enclosing a powerful illuminant, with parachute attachment. The shell carries a folded-up parachute, and when the projectile bursts the parachute drops, and clockwork mechanism suspended below lights the illuminant, which can remain in the air some minutes. Elsewhere we illustrate a kindred device used in the war—star-shells.—[Drawn by H. W. Krooksh.]



THE "EMDEN" AT MADRAS: SHELL-HOLES IN AN OIL-TANK; BURNING OIL; AND SHELL DAMAGE TO A WAREHOUSE.

An official statement issued in Simla on September 23 stated: "A hostile cruiser appeared off Madras Harbour at half-past nine last night and started firing on the oil-tanks, setting two alight. On our guns replying, the cruiser ceased firing, put out her lights, and steamed away, the whole affair lasting only fifteen minutes." In that bad quarter of an hour the chaise "Emden" managed to do some

damage and to set ablaze a million and a-half gallons of oil. Our large illustration shows two shell-holes in an empty oil-tank, with, behind this tank, dense volumes of smoke from two oil-tanks whose contents were set on fire. The smaller tank on the left had its roof hit and tipped up, as shown. The inset photograph shows a shell-hole in a wall of one of the Port Trust warehouses.—(Photos. by Lynde.)



AT FULL GALLOP: A GERMAN FIELD-BATTERY MAKING ITS FINAL RUSH UP TO THE FIRING-LINE.

The general practice of the German field-artillery on nearing the scene of combat is for each battery, where possible, to take cover a little in rear of the intended first fighting-position. There the guns are loaded with shrapnel, target-scales are set approximately, and the various section-commanders, gun-captains, and gun-layers are told in a few words what is likely to be wanted of them. Special stress

is laid by German artillerymen on the advantage of opening with a burst of fire to surprise their opponents, and the final rush up to the firing-line is always carried out at full gallop, the gunners unlimbering the instant that they halt, and getting off the opening rounds with the utmost rapidity. Our illustration is taken from a German illustrated paper.



MORE GERMAN VANDALISM: THE 16TH CENTURY ARRAS HÔTEL DE VILLE BURNED OUT. The Hôtel de Ville of Arras, shelled and set on fire by the Germans, was one of the best-known specimens of sixteenth-century architecture existing in Northern France. It was specially noted for its fine Gothic façade on the south front, shown above. The graceful belfry was 244 feet high and surmounted by a crown. The building was fired during the bombardment which began on October 5; the tower fell before shell fire on the 21st.—[E. Ruff.]



FROM AFRICA TO THE AISNE: OFFICERS OF SENEGALESE IN THE TRENCHES. The French "black" troops, as the Senegalese are sometimes called, to differentiate the West African Colonial soldiers from the lighter-skinned North Africans of the Turco regiments, are actively employed in the Champagne and Aisne districts. As previously described, their officers and senior N.C.O.'s are Frenchmen.



CENTRES OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE BATTLE OF THE SAND-DUNES: NIEUPOORT AND FURNES, BETWEEN OSTEND AND DUNKIRK.

The Admiralty stated on the 24th: "All yesterday the monitors and other vessels of the British bombarding flotilla fired on the German right, which they searched thoroughly and effectively in concert with the operations of the Belgian Army. All German attacks on Nieuport were repulsed." As regards our photographs, No. 1 shows the old Furnes Canal at Nieuport; No. 2, the harbour and the

Rue des Recollets at Nieuport; No. 3, a scene at Nieuport some years ago when Prince (now King) Albert and his consort were going on board a fishing-boat; and No. 4, the Leo Canal at Furnes. Nieuport is about ten miles from Ostend along the coast towards Dunkirk. Furnes, which lies a few miles inland, is about five miles south-west of Nieuport and some thirteen miles east of Dunkirk.



THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE LAND, THE SEA, THE AIR,

The great battle near Ostend has been remarkable for the fact that so many different kinds of forces have been engaged in it. Besides the armies fighting on land, there were British war-ships bombarding the Germans from the sea, their fire directed by observers in balloons. The war-ships in their turn were attacked by German submarines, while aeroplanes hovered in the air. In the Admiralty report

AND UNDER-SEA: A GERMAN PATROL ON OSTEND BEACH.

of the 23rd it was stated that the British war-ships "came into action at daybreak off the Belgian coast. . . . The Germans replied by shells from their heavy guns, but owing to the superior range of the British Marine Artillery practically no damage has been done." On the 24th it was stated that the British vessels had opened fire on the German batteries at Ostend.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



THE EMPTY PISTOL POINTED AT ENGLAND'S HEART: JUBILATION IN UNTER DEN LINDEN AT THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

Paris not having fallen as anticipated, all Berlin went into ecstasies over the fall of Antwerp: had not Germany then securely in her hand "the pistol pointed at the heart of England"? Napoleon's hundred-year-old saying was handed about from lip to lip, and Berlin's jubilation was boundless. The difference between 1810 and 1914 did not touch German imagination. Then leaving the British Navy out of

account) Antwerp had an open channel to the sea, some of the biggest men-of-war in the world were in harbour there, and ample means were at hand for keeping the pistol loaded. Antwerp as it fell into German hands was an empty pistol, the docks were in ruins, and the ships with blown-up engine-rooms; also Dutch neutrality barred access to the sea, leaving Sir John Jellicoe out, in addition.



LIKE "THE GREATEST HEROINES OF HISTORY": LADY DOROTHE FEILDING WITH THE MUNRO FLYING AMBULANCE UNDER FIRE AT TERMONDE.

Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, describing in the "Telegraph" recently a visit to Dikmude during the battle, said: "Now for the first time I was introduced to the members of Dr. Munro's flying ambulance. I expected to find several surgeons and dressers, . . . always keeping a safe distance from the front. To my amazement I found the doctors, the dressers, and some English ladies arrayed in the most up-

to-date khaki uniforms. Their names should certainly enjoy an immortality associated with the greatest heroines of history. . . . Lady Dorothe Feilding and Miss Chisholm formed the female members of this most remarkable and useful voluntary organisation. . . . The splendid courage shown by these English ladies . . . is one of the wonders of this war of wonders."



"GUNS" MADE OF TREE-TRUNKS AND HAY: "FAKE" ARTILLERY.

The use of aeroplanes for scouting purposes has brought into being a new device of warfare, in the shape of dummy guns designed to deceive the aerial observer, according to whose reports the enemy direct their artillery-fire. As mentioned on other pages in this issue, "dummy" guns, composed of logs similar to the above, drew the German fire for some time near Soissons.



WHERE 300 FELL ON EACH SIDE: FRENCH SOLDIERS BURYING GERMANS.

The correspondent who sends us this photograph states that in the trench shown in it the bodies of three hundred Germans were buried by the French, while an equal number of French dead were being buried at a spot just beyond. To add to the diabolism of the scene, rain was falling while the men were engaged on their gruesome but very necessary task.



FALLEN IN THE CHARGE: TURCOS KILLED AT SOIZY-AUX-BOIS.

The Turcos, or Algerian Tirailleurs, are fighting gallantly for France, and have left many of their dead on French soil. They particularly distinguished themselves near Mézières and at the Château of Mondement. The attitude of the bodies shows that they fell while advancing against the enemy. Our correspondent states that they were charging the German trenches at Souzy-aux-Bois during the Marne.



KILLED WHILE CHARGING: FRENCH AND GERMANS FALLEN SIDE BY SIDE.

This photograph, our correspondent states, was taken after the French charge near Fère-Champenoise. The body stretched out full length is that of a German soldier. Those beyond, fallen forward on to their knees, are French infantrymen who evidently fell while charging. Fère-Champenoise is near Epervier, and about five miles from Mézières, where French drove Germans out of their trenches.



HAPPILY, A RARE MISFORTUNE: A BRITISH AEROPLANE AFTER AN ACCIDENT WITHIN THE BRITISH LINES.

Accidents to British aeroplanes in the war have, so far, from all accounts, been surprisingly few. This immunity is the more remarkable having regard to the daringly adventurous manner in which our airmen have on so many occasions handled their machines, monoplanes and biplanes alike, repeatedly flying over the German positions at dangerously low altitudes within rifle-shot of the enemy, in their

business to obtain accurate information. Our photograph shows a case where an aeroplane of ours has met with an accident within the British lines. Ample facilities are available with each air-squadron for the prompt refitting of machines. A train of vehicles is attached to the aviation-camps: motor-wagons equipped as aeroplane repair-shops, manned by expert mechanics.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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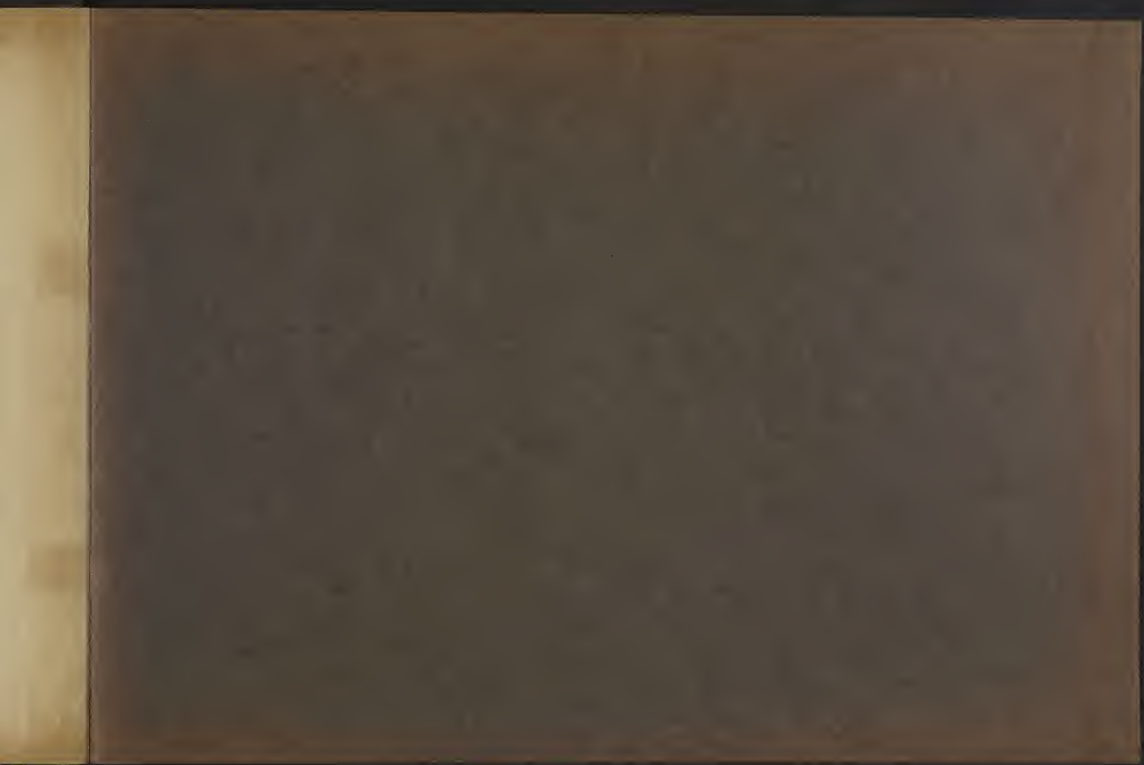
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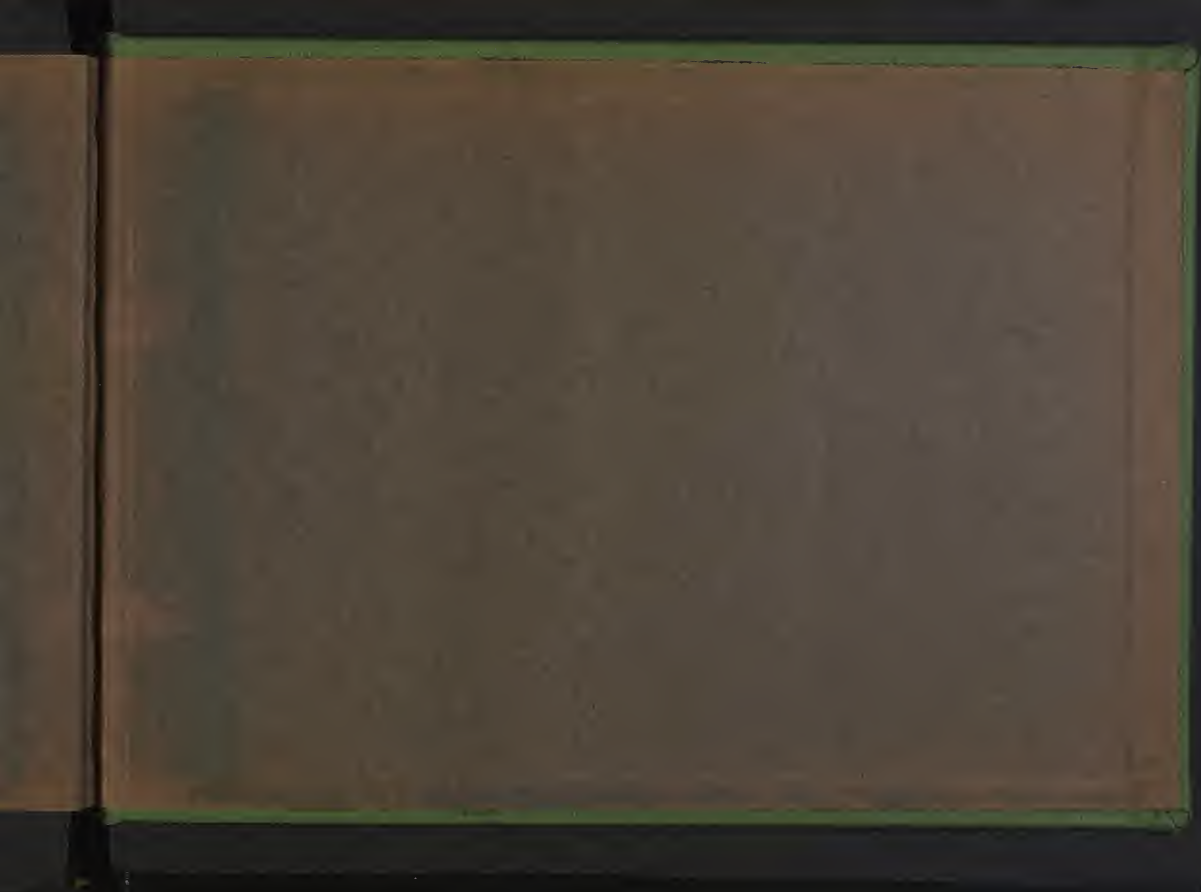
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